"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, followed by fair afternoon or night; wind southwest to west.

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POLICE BLUNDER IN THE BURDICK MYSTERY

Woman Singer Held for Hours and Then Released and Exonerated.

She Once Worked for Burdick—Admission Made That There Was No Evidence Against Her—Officials Tried to Explain.

BUFFALO, March 7.—In their eagerness to solve the mystery of the assassination of Edwin L. Burdick, the police to-day made a false move. Miss Marion Hutchinson, a church choir singer, was kept in custody for five hours and then released after a writ of habeas corpus had been sued out. It was admitted that there was absolutely nothing against her. The police deny that she was under arrest, but her lawyer says she was locked up in a cell.

Miss Hutchinson is tall and attractive. She is well educated, and her appearance and manner indicate refinement. She came here about a year ago, in company with her mother and sister Florence, from London, Ontario. Upon arriving in this city the Hutchinsons went to live in a boarding house in Main Street, and Feb. 17 they moved to 19 West Tupper Street.

While boarding on Main Street, Miss Hutchinson secured a position on a monthly paper printed by Edwin L. Burdick at his envelope works, on South Division Street. She left his employ in January. Since then she has been singing in a church choir, but has not had other employment.

Miss Hutchinson was arrested by a detective early this morning. Her sister set out to secure her release immediately after she was taken away. She went to Philip V. Fennelly, an old acquaintance of the family. It is declared that there is no significance in the fact that the same lawyer is acting for Mrs. Seth T. Paine.

Mr. Fennelly and Miss Florence Hutchinson went to Police Headquarters, where Miss Marion had been taken. The police declined to allow the lawyer to see Miss Hutchinson, who was in Superintendent Bull's private office. Mr. Fennelly then called upon District Attorney Coatsworth, who denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the young woman.

COURT ISSUES A WRIT.

Mr. Fennelly then went before Justice White, in the Supreme Court, who issued a writ of habeas corpus, directing the police to bring Marion W. Hutchinson before that court. Armed with the writ the attorney went to the office of the District Attorney. No one was there upon whom he could serve it. He again called at Superintendent Bull's office.

"I want to see Miss Hutchinson," he said.

"Mr. Fennelly, you can't see her," replied Superintendent Bull.

"But I will see her," said Mr. Fennelly, producing the writ [illegible]

"When is this returnable?" asked Superintendent Bull.

"Forthwith," was the reply.

After serving the writ the attorney and Miss Florence Hutchinson returned to Justice White's chamber in the City Hall. Soon afterward Miss Marion Hutchinson left headquarters, accompanied by Detective Coughlin. The detective did not place any restraint upon her movements, but told her to accompany him. Together they walked to the rear entrance of the City Hall, and quietly entering the building made their way to the Supreme Court room. Mr. Fennelly and Miss Florence Hutchinson had been there for several minutes.

Justice White was not in his office when they arrived, having gone to the Ellicott Club for luncheon. Mr. Fennelly telephoned to Justice White, asking if the girl could be brought before him there.

"Is the young woman under arrest?" asked Justice White.

"I don't know that," said Mr. Fennelly, "but I will ask the officials that question."

Mr. Fennelly went into the private office of Justice White, where the young woman and the officers were waiting. He soon returned and informed Justice White over the telephone that the officers said the girl was not under arrest.

"Tell them to release her at once," said Justice White.

Mr. Fennelly was then advised by the officers that the girl was not under arrest at all; that as a matter of fact she had never been under arrest, and that she was at liberty to go wherever she pleased. The sisters and their attorney then left the building.

AUTHORITIES BUSY EXPLAINING.

It soon became evident that the police and the District Attorney's office had not worked in conjunction in taking Miss Hutchinson into custody. Shortly after 1 o'clock this statement was given out:

"What seemed to be reliable information having reached the Police Department last evening that a certain young woman living in the city might have some valuable information regarding the murder of Edwin L. Burdick, we requested the woman to come to Police Headquarters this morning and give any information she might have. She came and made a statement. She was at no time under arrest."

The statement was given to the newspaper men by the District Attorney's stenographer. He said it was from the Police Department and not from the District Attorney's office. Mr. Coatsworth also personally stated that the statement emanated from the Police Department.

Superintendent Bull was asked: "Did the police issue this statement?"

"The statement was issued by the District Attorney," replied Gen. Bull. "The District Attorney wrote the statement and gave it out."

"And you did not issue it?"

"No, Sir," replied Gen. Bull, in an emphatic tone.

"But the District Attorney says the police gave out the statement."

"That does not make any difference. The District Attorney wrote the statement and gave it out. It did not come from me."

Superintendent Bull then issued the following statement:

"Miss Hutchinson was brought to Police Headquarters as a result of an identification by a hackman, whose name I cannot recall, who said that the woman was one whom he took to Summer Street and Ashland Avenue on the Thursday night of the murder. That identification was positive.

"The further reasons were that a woman answering the description of this woman was seen by Patrolman Meyer at about 1:10 o'clock Friday morning at Bryant and Ashland Avenue, also near the Burdick home. A further statement made to the authorities was that a young woman answering Miss Hutchinson's description was seen in the upper part of the city by a well-known citizen, who says that the woman told him she had lost her way and that she wanted to get to Main and Tupper Streets. Miss Hutchinson lives in Tupper Street, near Main Street."

"And why was the woman released?" Superintendent Bull was asked.

"I was not present when the woman made statements to the District Attorney. I have been informed, however, that the woman convinced her interrogators that she could prove an alibi by her mother, her sister, and Mrs. Coughlin, who runs the boarding house where she lives; also by a woman friend who was associated with them in musical matters. The woman was released because she convinced the authorities that she was not the one whom they wanted."

WAS LOCKED IN A CELL.

After the release of Miss Hutchinson District Attorney Coatsworth was asked why she had been taken to the Police Headquarters apparently under arrest and then released.

"I do not understand that she was arrested," replied Mr. Coatsworth. "She was taken to headquarters in order that it might be learned what if any information she could furnish that would throw any light on this case. We have nothing against her and when we had heard her story she was permitted to go."

Mr. Fennelly was seen at his office this evening and asked for a statement of Miss Hutchinson's part in the investigation.

"They say she was not arrested," said Mr. Fennelly. "That is not so. The truth is I went to Superintendent Bull to-day, at the suggestion of Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Florence Hutchinson. I told him I wanted to see Miss Marion, but he informed me that he did not know where she was. I then got a writ and obtained her release.

"Now, if Miss Hutchinson was not under arrest I don't know what an arrest is. It is too bad. She is an estimable young woman and I say great injustice has been done by bringing her into the affair at all. She was even locked up at Police Headquarters. Yes—just think of it—locked up in a cell."

Miss Hutchinson was seen at her home soon after her return from court. Her mother and sister and two young women were present. She had little to say, as her attorney had advised her not to discuss the subject.

"Make a general contradiction, an emphatic contradiction," she said. "It is a gross injustice that has been done me. I was taken from my home without warning and without reason. The only possible shadow of a reason the police had for their action was the fact that I had accepted temporary employment in Mr. Burdick's establishment, where I remained only a few weeks. That is all. It is a gross injustice."

As attorney for Mrs. Seth T. Paine, Mr. Fennelly to-day issued a statement. It begins with a sarcastec arraignment of the police.

Incidentally it brings to light a few details heretofore unpublished as to what the police have found. A stove or furnace shaker is said to have been found in some rubbish in the cellar of Mrs. Paine's house, where it has been for months.

It is asserted that one or more gray hairs were in the tuft apparently from the murderer's head found on the murdered man's body, and that Mrs. Paine has only a few gray hairs on her head. It is learned from another source that the tuft of hair found by the police, comprising eighteen or twenty strands, contains a single strand of gray. The hairs in the tuft are not over two and a half inches long.

Also, indirectly, Mr. Fennelly denies that Mrs. Paine is the person named as Jane Doe by Mrs. Burdick in her counter suit for a divorce.

"Absolutely conscious of her innocence," the statement says, "Mrs. Paine had no fear for the result to herself, and her thought and anxiety was for the grief of those who had suffered by the murder, and whose names and reputations were injured like her own. Her only anxiety, her only wish, was to convey her sympathy to these, and even in this occasion was found for criticism."

The police are said to-night to be working on another clew furnished by Charles Merrill, a private watchman, who covered several blocks on Summer Street. Merrill says he saw a man and woman on Summer Street near Elmwood about 11:45 o'clock on the night of the murder. He stepped into an alley and the couple stopped under a light.

He heard the man say: "Well, you can go as far as the stoop with me, anyway." The woman hesitated, and then they started toward Elmwood Avenue in the direction of Ashland Avenue.

About 2 o'clock he met the man again on Summer Street. He appeared nervous and startled when the watchman coughed. Merrill did not see the woman. He says he would be able to recognize the man, who spoke with a German accent.

FIGHT CLOSED A GYMNASIUM.

Clergyman Who Started a Club at Greenwich Objected to Boxing, Accompanied by Betting.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 7.—"Athletic Club Closed" is the wording of a sign posted on the door of an institution started last Fall by the Rev. J. H. Selden, pastor of the Congregational Church. It was planned as a resort for young men designed to keep them away from saloons.

Members of the Board of Managers say the lease of the hall has expired and they do not consider it wise to renew it. The general public believe that an incident of a week ago, when two young men engaged in a boxing bout, is responsible to a great extent for the abandonment of the club.

Mr. Selden interested many young men in the project and gave them to understand, it is said, that a building to cost $100,000 would be erected for them by wealthy New Yorkers. Mr. Selden secured outside subscriptions and purchased $200 worth of apparatus and 100 young men joined.

After starting the club Dr. Selden left it to others to conduct the gymnasium, members of the House Committee being appointed to take charge nights. The janitor and member of the House Committee were absent last Saturday night, when the gloves were put on by a member and one whom he invited in. Several sporting men of the town were present. Wagers were made on the result of the bout.

While Dr. Selden and the Board of Managers deny that there was a prizefight, they thought the conduct of the club not what it should be. A special meeting of the Managers was called by Dr. Selden as soon as he heard of the bout, and when the board gathered at his parsonage he told them he could not let such things occur and the club might as well close its doors.

The apparatus of the gymnasium is to be stored in the minister's barn for the present. A reorganization is expected later, when some one will be employed to stay at the club and not permit boxing to a finish, card playing or anything else which might tend to demoralize the young men.

The Young Ladies' Athletic Club, which was recently started in connection with the men's club, is continuing and there is talk of an exhibition in bloomer costumes.

TWO MORE DEATHS AT ITHACA.

One Typhoid Victim a High School Student—Sanitary Work on Large Scale.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 7.—There were two deaths to-day in Ithaca from typhoid fever. Caesar Larrinaga, a student in the Ithaca High School, whose home is in San Juan, Porto Rico, died at his rooms in Fayette Street, and Mrs. Hannah A. Todd died at her home, on West Hill.

The last reports made by all physicians to Health Officer Hitchcock show only three new cases. Under the direction of Dr. Soper, the typhoid specialist, every house where cases of fever have occurred will be properly disinfected. Much work in this direction has already been accomplished.

The university authorities have a gang of men at work purifying the watershed of Fall Creek, although no case of typhoid fever has developed among persons who use the supply from Fall Creek exclusively.

Final changes were made to-day in the bill drawn by the Committee of Twelve for the creation of a Water Board, which, if the bill becomes a law, will have power to determine upon Ithaca's source of water supply, in accordance with the recent vote for municipal ownership. It is expected that the bill will be introduced in the Legislature at once.

SOFT COAL STRIKE AVERTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.—A strike of 40,000 coal miners in Illinois was averted this afternoon when the operators and miners of the State, in joint conference, signed an agreement for the year commencing April 10, 1903.

The miners receded from their demand for 9 cents over the Indianapolis scale in the First District, and 10 cents over the same scale in Williamson County, and the agreement as signed is for a six-cent raise over last year's prices all over the State, the same increase agreed on at the joint National conference of operators and miners at Indianapolis.

The operators wanted to charge $1.85 per keg for powder and the miners were willing to pay but $1.75. The latter figure was finally agreed upon.

In Peoria and Fulton County the No. 6 vein scale is to be submitted to joint Executive Boards.

The Line to California
connecting with every transcontinental railway is the New York Central. Four trains a day to California.—Adv.

DRESSER & CO. FAIL FOR $1,250,000

Value of Nominal Assets Estimated at $700,000.

Promotion of Shipbuilding Company by D. Leroy Dresser Said to Have Brought on the Crisis.

The dry goods commission firm of Dresser & Co. of 15 and 17 Greene Street, whose specialties were hosiery, webbing, and Japanese silks, confirmed yesterday Wall Street rumors of the past week by assigning for the benefit of creditors to Charles S. MacKenzie, a lawyer of 346 Broadway. The assignment was filed just as the County Clerk's office was closing. The amount of liabilities, one-half being secured is about $1,250,000, and the nominal assets are $700,000. The actual assets have been estimated at $500,000. Counsel for the firm said that there was more than a possibility of an adjustment of its affairs so that it would resume business.

The firm is composed of D. Leroy Dresser and Charles E. Riess. Mr. Dresser is well known in society and in commercial, financial, and mercantile circles. His sister, Edith S. Dresser, was married to George W. Vanderbilt of Biltmore, Asheville, N. C. He preceded William F. King as President of the Merchants' Association of this city, retired only a few days ago from the Presidency of the Trust Company of the Republic, and was largely identified with the promotion of the affairs of the United States Shipbuilding Company and with the corporation itself, and to that is accredited a crisis in his affairs which led to the assignment.

Mr. Dresser, whose personality is striking because he is more than 6 feet 4 inches in height and of build to correspond with his stature, was dejected yesterday afternoon, and he said he would say nothing except through his lawyer, Morris J. Hirsch of 68 William Street, and he trusted that all of his friends would treat him as kindly as those he had met since it was decided to make an assignment.

Assignee MacKenzie said:

"I have nothing to say in regard to this assignment, as there is nothing to be said at this moment. The only man who can or will talk is Mr. Hirsch. I am just starting in and know very little. If they say I represent the principal creditors, let them say so. I will not at present name any creditor."

Mr. Hirsch made a statement for his clients, Messrs. Dresser and Riess, which he said exhausted all his knowledge of their affairs.

"The firm," he said, "owes $1,250,000, in round figures. Half of this is secured. The nominal assets are $700,000. The assignment was without preferences. The creditors number about forty. They consist of banks and individuals, many of these friends of Mr. Dresser or his partner, scattered through [illegible]. Much of the indebtedness is for money borrowed. No one bank or individual holds a large amount of Dresser & Co. paper, so that the liabilities are so well divided that no fear of embarrassment to any creditor need exist.

"Of course, I have no idea of the actual value of the assets. They consist mainly of 'receivables,' equities in merchandise on which advances have been made, cash in banks, and other items. Accountants have started to work, and in a few days we shall have a statement showing more exactly how the firm stood, and the creditors will be called together. I have strong hopes that the firm will be restored to business, as we expect to offer a settlement plan that will be acceptable. The failure falls light, I repeat, as the liabilities are so well divided.

"Dresser & Co. was a commission house in hosiery, webbing, and silks. It advanced money to manufacturers and sold silks on commission, and had representatives in Japan, China, and England. Mr. Dresser was unfortunate in his transactions with the United States Shipbuilding Company. He was heavily interested in it as an investor, and he intended to float it on the other side, but was thwarted by a rumor circulated last November concerning the Trust Company of the Republic, the Presidency of which he resigned last Tuesday. He does not, by the way, owe this company a nickel, and his assignment will not in any way affect the shipbuilding company. But because of his failure to make a success of the scheme and rumors that have grown in volume his credit became impaired.

"Another possible factor was the cutting of his commercial rating from '$300,000 to $500,000' to '$300,000.' He wanted accommodation on Tuesday, and finally got it, but found great difficulty in adjusting matters on Wednesday. His predicament was made the basis of stockjobbing, and to-day he and his partner decided that an assignment was inevitable. I can deny that there has at any time this week been a meeting of the firm's creditors. Assignee MacKenzie represents some of the principal creditors. The present firm succeeded, after several changes, a house founded about fourteen years ago.

"I am glad to say that Mr. Dresser's personal affairs are in such a condition as to warrant expectation of a surplus to be devoted to the settlement of the firm's debts."

"Mr. Dresser," said C. M. Preston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trust Company of the Republic, "does not owe the company one cent. Before he resigned he settled up some of his paper. It was about $10,000. His letter of resignation assigned no cause for the step, but, in the light of to-day's developments no explanation is necessary. He owned 1,850 shares of the company's stock. Some of this has been hypothecated. He did not turn in a large part of it this week. This company, as is well known, was financial agent of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and brought out its securities, managing the underwriting. The Sheldon $4,125,000 syndicate took it all off our hands last Fall. This company is not now identified with the corporation, but has a small holding of its bonds."

Effort to get even a partial list of the creditors failed. It was reported that the Bank of the Manhattan Company and the Seventh National Bank were of them, but no one at these institutions confirmed or denied the report. In Wall Street, after the close of the Exchange, surprise was expressed that Dresser & Co. were not "pulled through" with "Vanderbilt money." There is the best of authority for the statement that in his strait Mr. Dresser did not even indirectly, appeal to his brother-in-law.

Mr. Dresser is thirty-seven years of age, a graduate of Columbia, and a member of several clubs, including the St. Anthony's and the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs. He is a Director in many corporations and Vice President of the American Asiatic Steamship Company. His home is at Oyster Bay. His wife was Miss Emma L. Burnham, and they have one child, a daughter. His firm, twelve years ago was Nilson, Goodrich & Dresser. In 1894 it was Dresser & Goodrich, and two years later Mr. Dresser continued alone until May, 1897, when C. E. Sawyer and Charles E. Riess were admitted. Mr. Riess lives in East Orange.

In May, 1900, the firm claimed to have a capital of $345,000, and on April 1, 1902, a capital of $565,000.

Ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge appeared before the Clerk of the United States District Court, after the filing of the assignment of Dresser & Co., and filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the firm. The petitioning creditor is William Dutch, to the amount of $580, but he is the holder of signed claims, according to Mr. Olcott's statement, that amount to $87,000. Although it was after hours, and the court was closed, the clerk accepted the petition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 7.—Daniel Leroy Dresser is well known here, where he lived for a number of years. He was interested largely in a local elastic goods manufactory, which a little more than a year ago was consolidated with a large concern and moved to Providence. Since the consolidation the local stockholders have received no dividends and no transfer of stock to the Providence concern. Mr. Dresser and his four sisters, including Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, were born and reared in Newport, being children of the late Major George W. Dresser, United States Army, and grandchildren of the late Daniel Leroy and grandnephew and grandnieces of Mrs. Edward King. They own a cottage here.

S. D. DAVIS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Wall Street Banker, Whose Firm Went Into Liquidation Six Years Ago—Liabilities $988,934.

Samuel D. Davis, one of the partners in the firm of Samuel D. Davis & Co., bankers and brokers, formerly at 36 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $988,934 and assets to the amount of $55,178, in stocks, &c., held as security for creditors. He has also individual assets of $22,863, of which $22,000 are held as security for creditors.

On Jan. 27, 1897, the firm went into liquidation under the supervision of a committee of creditors, and $8,678, realized from the sale of securities, is in the hands of the New York Security and Trust Company, to which company Mr. Davis also conveyed real estate which has been sold for $22,000. Charles B. Van Nostrand, the other partner, did not join in the petition.

Of the liabilities those to the amount of $390,000 are on notes of the New Orleans and Western Railroad Company, which were indorsed or guaranteed by the firm.

Among the creditors are Henry T. Scott and Charles E. Green, executors of the estate of Charles T. Crocker of San Francisco, and as guardians of the estates of Charles Templeton Crocker and Jennie A. Crocker, infants, $68,151.73. The amount is secured by the hypothecation of 1,000 shares of stock of The Journal of Commerce and The Commercial Bulletin, valued at $25,000. Sarah Mulavis of Lakewood, N. J., is a creditor to the amount of $23,141, against which she holds a note for $3,675; B. B. Boutler of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, holds a note for $6,850 as security against an indebtedness of $13,684; Jane Von Nostrand, residing at the Buckingham Hotel, had an open account with the firm, and a large number of its debts were assumed by her, amounting to $30,488. Against this she holds the firm's secured paper for $3,875.

Other creditors, all of whom hold notes of S. D. Davis & Co., some secured by indorsement and others by hypothecation of stocks, are Thomas Hillier of 55 East Seventy-ninth Street, $30,048, secured by a note for $4,250; Louis H. Frederick and Herman Burr, this city, $11,028, secured by note; George Crocker, San Francisco, $22,187, secured by note; William H. Crocker, San Francisco, $44,839, secured by note; Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway Reorganization Committee, note, $11,838; New York Security and Trust Company, note, $10,702; D. H. Shea, 32 Nassau Street, note, $65,625, and notes $18,493; Robinson Von Nostrand, 2 East Forty-fifth Street, note, $1,890; Henry B. Congdon, Providence, $180,904, the latter indebtedness being secured by a series of notes and hypothecated stock, given in settlement, from time to time, in a running account; A. D. Napier, Brooklyn, note, $10,067; Charles A. Waterbury, 364 Broadway, note, $45,250; Glens Falls National Bank, notes and stock, $48,040; William [illegible], [illegible] Broadway, $10,700; Third National Bank, notes and stocks, $60,750; Samuel H. Kingdon, Belfast, Ireland, notes, $11,000; Percy R. Goepel, 28 Nassau Street, $21,250.

PLIGHT OF A BRIDE-TO-BE.

Sitting on Her Trunk Waiting for a Check from Sweetheart She Has Never Seen.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 7.—Miss Jennie Freeman, a young woman of twenty-eight years, is sitting on her trunk awaiting a remittance from her sweetheart in far-off California that she may join him and live happy ever after. She has never seen her lover, does not even know how he looks, as she has not been favored with a photograph, but he has been favored with a photograph. She has been corresponding with him about two years, and she feels sure that he must be as lovely as his letters.

His name is Harry W. Chandler and he lives in Los Angeles, Cal., where he has some property and is in business. It was about three years ago that Walter Breeman went to California. He is a brother of Jennie, and the brother and sister corresponded. One day she sent him her photograph. It was seen by Chandler, with whom he boarded, and that man at once fell in love with the photograph. He did not tell the brother so, however, but found out the young woman's name and address and then wrote her a note.

Quite some time ago it was decided that they would marry, and then arrangements were made. About two weeks ago he wrote to say that he could not come East to marry her, as he could not leave an invalid mother, but that he would at once send her money for her fare to California and she should make the trip alone. That was satisfactory, and she at once packed her trunk. She has had it ready for two days now, and hopes the check will not be delayed much longer.

STRIKE ON CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Freight Employes from Winnipeg West Resent the Discharge of a Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 7.—Trouble which for a week past has been brewing in the western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway has suddenly become serious. Originating with the discharge of a freight clerk, it has culminated this afternoon in a strike of employes of freight departments as far east as Winnipeg.

The members of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes contend that when they approached the management on the subject of reinstating the discharged clerk the officials refused to recognize the union. Freight and baggagemen at Vancouver thereupon went out on strike. Sympathetic strikes have followed, so that work in railway shops has been stopped. The steamship Empress of India, which arrived a few days ago from the Orient, is being unloaded by Chinese laborers.

The Board of Trade at Vancouver took up the matter and get both sides to agree to negotiations by the board.

Mr. Estes, representing the strikers, and Superintendent Beasley, for the company, met with a committee of the board. Mr. Beasley agreed after a time to refer the matters left in dispute to a conciliation committee from the Board of Trade and to stand by that decision. The strikers refused to agree to this plan, maintaining that the only committed to decide the matter was that of the brotherhoods in the employ of the company.

Further negotiations resulted in failure, and Mr. Estes, for the strikers, announced later that the men would fight "to the bitter end." He threatened that the loading of sailing ships would also cease. He called out by telegram three hundred employes at Winnipeg and Calgary.

Coal miners in the Vancouver Island mines threaten to strike if coal is supplied to the Canadian Pacific ferry. Steamboats between the mainland and Vancouver Island are kept running by workmen, so as not to stop the mines. They refuse to handle Canadian Pacific freight.

Recognition for Brotherhood of Railway Employes is the real purpose of the strike. Superintendent Beasley denies, however, a statement attributed to him by the men that the company would spend $1,000,000 to break upon this union.

When You Go South
travel via Atlantic Coast Line. Most direct route to Augusta, Thomasville, Florida. Leaving time 9:55 A. M. or 2:10 P. M. Celebrated "N. Y. & Florida Special." Office, 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

Hotel Wellington, 7th Av. and 55th St.
Table d'Hote Dinner, Sundays, $1.25. Music.—Adv.

NINETEEN MEN LOST IN HUDSON RIVER

Crowded Ferryboat Is Capsized Near Spier Falls.

Struggling Mass of Workmen Employed on a Power Company's Dam Swept Away in Swift Current.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 7.—Nineteen men were drowned as a result of the capsizing of the ferryboat at Spier Falls this morning at 6:30 o'clock. Spier Falls is ten miles west of Glens Falls, on the Hudson River. More than 1,000 men are employed there at present in the construction of the mammoth dam of the Hudson River Power Company. The laborers and many of the masons are Italians, who live in shanties provided by the company on the north side of the river. The main portion of the work is carried on at present on the opposite side of the river.

The men have been in the habit of crossing on a small bridge where the river flows through the unfinished portion of the dam, but the river has been rising as a result of the warm weather for several days past, and the company, fearing that the bridge was unsafe, destroyed it with dynamite.

Below the work, about half a mile, is a ferry. The boat is a scow-shaped affair, 30 feet long and 13 feet wide, operated by means of cables. It is large enough to carry a heavily loaded team, and as many as 150 men have been taken across at one time. On Friday the men were taken across without difficulty, although that night an Italian boy known as "Cigarette" became frightened and fell overboard close to the shore. He was rescued.

The men began to arrive at the north landing to go to their work this morning soon after 6 o'clock. Between seventy and eighty men got aboard. The ferryman, Arthur Crannell, stopped more from getting on, and the boat started, leaving a big crowd on the bank. When 80 feet from shore the water splashed against the rail, and the Italian boy, who had got wet the previous night, attempted to seize one of the tackle ropes which ran from the overhead cable to the stern of the boat. Some of the men started toward him, presumably to prevent him from falling into the river. The weight was thus thrown into the upstream side of the boat, and it instantly careened and filled.

Those on shore saw the boat tip, and the next moment every passenger was in the river. The Hudson, swollen by the freshet, bore the mass of struggling men down the stream. Many of them succeeded in grabbing the side of the boat, which had righted, and clung to it until it was pulled ashore.

There was the wildest excitement in the little settlement where the workmen live. The swift current carried many of the men in toward shore, where they were rescued. Teams were quickly harnessed and loaded with skilled log drivers and sent down along the river to points where the bodies would be likely to reach the bank. Dozens of dinner pails, hats, and coats were drawn out, but it was nearly 4 o'clock before the first body was found. That was in a log jam two miles below the dam and was recognized as that of Fred Forran, an Italian interpreter. The river for miles is being watched and dragged in hopes of finding other bodies of the victims. It is impossible to obtain their names, as there were only two or three English speaking men on the boat, and the Italians are all designated by number. The rolls of the men were called, and this evening everybody had been accounted for except sixteen men, and it is almost certain that these men were drowned. Those known to be dead are:

KENNEDY, MICHAEL, married, leaving a wife and four children. He came here recently from Western Vermont.

FORRAN, FRED, Italian interpreter, married.

"CIGARETTE," the Italian boy who started the panic.

Sixteen others are missing.

Samuel Wise, who lives in Troy, was one of the few English-speaking men on the boat. He tells the following story:

"When the boat tipped there was great confusion. I had to fight my way out of the crowd. I jumped over the side of the boat nearest the shore and began to swim toward it. When within a hundred feet of shore I gave up all hope, and a man named Dunlap, a larger and stronger man, who was swimming for shore, helped me along. It all happened in a minute, and there was more excitement than I ever want to see again."

When asked how it happened, he said: "I don't know, except that somebody grabbed the rope and everybody at once became excited and ran to one side of the boat."

It is unlikely that all the bodies will be recovered. The river is full of logs, and at the big boom five miles down the river there are many thousands of them. Since work on the dam was started there have been many drownings, and in several cases the bodies have never been found.

Coroner Bullis of Warren County was on the scene early and began an investigation. He was assisted by Messrs. Raley and Starbuck, representing the District Attorney's office.

HOSTETTER ESTATE FIGHTS.

Rule Requires John Daly to Furnish Bill of Particulars in His Suit for $39,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—A rule has been granted on the plaintiff in the case of John Daly of New York against Robert S. Robb, administrator of the estate of Theodore R. Hostetter, requiring the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars within thirty days, and if not, a non pros. will be entered.

In answer to this it was alleged the statement of claim filed is full and explicit, and that a rule for a bill of particulars does not lie. The Court of Common Pleas No. 1 overruled the objection, and it was decided to take depositions before United States Commissioner John A. Shields of prominent club members in New York City.

The statement in the case is that Mr. Hostetter borrowed $44,000 from the plaintiff, and that he paid $5,000, leaving a balance of $39,000, the sum sued for. Word came to this city that the persons interested had come to an amicable agreement, but no record of settlement has been made in this county. The papers on record show that by some arrangement Mr. Hostetter gave W. H. Basteed checks for the same amounts, and upon the same dates as is set forth in Mr. Daly's statement that Mr. Hostetter borrowed the money from him. A copy of the checks and correspondence between Mr. Basteed and Mr. Hostetter regarding the latter's checks also is on file.

FIRE SWEEPING A MAINE TOWN.

Appeal for Help Is Sent to Rockland from Waldborough.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 8.—A message was received here just before midnight last night from Waldborough announcing that a fire which threatened to destroy the entire town was in progress, and asking that an engine be sent there immediately.

It was stated that the fire started in the Welt Shipyard, where a large five-masted schooner for the Palmer fleet is being constructed, and, getting beyond the control of the local department, started on a destructive sweep through the town.

A special train was made up here and an engine was started for the scene of the conflagration at 12:10 o'clock this morning.

Tour to Florida
Via Royal Blue Line, Mar. 10. Only $50 round trip from New York, including expenses en route. Procure detailed pamphlet at B. & O. Ticket Offices.—Adv.

ROOF CRASHED IN WITH SPECTATORS AT FIRE.

Two Killed While the Steamboat Montreal Burns at That City—Seventy-five Persons Are Injured.

MONTREAL, March 7.—The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's magnificent steamboat, the Montreal, in course of construction, was burned to the water's edge to-night. A huge crowd was attracted by the conflagration and several hundred persons found their way to the roof of an Allan Line shed, which, unable to stand the weight, collapsed. The roof and those on it crashed down on a crowd in the shed. Two persons were killed and fully seventy-five were injured, some of whom, it is thought, will die.

The fire started about 8 o'clock in the after part of the vessel, on the main deck, from an unknown cause. Within a few moments from the time the watchman first detected the blaze the fine boat was a mass of flames from stem to stern. The Fire Department responded quickly, but considerable delay ensued in getting the water turned on, it being necessary to bring the hose a considerable distance or else chop holes through the ice. By the time the brigade was able to get in full working order practically nothing remained but to extinguish the embers.

The reflection attracted an immense crowd, and it was in the eager quest for a point of vantage that resort was had to the shed of the Allan Line, alongside. The building in question was only a flimsily constructed affair, originally built so that it could be removed from the wharf during the Winter months. When a large number of persons clambered on to the roof attention was drawn to the danger, and the police had just begun ordering them off when the collapse came.

There was not much of a crash, and it was not until the screams were heard of those who went down with the building and were held pinioned by the timbers that the big crowd knew that the accident occurred. Then a rush ensued to the spot, and for the next half hour there was a scene of bewildering excitement and confusion. Willing hands pulled off the heavy corrugated iron roof, and twisted apart the broken timbers.

Ambulances were called from all the hospitals, but it was fully two hours before the last of the victims had been carried away. Many were able to go to their homes in sleighs, but the hospitals had all they could do.

The dead bodies recovered were those of a man and a boy, neither of whom up to midnight had been identified.

The steamboat was constructed last year at the Bertram yards, in Toronto, and brought down to Montreal in the Fall for her interior fittings. She was to have gone into commission this Spring on the Montreal-Quebec line. The Bertrams received $350,000 for the boat and her engines, and fully $75,000 had already been spent by the company on her uncompleted fittings, which were intended to make her the finest boat in Canadian waters.

There was an insurance of $250,000 on the boat. It is hoped that her steel hull has not been seriously damaged and that her engines have not been rendered useless.

FEAR FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS.

River Still Rising and Federal Forecaster Issues Warning—Water at Tops of Levees.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Still the river continues to rise, and the indications are for more water. Observer Cline of the United States Weather Bureau said to-day that the indications were that the waters would continue to go higher for the next six weeks, and that within the next two weeks it would go over the highest record the guage has ever shown, 19.5 feet. That mark was established in May, 1897. Mr. Cline was instructed to-day to send at 5 o'clock a special forecast on the river situation. He obeyed instructions, and it is understood that his statements just quoted were embodied in the dispatch.

Mr. Cline advises all interests liable to damages from flood to take every precaution. With the water running over the levees below New Orleans and the water line in the river several feet higher than the neutral ground on Canal Street, it is needless to say that the advice has already been acted on. The Inspectors of the New Orleans Levee Board report that there is not a weak spot in the levees in front of the city, but if the figures which Mr. Cline thinks probable are reached, sacks will have to be pressed into service ere long, just as they were in 1897. Already the least swell washes the top of the levees.

GATES TO TELL THE "INSIDE" OF THE LOUISVILLE DEAL.

He Will Reply to J. Pierpont Morgan at a Further Hearing by the Kentucky Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Announcement that the Inter-State Commerce Committee will sit in New York on March 27 to continue the hearing of the case of the Railroad Commission of Kentucky against the Atlantic Coast Line in the celebrated Louisville and Nashville "merger" case is of more than ordinary interest on account of the expressed purpose of John W. Gates to "say some things."

At the first hearing of the case J. Pierpont Morgan, in answer to questions put by Col. Bennett H. Young, said that he considered Mr. Gates a "dangerous man" in railroad finances. George W. Perkins and others of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. made use of similar expressions. Their testimony went to show that the Morgan activity in the settlement following the Louisville and Nashville coup executed by Mr. Gates was based upon the belief that it was necessary to the preservation of the financial stability of the railroads of the country that the control of the Louisville and Nashville be not left in Mr. Gates's hands.

The commission had hardly adjourned before Mr. Gates requested another hearing, and it is said that he has promised to give the whole "inside" on the merger deal. A reply to Mr. Morgan's characterization of him as a "dangerous man" is expected, and it will no doubt be an interesting one.

The members of the Kentucky commission, Attorney General Pratt, and Col. Young will go to New York to attend the hearing. Col. Young will probably examine Mr. Gates, and may be expected to ask some pertinent questions.

INDICTED FOR BETTING FRAUD.

Bills Against Twenty-five Persons Engaged in "Get-Rich-Quick" Concerns in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Several indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury to-day against persons concerned in "get-rich-quick" concerns. Twenty-five true bills were presented, including offenders against the postal, Treasury, and revenue laws.

Among those indicted were Paul Tarbel and Charles E. Cessna, managers of the Belt Company, a turf investment concern, and Jacob Streemer and Hattie Howard, managers of the Marion Directory Company, an alleged fraudulent matrimonial agency.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall London Cigarettes.—Adv.

WALSH MAKES RAIDS WITH SLEDGE HAMMERS

Smashes Doors at Gambling Houses of Maher and Betts.

Sectional "Jimmy" Used on an Iron Gate—Theatre Crowds Watch Attacks—Sixty-five Prisoners Taken.

Acting Inspector Walsh of the Fourth Inspection District, which includes the Tenderloin, engineered two highly exciting gambling raids in that precinct last night on houses at 74 West Thirty-fifth Street, reputed to be operated by Mike Maher, and 122 West Thirty-fourth Street, of which "Lou" Betts is the alleged proprietor. They were made simultaneously on warrants issued by Magistrate Deuel and calling for the arrest of every person found in both places, and were eminently successful from the police point of view, for it is said that nobody got away.

Between sixty and seventy men, many of them well dressed, were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station house and a considerable quantity of gambling paraphernalia also was seized. They were police raids from top to bottom, private reformatory agencies having nothing to do with either. Sledgehammers and strategy were used to gain the ends desired.

Inspector Walsh conducted the first one. With twelve policemen, some bearing the heavy hammers, he turned west from Fifth Avenue to the reputed Maher house. Two wooden doors were standing open. Then they came to a big wooden door with glass panels. Their rings only caused a tremendous commotion within.

"Smash that door!" commanded the Inspector.

Detective Fitzgerald swung his sledge, and the upper half of one of the doors fell in splinters of glass and wood. The raiders leaped over the wreckage. Inside was an iron gate. It resisted the sledge, and one of the policemen produced a sectional steel jimmy which would have been the envy of a bank burglar. It quickly tore off the lock, and the gate swung wide. Men below were trying to get upstairs, and men above were trying to get down. They met on the stairs as in a cul-de-sac, and there was nothing for the police to do but to tell them to compose themselves and "come along."

The parlor floor was empty. On the floor above, however, the police found a roulette wheel still slowly revolving and two faro layouts. Cards, chips, and memoranda of the I. O. U. order were scattered all over the place, showing that nobody had ceased to put the room in order after the first crash in the vestibule.

On the third floor was a poolroom, out of action at that hour, but the attaches of the house had felt such security that they had not cleaned up the place, and score cards and "dope" sheets and worthless tickets were scattered about in quantities to satisfy a dozen juries as to the character of the business done there. Detectives Pelton and Phelan stopped the rush up and down stairs.

Both raids began at 11:30 o'clock to the minute. Just then the Garrick Theatre, which is almost directly across the street from the reputed Maher house, was discharging its audience after the evening performance of "Mice and Men."

The crash and outcry attracted the attention of all, and few of the people went away, but men and women in evening dress braved the rain pouring steadily down to see the exhibition of real life comedy. This added to the excitement of the occasion, and as the prisoners were led out they were greeted with a bedlam of catcalls, groans, and applause, according to the mood of the individual spectators. Fifteen men were captured in this place.

Capt. O'Reilly led the raiders at the house said to be run by "Lou" Betts. Mr. Coursey, private secretary to Commissioner Greene, was by his side, and from hints dropped it is believed that he will figure as the complaining witness in the case and that he secured at least some of the evidence upon which the raid was carried out.

The house was thoroughly picketed before those inside knew what was going on. Two policemen were on the roof, several more went through the firehouse in the rear, on Thirty-third Street, and took up positions where they could command that part of the premises, and Policemen McKay and Fitzsimmons entered the Herald Square Hotel and began the attack by crawling from the windows of that hostelry into the third-floor windows of the gambling house.

With revolvers drawn, they suddenly appeared in the crowd of astonished men. There were two roulette wheels and three faro layouts in operation as they entered. The plan was for the two to work their way down stairs and admit Capt. O'Reilly, Mr. Coursey, and the main force, who were waiting at the front door. But the patrons of the house showed fight. They would not let them through and would soon have overpowered the policemen had not the turmoil, heard through the heavy barred doors, given an inkling to those without of what was happening.

There was on the outside a steel door, next to that heavy wooden doors, and just within another steel door. All these went down before a few blows of the sledges, and the policemen, storming through into the main hall, rushed to the help of their well-nigh exhausted comrades wrestling and fighting with the men on the stairs. Fifty prisoners were taken here.

All met at the station house, where one man caught in the Maher raid was making a vigorous protest against detention. He insisted that he was a reporter for a morning newspaper with offices nearby, and that he had gone into the house with the police. In support of this he showed one of the police cards issued by General Greene to the newspapers. Inspector Walsh did not believe that he had gone in ahead, but had been there before, and ordered him held.

At the station house there was some sharp telephoning between the police and the night city editor, with the result that the man was let go. He was identified under the name of Gay by the regular precinct reporters.

Magistrate Deuel was at the station house awaiting the coming of the prisoners. He opened court at once in the Captain's office, where after the name, address, and other questions for the police record had been answered, more or less truthfully, he released all whom there was reason to believe were simply players or spectators in the house, but held every one who was believed to have any connection with either place, either as proprietor or employe.

HELD CROWD AT BAY WITH A REVOLVER.

Detective Cowed Men in an Alleged Poolroom While Police Smashed in Four Doors.

Inspector Walsh yesterday afternoon made one of his sledgehammer raids on an alleged poolroom known as the Lenox Pleasure Club, on the second floor of 156 West Twenty-ninth Street. Before entrance could be gained the Inspector's men were compelled to batter down four doors, two of them of sheet iron, while one of their companions was inside, covering the crowd

of one hundred men and boys with his revolver in order to prevent their escape.

All the evidence in the case was collected by Detectives Phelan and Fitzsimmons of Inspector Walsh's staff. According to their story they had been introduced to a runner of the pool room, to whom they represented themselves as wire tappers, and also as persons seeking to get hold of $12,000 which belonged to some bank clerk known to them. They said their idea was to get the clerk to play the races, betting large sums on horses which were sure to lose. The runner fell to their game and invited them to use the place which he represented to place their money, saying that his employer would act as agent for them for a small part of the profits.

An agreement was made, they say, by which Phelan and Fitzsimmons were to have the clerk at the poolroom at 4:30 o'clock yesterday. Phelan went to the room at about 3:30 and said he would wait for the others. He then played the horses himself, using marked money, all of which was later found on the alleged manager.

By appointment Inspector Walsh arrived in front of the place at 4 o'clock. With him were Capt. O'Reilly and about twenty men, some carrying sledge hammers. The arrival of the police was announced to those in the room by a picket, and all the doors were immediately locked. Some one inside shouted, "Phelan has done this," and the crowd began to surge about him, many crying "Kill him!" Phelan drew his revolver, and, backing to the wall, leveled it at the crowd, threatening to shoot any man that approached him.

Inspector Walsh heard the shouts, and fearing harm would come to the officer on the inside, urged his men on, but they worked with the hammers for ten minutes before entrance was finally gained. At sight of the police the men in the place fell back, and some attempted to get out of the windows. One man, who later gave the name of Henry Williams, succeeded in getting to an extension of the building and from there to the roof. He then ran down through an adjoining house to the street. He mingled with the crowd which had gathered to watch the raid, but was recognized and arrested by Roundsman Belton, who saw him go through the window.

After the prisoners for whom they had warrants had been selected the other occupants of the room were allowed to go. The police took several telephones, some racing sheets, and a quantity of liquors. The prisoners taken were:

William Leopold, manager, of 145 West Sixteenth Street.
Solomon Friedenburg, 211 East Sixtieth Street.
Henry J. Muldoon, 437 Tenth Avenue.
Peter Mace, 222 West Thirtieth Street.
Edward Hirsch, 18 Lafayette Place.
John Donovan, 149 West Thirty-fifth Street.
Edward Hogan, 129 West Twenty-ninth Street.
Henry Williams, 130 West Twenty-ninth Street.
John Clark, 200 Hart Street.
Edward Francis, 410 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Francis was charged with having violated the liquor tax law by trafficking in liquors without a license.

The prisoners were bailed out by Charles Englehardt of 72 Second Avenue.

NUN ACCUSES PRISONER.

Oscar Miller, Charged with Being "The Lone Burglar of Harlem," is Held for the Grand Jury.

A Sister of the Sacred Heart, in the garb of her order, yesterday appeared in the Tombs Police Court as complaining witness against a man, declared by the police to be the "Lone Burglar of Harlem," who single handed has committed a great number of bold burglaries in the upper section of the city and baffled the efforts of the police to capture him for upward of two years. The arrest of the alleged burglar was brought about largely through the presence of mind and prompt action of the sister.

The prisoner gave his name as Oscar Miller, when arraigned before Magistrate Barlow by Central Office Detectives Gallagher, McAuley, and Devry. The detectives declare that his right name is Oscar Rissient, and that he is better known to the police as the "Dutch House Burglar."

The sister signed and swore to a deposition, in which she said she was Sister Catherine E. Jones, an inmate of the Sacred Heart Convent, on Convent Hill. The deposition further states that in the early hours of last Tuesday a window on the ground floor of the convent was forced open and silverware worth $50 stolen, and that she believes the robbery was committed by Miller, as he was captured with the stolen goods in his possession only a few blocks away, after Sister Catherine had raised an alarm and the machinery of the police had been put in motion. The prisoner, who waived examination, was held by Magistrate Barlow in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

The arrest of Miller was brought about as a result of numerous complaints of burglaries on the upper west side and in the Bronx reaching Police Headquarters. Inspector Brooks detailed some of his best men to investigate, and these men nightly scoured that section of the city, but were unsuccessful until Sister Catherine raised the alarm, when Miller, who was known to be a professional burglar, was seen in One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue, and arrested, with the result that the silverware from the convent was found in his possession.

The detectives declare that in the course of their investigations they found stolen property of an estimated value of at least $10,000 in various pawnshops in Harlem, which the owners of some of the houses the "Lone Burglar" entered have identified as their property. In one single night three adjoining houses—583, 585, and 587 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street—were entered and valuable silverware and jewelry stolen from each, and the detectives declare Miller did the work. They also accuse him of having stolen a set of surgical instruments worth $500 from Dr. E. L. Leonard of 19 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Miller, it is said, has a long criminal record, and has been arrested for burglary before.

CONVICTS BATTLE WITH FLOOD.

Mayor Harrison Sends Them Out to Build Walks to a School.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Fifty Bridewell prisoners are working on Seventeenth Ward streets at Mayor Harrison's order, to enable 800 children to attend the John Spry School. The big school at West Twenty-fourth Street and Marshall Boulevard has been isolated by a flood which has covered the streets with water.

Parents appealed to Alderman C. Zimmer. The condition of the streets near the school was such that the ward gang was utterly incapable of dealing with the situation. Alderman Zimmer telephoned to Mayor Harrison and said:

"There are 10,000 men at the Bridewell, and here are 800 children who cannot get to school."

"Get the men from the Bridewell on the streets," the Mayor replied.

The Alderman called on Superintendent Sloan, who chose fifty of the strongest and liveliest prisoners, and promised them an outing. He equipped them with shovels and appointed bosses. The men were reluctant to go, but their unwillingness vanished when they were told that their work was to enable children to go to school. Under the personal charge of Superintendent Sloan and Alderman Zimmer they attacked the mud lakes and the pools of water in Twenty-fifth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-second Streets with a will, building cinder walks and crossings, and draining off the water.

LUMBER DEALERS FAIL.

Receivers Appointed for the Firm of James & Abbot of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—Judge Morton of the Supreme Court has appointed receivers to take charge of the assets and affairs of the firm of James & Abbot, lumber dealers at 141 Milk Street. The firm was dissolved by mutual agreement just before the bringing of the action in which the appointment of the receivers was sought. The action is brought by C. L. James against E. B. Abbot, is friendly in its character, and is brought for the purpose of tiding over a temporary embarrassment.

E. N. Goding, R. W. Boyden, and L. M. Friedman are the receivers appointed by the court. The trouble is said to be due to the fact that the firm has loaned $850,000 to a manufacturing concern in which it is interested, and $150,000 to a lumber concern in Aroostook County, Maine. It is said that the concerns to which loans were made are perfectly solvent, but at the present time without funds with which to meet the demand to James & Abbot.

FREIGHT TRAIN ROBBERIES

Many Cases of Goods Rolled Off Moving Cars.

Vigilant Policeman's Action Leads to Arrest of Two Supposed Ringleaders of a Gang of Thieves.

Two men who are believed to be the ringleaders of a gang of thieves who during the past three or four months have robbed the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad of thousands of dollars worth of freight were captured shortly before daylight yesterday morning just as they were about to make off with valuable booty.

Ever since last Fall complaints from the officials of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad about cases and boxes of merchandise being stolen from their trains and freight yards in the vicinity of One Hundred and Fortieth Street and the Hudson River have been received at the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station. Capt. England has worked day and night, and, although he made four arrests, the robberies continued.

For the past week Policeman Neiman has been patrolling the tracks in the hope of catching the thieves in the act, but nothing unusual occurred until yesterday morning, when, shortly after midnight, he saw two large packing boxes roll off a heavily laden outgoing freight. They landed among the rocks on the shore at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and a few moments later a large rowboat was seen a short distance from shore. Neiman stood guard over the cases and sent word to the station house for help.

Detectives Ahrens and Kethman, with several reserves, were sent out by Capt. England, and the largest of the two cases was carted to the station house in the patrol wagon. The smaller case was left where it had rolled among the rocks, while the policemen hid among the trees and shrubbery to await developments.

Shortly before daylight two men were discovered walking south on the tracks. Their actions aroused suspicion, and when they reached the case they stopped and appeared to be greatly surprised at not finding a second one. Dark lanterns were brought into play, and the two strangers began a thorough search among the rocks and bushes on both sides of the north-bound track.

As they neared One Hundred and Fifty-first Street the two detectives stopped them and demanded to know where they were going. For an answer one of the men produced a pass-book and said that he was an employe of the road going to work. A close examination of the pass showed that it had expired two years ago, and that the dates had been changed.

Both men, who showed a disposition to fight when they were cornered, were placed under arrest and taken to the station house. They gave their names as Thomas Hannon, twenty-three years old, of 1,179 Second Avenue, and Henry Honeylein, twenty-five, of 880 Ninth Avenue. When searched a varied collection of articles were found on the pair, which included several pairs of silk suspenders, a couple of silk waists, lace, and bolts of ribbon.

Hannon had thrown overboard an article which is believed to be a revolver, and a claspknife of foreign make, with a six-inch blade, was found on Honeylein. After being taken to Police Headquarters and photographed, they were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, where Magistrate Cornell held them in $1,000 bail each for examination to-morrow morning.

One of the cases found on the tracks contained a quantity of men's ready-made clothing, while the other was filled with silk waists, women's apparel, and several thousand cut pearl buttons. Both cases were consigned by New York houses to Western firms.

Detective Ahrens told Magistrate Cornell that Honeylein formerly was an employe of the railroad, and that he knew the freight schedule and the crews of the various trains perfectly. He, it is charged, had smuggled himself on the train down town, with his companion, and when One Hundred and Fifty-third Street was reached had thrown off the cases.

The man, it is further charged, got off the train at Inwood, where all trains on the branch stop to have brakes, chains, &c., examined before making the long Western run. They then probably walked back on the track to make away with the cases.

Large numbers of boxes and cases have been stolen in this manner, but it is believed that the majority of them have been placed in rowboats and landed on the Jersey shore, where they could be disposed of without fear of detection.

NELLIE FLETCHER POISONED, HER COMPANION ARRESTED.

Admits He Accompanied Her to Boarding House Where She Was Found Dead—Autopsy Performed.

The man who accompanied Nellie Fletcher to the boarding house of Mrs. Farrell, at 282 West Thirty-seventh Street, last Sunday night, was arrested by detectives of the Central Office yesterday. He is Edward Stewart, twenty-seven years old, of 14 West Sixty-fifth Street, and his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, being No. 5,956. He is said by the police to be a well-known shoplifter, and last night at Police Headquarters made a statement, the police say, that he was the man who hired the room with the woman.

The Fletcher woman was found last Thursday by Mrs. Marcella Diffly, a sister of Mrs. Farrell, lying on the bed in her room, dead. Dr. Otto Schultze of the Coroners' Office performed an autopsy on the body yesterday, after which he stated that the woman had died from poison of a nature unknown to him.

The statement of the physician was made known to Inspector Brooks, and he notified Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau to use every effort to locate the man who was said to have been with the Fletcher woman on Sunday night last. Detectives Cain, Vallely, Scripp, and Kear were sent out, and returned to Police Headquarters with Stewart. They had arrested him at Forty-first Street and Sixth Avenue. The police say Stewart made a statement in which he admitted going to the room with the woman, but denied having given her anything that would have caused her death.

Capt. Langan said it was his opinion that the woman had died from the effects of the knock-out drops. The Captain said that he thought the woman had been robbed, as there was no money found in the room, and Stewart admits that the woman told him she was going to New Haven, Conn. Capt. Langan says that if the woman had contemplated such a trip she would have had enough money to buy her ticket.

Stewart was arrested but three weeks ago in company with a man known as "Little Irish" and a woman, charged with stealing a stick pin from a man in a Broadway car. One year ago, the police say, the man was arrested charged with stealing umbrellas in Lord & Taylor's store, in company with a professional thief known as "Slim." "Slim" was convicted and is serving a sentence in prison, Stewart was discharged. The man told the police that he had been arrested in Chicago a few months ago on a charge of burglary, but was acquitted.

Capt. Cowles of the Detective Bureau of New Haven, Conn., was notified, and Charles and John Fletcher of 4 Olive Street called at the Morgue yesterday and identified the body as that of their sister. The brother, Capt. Langan said, told him that four years ago their sister was married to a man named John Mauttee, but had later been divorced from him. A year ago she left home with a student named Alfred Menierre and went to Chicago. As soon as the contents of the stomach have been analyzed and the result made known, the body will be given to the care of the brothers.

ELECTION BY GLASS WORKERS.

Paul St. Peter Probably Will Be Chosen President of the Association.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—Paul St. Peter probably will be the next President of the American Window Glass Workers' Association. Furthermore he will likely be elected on the first ballot. It is said that the voting sheets for officers of local Assembly 300, which have been returned up to noon to-day, show St. Peter to be running ahead of all other candidates.

Mr. St. Peter is being strongly supported by preceptories which he did not count on, and this makes his election practically a certainty. Several of these which recently asked for the resignation of the present officers on account of the removal of the box limit, are giving him almost a unanimous vote. Mr. St. Peter is at present Secretary of the American Window Glass Workers' Association.

HARD COAL PLAN REJECTED.

Strike Commission Fails in Attempt to Secure Agreement to Pay Miners by Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 7.—Attorney Ira H. Burns of the independent coal operators is authority for the statement that it is not likely that the Strike Commissioners will decide to accept the new plan of paying miners by weight of coal, which they discussed at the secret session on Thursday.

At this session the representatives of each side were present, and, according to Mr. Burns, neither approved the plan. He said to-day when he passed through here on his way home after attending the session:

"The commission called us down there to submit a plan for paying the miners. It was a complicated scheme, providing, among other things, that for three months tabs should be kept on cars until the average weight of coal a car carried had been obtained. Then it was proposed to pay the miners according to the average found, and excesses were to be paid in the nature of a dividend.

"This plan was sent in by somebody living in the coal region, who thought it a good basis for settling the payment question. It happened to strike the fancy of the commission, particularly Mr. Clark and Mr. Watkins, and they sent for the representatives of both sides to find out what they thought of it.

"The commissioners had the greatest difficulty in getting the attorneys to understand the complex arrangement, and, finally, after a long discussion, somebody asked the commission how they expected the thousands of Hungarians throughout the coal regions to understand the plan, when the lawyers could not grasp it. The commissioners took this as a good argument and discussion on the matter was dropped right there and then.

"But neither miners nor operators favored the plan. Col. Phillips of the Lackawanna Company led in the opposition for the companies, declaring that the plan was too complex to be practical. Mr. Bryden of the New York, Ontario and Western addressed the commission, taking a similar stand, and President T. D. Nicholls, for the miners, declared their opposition to it. In view of this, I hardly think the commission will incorporate this plan in its report.

"The commission also asked for further information on the section from the Act of 1875 making the payment by weight compulsory, which was read by John F. Murphy at the opening sessions of the commission. I argued that this act was unconstitutional and quoted the law to prove this point."

COAL EMBARGO IN OHIO.

Commercial Interests in Cincinnati Seeking a Large Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—A deal for the purchase of 2,000 cars of soft coal now on the tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad between this city and Russell, Ky., failed to-day, the railroad declining to deliver to other than the original consignees.

An embargo has been placed on coal, and 8,000 cars are now on the various sidings between these two points. Two million bushels are also on the way by water. Notwithstanding these shipments, Cincinnati commercial interests were quietly endeavoring to buy up all the coal they could secure in order to control a supply sufficient for them for a year.

The activity in the coal market was caused by a quiet suggestion passed to big buyers to protect themselves by April 1, on account of a fear of labor trouble.

The Hamilton Otto Coke Company, through local representatives, is endeavoring to have 4,000 carloads purchased and rushed through to its big plant in Hamilton as a supply for its immediate use and as a safeguard for the ensuing year. The company has 10,000 tons in store in its yards, but desires to increase the amount to 100,000 tons.

NARROW ESCAPE IN COLLISION.

Woman Rescued from Cab Wrecked by an Automobile on Fifth Avenue.

Miss Viola Halls, who lives at the Winsonia Hotel, on Forty-fourth Street, had a narrow escape from death last night in a collision in front of 205 Fifth Avenue between a cab and an automobile. The cab in which Miss Halls was riding was smashed to splinters, and the young woman was rescued from the wreckage with much difficulty. John Pyne of 412 East Seventy-fifth Street, the cab driver, and the chauffeur of the automobile, Thomas Patterson of 316 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, were both thrown to the ground, but were not seriously injured.

The cab was going north and the automobile south at the time of the collision. Patterson found the automobile hard to manage on the slippery pavement, and in avoiding a rear-end collision with another cab in front of him he turned sharply to the left. As he did so the automobile struck the cab. Both drivers were thrown to the ground, and the cab was a wreck.

Policemen Colyer and Brown of the West Thirtieth Street Station rushed to the cab, and after working for about five minutes succeeded in extricating Miss Halls. She was badly frightened, and also had an abrasion of the scalp. In the automobile at the time of the accident was a man about forty years of age, in evening clothes. He placed Miss Halls in another cab and drove her to her hotel.

MESSAGE FROM THE POPE.

Reply to Wireless Congratulations Sent by Cardinal Gibbons.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Cardinal Gibbons to-night issued a copy of a cablegram received by him this evening in reply to his message of congratulation on the occasion of the Pontiff's silver jubilee, sent last Monday by the Marconi wireless telegraph system. The message is as follows:

"Rome, March 7.

"The Holy Father accepts with special satisfaction your congratulations and grants with fatherly love his apostolic blessing to your eminence, the American hierarchy, and to the clergy and laity.

"CARDINAL RAMPOLLA."

COMPANY FINED FOR KILLING.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 7.—In the County Court to-day the Mountain Lake Electric Railroad Company was fined $5,000 by Judge Mills for manslaughter in the second degree in causing the accident on July 4, 1902, in which fourteen persons were killed and sixty injured.

The company was indicted for culpable negligence in construction and operation of the road on the mountain. Theodore Scheiss of New York is the principal owner of the road.

FAMINE-STRICKEN SWEDES.

To aid the famine-stricken people in the northern provinces of Sweden, where a total failure of all crops last Fall has caused distress so widespread that at least $1,000,000 will be required to tide the inhabitants over their plight, all of the Swedish churches and organizations, working in co-operation, have arranged for a concert in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon next. The entire proceeds are to be forwarded to the famine fund.

Every Swedish church choir, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, and Congregationalist; the Swedish singing societies, Lyran, Svea, and the Christian Brotherhood of Manhattan, and the Glee Club, the Orpheus, the Blue Ribbon, and the Ladies' Choir of Brooklyn will take part in the concert. A choir of 400 voices, under the leadership of Prof. Arvid Akerlind, will render several of the compositions of Gunnar Wennerberg, greatest among modern Swedish composers.

Mme. Schumann-Heink and Johannes Elmblad of the Metropolitan Opera House, Miss Martina Johnstone, violinist; Mme. Agnes Staberg-Hall, soprano; Adolf Dahm-Petersen, baritone; Prof. John T. Erickson, organist, and Mrs. Anna Calleberg, accompanist, have volunteered their services.

Rockefeller Party in California.

PASADENA, Cal., March 7.—John D. Rockefeller and party arrived here to-day to remain a week. The party consists of Mr. Rockefeller, Mrs. Rockefeller, Miss L. M. Spellman of New York, Miss Adele Prentiss of Cleveland, and Dr. H. F. Biggar, Mr. Rockefeller's physician.

END OF CORBIN SUIT

Protege of the Banker Failed to Prove His Claim.

Long Litigation of Thomas J. Felder to Establish a Partnership Agreement —George S. Edgell the Defendant.

A decision in the suit instituted by Thomas J. Felder, protege of the late Austin Corbin, against George S. Edgell, surviving member of the Corbin Banking Company, in which a large sum of money and charges of fraud were involved, was announced yesterday through the attorneys of the Corbin Banking Company, upon notification that Judge Emory Speer of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia, where the case was tried, had found that Mr. Felder had failed to establish his case. The suit was dismissed and all costs were charged against the plaintiff.

The action has been in the courts for nearly six years, the suit having been filed a few months after the death of Austin Corbin in June, 1896, on a claim by Mr. Felder that, under a private agreement in writing with Mr. Corbin, he was to receive half the profits of one branch of the banking and land business conducted by the Corbin Banking Company, the share up to that time having been estimated at $50,000.

In connection with this suit Mr. Felder threw into the hands of a receiver property valued at more than a million dollars held by the Corbin Company in Georgia, to be retained pending the decision of his claim. The company, after a considerable period, had the property released by furnishing bonds for all of it, except about $8,000 in cash.

Mr. Felder, who at present makes his home in Nashville, Tenn., is a young Georgian, who was employed as a clerk in the Georgia real estate offices of the Corbin Company. He was promoted rapidly, and in 1890 was brought to New York by Mr. Corbin, who decided to remove the Georgia headquarters to this city and put Mr. Felder in charge. Mr. Felder then was barely twenty-one years of age, but for business purposes he was authorized to carry on the Georgia land enterprises as if they were separate and distinct from the banking establishment. It was said that he enjoyed the friendship of his employer to an unusual degree.

About five months after Mr. Corbin's death Mr. Felder asked recognition from the Corbin Company of a partnership which he said Mr. Corbin had given him, and had been agreed to in writing. He declared that the written agreement was in his possession. His claim was ignored, and he was dismissed at once from the employ of the Corbin Banking Company. Mr. Felder then went South and commenced the action in the Federal Courts of Georgia that has been fought for nearly six years. One of his claims was that at the time of his discharge by the Corbin Company the agreement he said he had with Mr. Corbin was in his private desk in the company's office, and that the desk had been opened and the contract, with other private papers, seized by George S. Edgell. His charge of fraud had wide publicity at the time.

Many other issues were involved, but the whole case rested on the production of proof of any contract. The taking of testimony covered a period of two or three years, and the case was argued and submitted to Judge Speer in July, 1901. He handed down his decision last week.

The costs and the money Mr. Felder is said to have received from the business of the Corbin Land Company as the ostensible head of that concern, which under the decision he must refund, will be an amount between $15,000 and $20,000.

Mr. Felder, who is about thirty-one years of age, gained much notoriety early in 1898 through incidents attending his marriage. The bride was Miss Nettie Bell Smith, daughter of Milton H. Smith, ex-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Preston Thornton, a prominent young Kentuckian, shortly before the marriage shot himself in Miss Smith's presence because she refused to become his wife.

A short time after the marriage Mr. Felder formed the acquaintance of the late Samuel M. Murphy, the surface railway king of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy had no children, and they became very much attached to Mr. and Mrs. Felder, and legally adopted them as their children. In the latter part of December, 1900, Mr. Murphy died, leaving a will by which he gave to Mr. and Mrs. Felder practically all of his estate, valued at $1,500,000, making, however, a life provision for Mrs. Murphy.

Mr. Felder, it is said, is occupied chiefly now as manager of investments made for the Murphy estate and has his home in Nashville.

Mr. Edgell, who was defendant in the suit, is well known as a banker. He had as his guest last Fall President Roosevelt at Newport, N. H., where are located the game preserves of the Corbin estate, known as the largest in the country. The President, on one of his hunting trips there, had the satisfaction of bringing down at the first shot a wild boar.

ELECTION BALLOT REFORM.

Petition of Members of the Bar for Amendments to the Law to Remedy Present Defects.

A petition, signed by many prominent members of the bar of New York State, has been sent to the Legislature requesting that body to amend the election law so as to make the ballot similar to the form in use in the State of Massachusetts.

"We call your attention," the petition says, "to the fact that at every general election held in this State under the present law, thousands of voters have been unable to make their will effective by reason of the difficulties inherent in the form of ballot in use."

The Court of Appeals, the decision declares, has given emphatic warning of the difficulties and dangers of the present law. The Judges of that court, as well as those of the Supreme Court, have declared that they found difficulty in understanding provisions of the election law which the voter must in many cases understand in order to vote intelligently.

GIFTS TO PRINCETON LIBRARY.

Sermon Preached by President Burr in 1775—Copy of "Madison Agonistes."

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7.—Several very rare and valuable pamphlets have been added to the University Library collection here in the last few days. They were procured from abroad. The most interesting in the number is a sermon by President Aaron Burr, delivered in New York City on Jan. 1, 1775, a fast day appointed by the Assembly "on account of the late encroachments of the French and their designs against the British colonies in America." The printing was done by the famous Tory printer, Hugh Gaine, during the Revolution.

Another pamphlet is by David Ramsey, class of 1765, a physician and historian of National reputation, on the "Military Memoirs of Great Britain; or, a History of the War of 1755-1763." The edition contains several fine copperplate engravings of prominent British military leaders.

"Madison Agonistes; or, the Agonies of Mother Goose," a one-act burlesque on American politics of the period 1808 and 1814, printed in London in 1814, also has been added to the James Madison, class of 1771, collection.

Army Officer's Retirement Investigated.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Acting under the provisions of a special act of Congress, the President has requested George A. Detchemendy, late Captain Twenty-second Infantry, to report in person to Major Gen. Young, President of the Army Retiring Board, for examination and inquiry by the board as to whether at the date of his resignation, March 10, 1902, he was incapacitated for active service; whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and whether said resignation should have been accepted as valid.

Police Band at Regimental Concert.

Preparations are being made for a concert to be given under the auspices of the Seventy-first Regiment at their temporary armory in the Lenox Lyceum next Saturday evening by the regimental band, under the direction of Leader F. Fanciulli.

This concert will also be made the occasion of the first public appearance of the Police Band, which has been under training for the last five months by Prof. Fanciulli. The conductor is Sergt. James McDonald, and the band consists of forty-two members, all members of the police force, who will, by special permission of Gen. Greene, appear in full police uniform.

DIDN'T LIKE HER NEW HOME.

Woman Wants Divorce on Ground That Her Husband Deceived Her as to His Financial Standing.

Basing her action on somewhat novel grounds Mrs. Julia L. Morris, now of this city, has begun an action in the Supreme Court to have annulled her marriage to Benjamin F. Morris.

Mrs. Morris, who was a widow at the time of her union with Morris in Detroit, Mich., on Oct. 12, 1900, says that Morris deceived her as to his financial standing, that he said he was amply able to support a wife in proper manner, and that as she was without a home of her own and her only hope of securing one was in marrying a man of means, she believes she is entitled to relief. Morris is said to be living in Cleveland, Ohio, at this time.

Mrs. Morris, who is represented in the action by George A. Miller, says she was in reduced circumstances when she first met Miller, and had accepted a position as housekeeper for a wealthy family in Detroit. He was a widower residing with his children in Whiting, Iowa, being engaged as a real estate broker. They had been casually acquainted for some time, and finally, in a letter, Morris proposed marriage.

After a ten days' wedding trip Mrs. Morris returned to her position in Detroit, while Morris went to Whiting to prepare for her homecoming. Later when she reached there she says she found only a small cottage, lacking many necessaries, instead of the house that was represented. She says she also found her husband was being supported largely by his sister. In view of these facts she declined to continue to preside over the fireside and came to New York, where she now is employed. She says she does not want the additional trouble of having to look after a husband.

"TOOTHPICKS" BACKS DOWN.

Tiffany Thief Repudiates His Reported Confession—Jeweler Elsberg Exonerates Himself.

"Toothpicks" Alfred Britton, according to the police an adroit shoplifter, and Louis Elsberg, a jeweler, at 356 Bowery, who were arrested Friday in connection with the disappearance of four silver plates valued at $200 from the stock of Tiffany's store, in Union Square, were rearraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

Elsberg exonerated himself so far that Superintendent Ralph B. Hyde of Tiffany's said that he did not wish to make a complaint against him, being satisfied that he had bought the stolen property from "Toothpicks" in good faith.

"Toothpicks" repudiated his reported confession to Inspector Brooks in which he said he had been plundering Tiffany's for two years.

"I gave him some gab," he said. "I don't know what it was, but it was a pipe. See?"

He was held in $1,500 continued bail. Elsberg was also held for further examination to-morrow, when he will probably be discharged.

It was shown that he had paid "Toothpicks" about the full bullion value of the plates, and the police said that they found it was the only transaction that had ever taken place between them.

Furthermore, it was stated that Elsberg had made no attempt to conceal the property, and had at once admitted buying it, and surrendered it immediately when questioned about the matter. In court he again waived all claim to the plates, and they were turned over to Mr. Hyde and taken back to Tiffany's.

JUSTICE MATTICE ILL.

Obliged to Adjourn the March Term of the Supreme Court at Cooperstown.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., March 7.—The regular March term of the Supreme Court came to an abrupt ending here this week by the sudden illness of Justice Mattice, who presided. He is suffering from acute indigestion, and is now at his home in Oneonta.

When court adjourned the case of Mrs. Ella J. Sutton against the Ulster and Delaware Railroad was on trial. Mrs. Sutton seeks to recover $25,000 for the loss by death of her husband, a locomotive fireman, who was killed by escaping steam. It is alleged that the boiler of the engine was defective.

MAY EXHUME HAGAMAN BODY.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan to Apply to the Supreme Court for an Order.

The result of the investigation of the District Attorney's office into the case of Theodore Hagaman's death was announced last night by Assistant District Attorney Garvan, that he intended to apply for an order from the Supreme Court to-morrow to exhume the body, which is buried at Poughkeepsie. Coroner's Physician Otto Schultze of 1,100 Madison Avenue will perform the autopsy.

During the last two weeks Assistant District Attorney Garvan has been examining all the persons concerned in the case, including the two physicians and Mrs. Delabarre. Mr. Garvan said last week that he thought the body would not be exhumed, unless he secured evidence which would lead him to believe that the millionaire did not have proper medical attendance.

As the body is inclosed in an air-tight casket and was embalmed, it is expected that it will be in a good state of preservation.

DEVOTION CAUSED DEATH.

Husband Nursed His Wife Until He Was Too Weak to Move—They Died Ten Hours Apart.

A double funeral is to be conducted to-day from 20 Thames Street, Williamsburg, the home of William Schaefer and his wife, Sophie. Their bodies are to be buried side by side in the Lutheran Cemetery. Schaefer, who was thirty-seven years of age, died on Thursday night after an illness of a week, and his wife passed away ten hours afterward.

The husband's death was attributed to a broken heart over the illness of his wife, whom he had nursed for several weeks. Mrs. Schaefer had typhoid fever, and when her illness became serious Mr. Schaefer told his aged mother that when Sophie was gone he would soon follow her to the grave. He worried over her sickness and neglected to take nourishment.

A week ago he broke down, but he refused medical treatment. His aged mother then nursed her son and daughter-in-law.

Mrs. Schaefer in her delirium called constantly for her husband who was in an adjoining room, but too weak to move.

On Wednesday the husband became worse and the next day he died. His wife passed away without regaining consciousness.

WIRELESS LIVE STOCK ORDERS.

Armour & Co. to Experiment with the System with a View of Connecting Branch Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Messages may soon be flashed through the air between Chicago and other live stock centres, as plans are well advanced to connect at least one big packing concern with its branch houses by means of wireless telegraphy. If the scheme is found feasible, and experts say there is little doubt of its success, Armour & Co., which house has taken the initiative in the matter, will effect an annual saving of almost $100,000. Tests will be made between Chicago and other Western cities where the packing house has branches.

Representatives of the De Forest Wireless Telegraphy Company are to make the first experiment, which will be between the packing houses and the offices in the Home Insurance Building, a distance of seven miles. They will be conducted next Wednesday, when Mr. White and Mr. Galbraith, agents of the company, arrive from New York.

PROF. ELIOT ON EDUCATION.

President of Harvard Argues for Reform in American School System.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—At the twelfth annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association the question discussed was "The Time Limit of Secondary Education."

President Eliot was among the speakers. He argued for reform in the American school system.

"We all know that there is no real line between the elementary and secondary schools," he said, "neither is there a definite distinction between the secondary school and the colleges. The whole process should be one.

"But there is an epoch—a period at which the child's character is determined, and this is based on natural history, for the development of the child has in it just as much natural history as the growth of the flower in the field.

"I believe that the line is this, and that it is the only line I know of in the whole process of education; it is the age when the child had best go away from its home for its education.

"Our country has found that the moral character of its youth has been pretty thoroughly developed at the age of eighteen. That age is a good one to take the child away from home.

"Don't we know what changes really need to be made? The change is in the order of the subjects taught in the High School and the order of all the subjects from the ages of six to eighteen. Don't we know that the High School to-day is positively bad; that the study of languages is erroneous? Any child of nine can master any domestic or foreign language, and so also an observation subject such as botany. Yet the study of these subjects is deferred to the age of fourteen. We are beginning to get the observation studies down into the primary grades, but we have got to get them there more than they now are.

"Every child in the whole country ought to have a chance to attack the language and observation studies. The hindrance to this system lies in the fact that certain subjects are held back for High School study.

"Increasing the High School course to six years would be a distinct help."

THE NEW BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Work on the $3,000,000 Structure to be Started in the Fall—Some Proposed Features.

It became known at Bellevue Hospital last night that at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals held last Thursday Messrs. McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue were appointed to be architects of the new Bellevue Hospital which is to be erected, at an estimated cost of $3,000,000.

Every effort is to be made to procure for New York the most modern and well-equipped institution possible. With this purpose in view, the architects and the Board of Trustees are examining plans of the best and most modern hospitals in the world. Particular attention is being paid to the hospitals at Hamburg and Dresden, considered by experts as being among the finest examples of hospital architecture.

According to the present plans of the board ground will be broken about Oct. 1. In the new building, or buildings, the splendid water front possessed by the hospital will be utilized. It is said that a training school on the plan of the schools at Johns Hopkins University and the Royal Victoria Medical School in Montreal will be a feature of the new Bellevue.

To assist the architects in designing the interior of the new hospital a committee consisting of Drs. William M. Polk, Frank W. Jackson, A. Alexander Smith, and Charles Phelps has been appointed.

BOSTON POLITICAL FRAUDS.

Conry-Keliher Congressional Contest Brings Out Evidence of Corruption.

BOSTON, March 7.—The sixth hearing in the Conry-Keliher Congressional contest began this afternoon.

To-day Mr. Conry had summoned the Republican precinct officers of Ward 8, who, he alleges, were appointed through the influence of Martin Lomansey. Nineteen witnesses in all were sworn.

One witness, Morris Flax, twenty-two years old, said that he voted at the Democratic caucus a year ago. He became a Republican right afterward. He said he was a native of Russia. He was naturalized and was a precinct officer in Ward 8.

Fourteen men who had served as precinct officers for the Republicans in Ward 8 testified that they were born in Russia. They had been naturalized, some in the names of their fathers and some under new names assumed without legal formality. One of them admitted that he did not know the name of the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

VOTED AN ORDER FOR A BODY.

Undertaker's Assistant Put the Wrong Paper in a Ballot Box.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Because an absent-minded assistant of an undertaker made an error in voting at the Republican primaries here yesterday difficulty was encountered in carrying out arrangements for a funeral to-day.

The assistant, whose name is Kircher, went to the polls after he had obtained an order for the body of a deceased inmate of the Dunning Asylum for his employers, G. Segersten & Son Company, who were to prepare it for burial. He got this mixed with his ballot and it was deposited in the ballot box. He soon discovered his error and after some discussion with the election authorities was permitted to cast his ballot.

It was impossible to get another order in time, and so it was necessary to wait until the ballot boxes were opened before the order for the body could be obtained. A messenger who was in waiting rushed with it to the undertaker's shop and the body was hurriedly removed from the asylum.

Standard for Diphtheria Antitoxin.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The Committee on Antitoxins of the United States Pharmacopoeia, at a meeting held here to-night, adopted a standard for the antitoxin serum used in diphtheria, and will recommend to the general committee on revision its insertion into the pharmacopoeia. With the exception of Germany, no other country has adopted a standard. Dr. Theodore Smith of Harvard University presided at the meeting.

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SET-BACK FOR HOGG BOOM.

Texas House Refuses to Invite the ex-Governor to Make a Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 7.—The House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 32 nays to 41 yeas, defeated a resolution inviting ex-Gov. Hogg to address the members of the Legislature next Thursday night.

It is understood that Mr. Hogg wished to use the occasion to launch his boom for United States Senator to succeed J. W. Bailey four years hence. He has engaged the Opera House for this speech, and says he will tell his political enemies in the Legislature what he knows about them.

Utah for Popular Senatorial Election.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 7.—The House has passed a resolution favoring the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Texas County Votes for Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 7.—Grayson County, the second largest county in Texas, voted to-day in favor of prohibition by 800 majority. Every precinct in the county outside of Denison and Sherman voted for prohibition. The two cities rolled up 1,500 majority against prohibition, but the county put up 200 the other way.

Louisville and Cincinnati Line.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Henry C. Starr of Richmond, Ind., attorney for the railroad which is being built from Cincinnati to Louisville, was at the Galt House last night and says the road will probably be in operation within a year. Almost all the rights of way have been bought and the surveys have been made. The road will pass through a rich territory.

STOCK MARKET GOES DOWN

Sharp Break Follows Unfavorable Bank Statement.

Surplus Reserves Decrease $5,294,925 to $666,975, the Lowest Figure Reached Since Last September's Money Squeeze.

Wall Street had a bad half hour of it yesterday following upon the publication of the weekly bank statement, showing surplus reserves down perilously and unexpectedly close to the zero point, having been reduced to $666,975 by a decrease during the week of $5,294,925. This is the lowest figure at which the reserves have stood since their extinction in the week ended Sept. 20, last year, when call money jumped up to 20 and 25 per cent. Naturally it was anything but a welcome or helpful market development, because suggesting the probability of high money rates the calling of loans, and enforced liquidation.

Upon the publication of the figures the stock market, which earlier had been heavy in expectation of an unfavorable showing, broke badly and finally closed on a semi-demoralized condition at the lowest prices of the day—this because the statement was much worse than had been expected, with a loss of cash amounting to over $10,000,000, or nearly twice as great as the known movements of money had led the Street to expect.

So great was the selling pressure and so limited the market's power of resistance and absorption that in the short business session many active stocks broke two and three points each, while in one stock—Anaconda—an extreme decline was reported of five points.

It was a field day for the bears, who, under the reputed leadership of James R. Keene and certain of the Western element, have been conducting an aggressive bear campaign for some weeks. These operators, whose biggest lines of short stock have been put out ten points or more above the present level of prices, fairly swamped the market with selling orders following the unfavorable statement, and, through the reaching of stop loss orders, the impairment of margins and the tumbling over of long stock by timid holders, succeeded in forcing the market into a state bordering on demoralization and collapse. Everybody seemed to be rushing to sell and (though it is absurd to say it, because for every seller there must be a buyer,) nobody apparently desired to buy—certainly not while the market seemed so hopelessly weak. Such purchases as appeared were largely by interests who had put supporting orders in "on a scale down," and were not sufficient to withstand the heavy selling movement or check the market's decline. Union Pacific, which only a few days ago was selling at par, broke almost four points to 89⅞, closing at practically the low for the day. St. Paul, which this week was above 175, dropped precipitately over three points to 168; Canadian Pacific fell over three points, New York Central nearly three, Atchison two, Manhattan more than three, and so on through the list. Stock came out, not by the hundred shares, but in thousand-share lots, and it was only by the sounding of the gong on the floor of the Exchange, marking the conclusion of the business session, that the downward movement was checked.

It has been a long time since the Street has seen a better planned or more successfully conducted bear attack, for the entire list was under pressure and yielded with apparent ease. That this is so will appear from the following list of net declines shown at the close of the day:

RAILROADS.

Atchison	2	Norfolk & Western	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	2	Pennsylvania	1½
Canadian Pacific	3	Reading	1½
St. Paul	3¼	Reading 2d pf	[illegible]
Erie 1st pf	1½	Rock Island	2¾
Illinois Central	1½	Rock Island pf	2
Louisville & Nashv.	1¾	St. Louis & S. F.	2
Minn. & St. Louis	3	Southern Pacific	1
Missouri Pacific	1½	Union Pacific	3¾
New York Central	2¾	Wabash pf	1½

INDUSTRIALS.

Amal. Copper	1	Consolidated Gas	1½
Amer. Sugar	2	General Electric	3½
Anaconda	5		

STREET RAILWAYS.

Manhattan	3¼	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1
Metropolitan	4½		

As will be seen, the greatest pressure was in Union Pacific, in which 70,000 shares were traded in. The report that the right of the company to vote its holdings of Southern Pacific would be contested, together with gossip of bitter feeling between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Keene, were the chief depressing influences.

Concerning the diminishing bank reserves there does not seem to be any alarm in conservative banking circles, though it is admitted that money will hold firm for some time to come. Generally, it is the opinion that the position of the banks is sounder and stronger than the bank statement figures would indicate. It is pointed out that a week ago there was an estimated loss in cash of over $8,000,000, and yet that the statement of that week reflected a loss of less than $5,000,000. For the week just passed the known movements indicated a loss in cash of $5,500,000, while the statement actually shows a loss of over $10,000,000—clearly "carrying over" the previous week's loss, under the average system by which the statement is prepared.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., discussing the matter, said: "There is no occasion for alarm. The situation is not as bad as it is painted, and while rates may work a little closer there will be no stringency. This is a period when money always works higher; but all talk of a squeeze is so much 'moonshine.' The general business situation is so wonderfully healthy and prosperous that more money is required to carry it on. But the whole matter will speedily adjust itself."

An officer of the National City Bank said: "This stock market liquidation is the best corrective of the situation. There is no occasion for worry. Money is in good demand, and will continue so, but there won't be any squeeze."

An officer of the First National Bank said: "In my opinion, the position of the banks is much better than the figures show, because the statement is made up on declining averages. Next week's statement ought to be much better. Money will be closer, but it will not be tight. There is no reason for any one to be panicstricken."

MICHAEL C. MURPHY'S FUNERAL

Many Politicians and War Veterans Marched in the Procession to St. Alphonsus's Church.

St. Alphonsus Church, at West Broadway and Canal Street, was crowded to the doors yesterday at the celebration of the requiem mass for Michael C. Murphy. The funeral was from the residence of Frank C. Bacon at 582 Broome Street, where Col. Murphy had lived during the past fifteen years. From the house to the church the casket was borne through streets that were lined with thousands of spectators. Following the casket were many veterans who had fought with Col. Murphy in the civil war, when he commanded the Corcoran Legion, some of the Fenian raiders who were his followers in a forlorn hope when he invaded Canada in 1866, and by a vast number of his old friends and associates in Tammany Hall.

Almost every Tammany district leader attended the funeral. There was one notable exception. William S. Devery, who was Chief of Police when Col. Murphy was Commissioner, and who laid most of his troubles to him, was conspicuous through his absence.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the First Assembly District attended 500 strong under the leadership of ex-Civil Justice Daniel E. Finn, who replaced Col. Murphy as leader of the district at the last primary election. The members of Col. Murphy's organization, the Hickory Club, were out in equal numbers, and there were also large delegations from the John J. McGrath and A. J. Doyle Associations.

Chief among the mourners were Michael C. Murphy, Jr., a nephew, and his family; Frank C. Bacon and his children, and some other relatives. The pall bearers were Charles F. Murphy, Bird S. Coler, John Fox, ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes, Frank T. Fitzgerald, Edward Browne, Michael Kennedy, Edward Sheehy, and Michael Halpin.

Before the remains left the Broome Street house men and women from all walks of life called to pay their respects to the dead veteran and politician. Among them were many old-timers who never appear in public except now and then at the obsequies of some dead friend or comrade. The black casket was placed in the back parlor. When it was carried to the street it was covered partly with the Stars and Stripes, and above this rested a large wreath of violets, the only floral piece in evidence at the funeral.

The line of march was through Hudson and Canal Streets. The route was lined with policemen, under the command of Inspector Smith and Capt. Patrick Byrnes.

The requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Peter Grein, pastor of St. Alphonsus's, assisted by Fathers Kenna, Nurstein, and Cook. A selected choir rendered the music and chanted a dirge as the body left the church. The interment was in the family vault at Kensico Cemetery, the mourners going there by special train from the Grand Central Station.

Among those who attended the funeral were Col. James Quinlan of the Irish Brigade, Judge Newburger, Senators Plunkitt and Ahearn, ex-Police Capt. Diamond, William Dalton, Alderman Timothy Sullivan, J. Sergeant Cram, Deputy Commissioner of Highways Daly, George Scannell, ex-City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, and Thomas F. Smith.

MAINTENANCE OF COLUMBIA.

Appropriation of $1,703,994 for the University for the Coming Fiscal Year—Expected Deficit $150,000.

The cost of maintaining the educational work of Columbia University for the year 1903-04 has been estimated at $1,703,994.80, and that amount has been appropriated by the Trustees of Columbia, Barnard College, and Teachers' College, according to the budget prepared by President Butler.

The budget of Columbia University proper for maintenance, not including any sum that may be spent for the acquisition of South Field or for the erection of new buildings, amounts to $1,278,994.80. Of that amount, $1,045,448 has been appropriated for educational administration and instruction, for care of buildings and grounds, for the library, and for the cost of the business administration of the corporation. The appropriation for interest on the debt is $136,726.80.

The general income of the corporation to meet these expenses is $903,596. To that must be added several items that will bring the total income up to $1,051,487. The deficit for the year, to be met by gift or by loan, is $102,322.88. The net decrease over last year's deficit is $52,468. The deficit expected in the cost of maintaining Teachers' College is $35,000, while at Barnard the expected deficit is $10,000, making a total for the whole university of about $150,000.

TENEMENT LAW DISCUSSED.

Deputy Commissioner Veiller and Richard Watson Gilder Address League for Political Education.

Tenement house law, existing and proposed, was discussed by Deputy Tenement House Commissioner Lawrence Veiller and Richard Watson Gilder before the League for Political Education at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. Mr. Veiller deplored the concentration of the well-to-do in hotels and apartments as resulting in a tendency to shirk social responsibilities. He declared that the air of the tenement sections is more vitiated than ten years ago, and that in many quarters the limit as to the number of persons who can exist healthfully on a given area of ground has been exceeded.

This condition of things, he said, was due above all other things to neglect and to the greed of landlords. He said that the characters of the children of the east side poor are remarkably plastic, and added that it was a cause for humiliation rather than pride that this State spends $25,000,000 a year in charity.

"There are 325,000 living rooms without a window in this city," he declared. "That explains the statistics of tuberculosis."

Mr. Gilder said that the attack upon the tenement house law at Albany aroused a feeling of surprise at its temerity, because it was so clearly against the public welfare.

"The attack this year is, indeed, so infamous that it seems to be doing some good by awakening the people," he said. "Mayor Low would not be so quickly criticised," he added, "if people were better acquainted with the workings of such municipal departments as that of the tenements.

"The men in that department," he concluded, "I observe are called idealists and dreamers by some of the people at Albany. In answer to that I say that if it were 'practical' men who gave us the worst tenement house in the world, it is time to let the 'idealists and dreamers' have a chance."

Mr. Gilder was loudly applauded.

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

Proposition to Increase Capital from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000, and Absorb Five Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—The Directors of the American Trust Company have asked the stockholders of the institution to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the concern from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000 at $500 per share, for the purpose of absorbing five local financial institutions—the Columbia National, Tradesmen's National, Savings, Fourth National, and Pennsylvania Trust—three of which will be liquidated.

Stockholders will vote on the proposition on March 12.

GEN. BOOTH SAILS FOR HOME.

Gen. William Booth, founder and Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, sailed yesterday for England on the steamship Campania. Because of the injury to one of his knees caused by a fall at the headquarters of the organization, and which had already postponed his departure, there was no demonstration in his honor as the vessel moved away. The injured member is still incased in plaster, but it is expected that it will have completely healed by the time he reaches Liverpool.

Gen. Booth said he would make no reply to the attack recently made on him by "Elijah" Dowie of Chicago and Zion City. It has been given out at the army headquarters in London that Dowie had once himself been a Salvationist. Gen. Booth was asked about this.

"I have no proof with me that Dowie was ever a member of the Army," he said. "I have no evidence with me that would be accepted in a court."

Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, Col. Holland, and Brigadier Johnson were at the pier to see the General sail.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Minister from Salvador and Señora Lopez had as guests at dinner this evening the Mexican Ambassador and Señor de Aspiroz, the Minister from Haiti and Mme. Leger, the Cuban Minister and Señora de Quesada, Señor Lazo Arriaga, the Minister from Guatemala; Señor Calvo, the Minister from Costa Rica; Señor Corea, the Minister from Nicaragua; Mme. Perez, Miss Gouverneur, and Miss Eisen.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey Depew had as guests of honor at a dinner party to-night the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand. With them were the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini, Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Secretary of the Navy Moody, Senator and Mrs. Hansbrough, Senator Bacon, Senator Spooner, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Col. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, Miss Wetmore, Miss Sheridan, Miss Howard, Miss Paulding, and Mr. Depew, Jr.

Mrs. Slater entertained a dinner company of eighteen guests this evening in honor of the Minister from Germany and Baroness von Sternburg.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey entertained a small dinner company this evening.

Signor Borghetti of the Italian Embassy gave a dinner this evening at the New Willard, when his guests were Mrs. W. W. Belknap, Miss Helen Frouke, Miss Colton, Miss Curtis, Mr. Labistida of the Mexican Embassy, Signor Montagna, and Mr. J. K. Stauffer.

Cornerstone for Training School.

The cornerstone of the new Manual Training High School building, at Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon with informal ceremonies. Brief addresses were made by Michael Kennedy and John Green, members of the Board of Education. It is expected that the new building will be completed in about a year. It is to be four stories in height and will occupy a plot measuring 200 feet by 226 feet.

WASHINGTON LETTER BOUGHT FOR $1,150

Price Paid at the Sale of the Harold Peirce Collection.

Was Signed by the First President and His Wife—Other Valuable Manuscripts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 7.—A letter signed by George and Martha Washington brought $1,150 at to-day's sale of Harold Peirce's library, in Davis & Harvey's book auction rooms. The name of the purchaser, a New York collector, was not divulged. He was styled "James," and it was said that was his Christian name.

The letter, which brought the highest price of any object offered at the sale, was one of condolence to Tobias Lear, and is said to be the only letter in existence signed both by George and Martha Washington. It was written on two pages and was dated Philadelphia, March 30, 1796. It ran as follows:

> My Dear Sir: Your former letters prepared us for the stroke, which that of the 28th instant announced; but it has fallen heavily notwithstanding.
>
> It is in the nature of humanity to mourn for the loss of our friends; and the more we loved them, the more poignant is our grief. It is part of the precepts of religion and philosophy to consider the dispensations of Providence as wise, immutable, uncontrollable. Of course it is our duty to submit with as little repining as the sensibility of our natures is capable of to all its decrees. But nature will, notwithstanding, indulge, for a while, its sorrows.
>
> To say how much we loved and esteemed our departed friend is unnecessary. She is now no more. But she must be happy, because her virtue has a claim to it.
>
> As you talked of coming to this place on business, let us press you to do so. The same room that serves Mr. Dandridge and Washington is large enough to receive a bed also for you; and, it is needless to add, we shall be glad of your company. The change may be serviceable to you, and if our wishes were of any avail they would induce you to make your stay here as long as your convenience would permit.
>
> At all times, and under all circumstances, we are, and ever shall remain, your sincere, affectionate friends,
>
> GEORGE WASHINGTON.
> M. WASHINGTON.
>
> MR. TOBIAS LEAR.

A document signed by order of Congress, John Hancock, President, and containing the resolutions making Washington Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, was purchased by the same collector for $950. It was written on five pages and dated, "In Congress, Dec. 27, 1776."

The original draft of Washington's letter, when before Yorktown, to Count de Grasse, asking his co-operation with his fleet, was sold to Joseph F. Sabin, a New York collector, for $500. This letter was in the handwriting of Washington's aide, John Laurens, with interlineations in the handwriting of the General.

Mr. Sabin also bought for $425 the original rough draft of the articles of capitulation at the Yorktown surrender. This was on three pages, somewhat stained and torn in the folds, and contained the first six articles drawn up at the instance of Lord Cornwallis, a corrected copy having been sent to Gen. Washington.

A very rare "broadside" issued Feb. 14, 1783, proclaiming peace between Great Britain, France, Spain and the United States, was sold to "James" for $110. It was printed in London by Charles Eyre and William Strahn, "Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty," in imperial folio, and was in a fine, clean condition.

A silver urn, owned by Dolly Madison, beautifully engraved and bearing on one side the monogram "M," was sold to the same New Yorker for $155. Accompanying the vase was an affidavit as to its genuineness by an heir to the Madison estate.

An interesting memento of Washington, a white cotton napkin, printed with the stories of Washington and the cherry tree, and with fifty-six lines of poetry on the subject, brought $15.

A pair of china pitchers, each decorated on one side with a miniature portrait of Washington, in colors, by William Birch, were bought by Mr. Samuel of Cleveland for $150 each.

"The Voyages and Conquests of Ponce de Leon," published in Spanish in 1632, brought $37.50. It was purchased for the Congressional Library by William P. Cutter, chief of the order department.

About $14,000 was realized by the two days' sales.

JACOB H. SCHIFF IN CUBA.

He Returns to Havana and Says His Tour Was for Pleasure—Gen. Wilson's Comments.

HAVANA, March 7.—Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, and his party have returned to Havana from their tour of the island. They will leave here for New York next Tuesday, before the arrival in Havana of Sir William Van Horne.

Mr. Schiff said to-day that his tour of the island had been purely for pleasure. When asked whether Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were contemplating a financial connection with the Cuban Railroad he replied in the negative.

"There is no telling what may occur in the future," he said.

Gen. J. H. Wilson, who accompanied Mr. Schiff on his trip to Cuba, expressed himself as pleased at having witnessed a radical betterment of conditions since he commanded the central provinces of the island. Mr. Schiff's party is enthusiastic on the matter of Cuban possibilities.

Mr. Morgan Leaves Havana.

HAVANA, March 7.—J. Pierpont Morgan and his party sailed to-day for Tampa, Fla., on board the steamer Olivette.

TO DINE EX-GOV. FRANCIS.

Members of the Missouri Society, at an impromptu meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, decided to give a dinner there on March 19 to ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, who is now in Europe in connection with the affairs of the St. Louis Exposition. A committee was appointed to make arrangements, and among the members are Harry Walker, Col. Joseph K. Rickey, Joseph Garneau, J. C. Hendrix, the Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston, Burton Thompson, Henry Woolman, Col. Edward Brown, Augustus Thomas, and Otto Schulenberg.

It is expected that among the guests will be ex-President Cleveland, John G. Carlisle, Hoke Smith, Wilson S. Bissell, and Mayor Low.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

10 A. M.—12 West Eighty-eighth Street; Martin Macl.; damage, $50.

12:30 P. M.—28 Howard Street; Hyman & Meirowitz; damage, $700.

12:50 P. M.—370 Morris Avenue; C. Hallstman; damage, $20.

2:10 P. M.—79 Water Street; Union Pacific Tea Company; damage, $500.

2:30 P. M.—1,252 Lexington Avenue; C. Richter; damage, $50.

4 P. M.—132 Nassau Street; Moses Schinbaum; damage, $25.

5:55 P. M.—136 East Seventy-sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—1 Beekman Avenue; Max Mursawitz; damage, $500.

7:20 P. M.—320 West Forty-fourth Street; S. L. Fuller; damage, $400.

7:35 P. M.—94 Warren Street; Laudfield Brothers & Co.; damage, $600.

8:45 P. M.—11 King Street; Annie Weinstein; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—156 Madison Street; Samuel Kuhn; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—51 Forsyth Street; William Horowitz; damage trifling.

10:20 P. M.—55 West Forty-second Street; A. Johnson; damage, $1,000.

10:55 P. M.—15 Madison Street; Patrick Doyle; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. A. G. Boutakoff, Russian Legation, Washington; W. F. Nolker, St. Louis; James G. Butler, St. Louis; Lieut. G. D'Fosseneud, French Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—Milton I. Baird, Pittsburg; George A. Howe, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—W. W. Drew, Cleveland; C. H. Stevens, Ordnance Department, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. T. C. Dickson, United States Army; Capt. Thomas S. Folts, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—A. Schock, German Embassy, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Lieut. John O. Greene, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—D. M. Steward, Chattanooga; M. Rowley, Ottawa, Ontario.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis; H. M. Dewitt, Chicago.

ASTOR—F. E. Delano, Cleveland.

EMPIRE—T. P. Hull, Chicago; Cyrus P. Johnson, Atlanta; James Summeredgell, New Orleans.

WARSHIP LAUNCHED AS A WOMAN SINGS

"Dixie" and "Suwanee River" Thrill Southern Listeners.

The Chattanooga Named by Miss Lillian Chambliss, Daughter of Chattanooga's Mayor, in Inspiring Surroundings.

The cruiser Chattanooga, built for the United States Navy, was successfully launched yesterday afternoon at the yards of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company at Elizabethport, N. J., in the presence of one of the most distinguished gatherings of Southerners ever assembled on a similar occasion since the building of the new navy began.

Five hundred men and women, residents and exiles from an inland city, few of whom had ever before seen a new-born vessel consigned to its home on the bosom of the salt waters, stood bravely under lowering skies, the scene brightened only by the red, white, and blue of the Stars and Stripes, and when the last staying block was removed and the vessel that was to float the colors above them went to meet her own, 500 voices, nearly all of whom were from the section that once cheered the Stars and Bars, gave three cheers for the birth of the latest defender of the Nation.

The name of Chattanooga is a name to conjure with when it comes to a subject of arms, for Chattanooga is the centre around which the most brilliant history of the Volunteer State centres, and so to the baptism of this cruiser Tennessee sent the best that she has. Her Governor, her two United States Senators, the Mayor of the city which was to give the vessel its name, the Congressman from the district in which Chattanooga is situated, the leading men, the fairest women of that Southern city, crowded about the white prow of the new vessel, and when at last a fair-haired girl of twelve shattered upon it a bottle of Mumm's champagne and pronounced the name of the new warship it was to the tune of "Dixie" that the Stars and Stripes fluttered aloft on the Chattanooga as she floated out into the water.

It was a Southern day. Not a Southern day as to weather, for there was no sunshine, but a Southern day of sentiment, for there were no songs but the songs of the South, the women were of the Southern kind, the accent was of the South, the fealty that was freely pledged to the navy of the Nation was couched in the florid oratory of the Southern man. Only the cheers that were given when the flag rose were of the kind that speak for no one section.

It may be said at once that the demonstration was of far greater magnitude than the builders of the vessel had bargained for, and the crowd that journeyed to the naming ceremonies of the vessel was of proportions that utterly swamped the entertainers. There was a good deal of crowding and jostling, in which the citizens of Elizabethport joined, and there were some hitches in some parts of the programme, but as regards the central features of the demonstration there never was a more inspiring ceremony in those dingy yards.

There were three points of absorbing interest about it all—the new white vessel, the Stars and Stripes that fluttered everywhere, and the little girl who gave the vessel its name, Miss Lillian Nelson Chambliss, the twelve-year-old daughter of the Mayor of Chattanooga. This little girl was a fitting representative of her pretty Southern city and performed her inspiring task with such childish grace and simplicity as has not been shown more effectively on any similar occasion.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The City of Chattanooga sent a whole trainload of her sons and daughters. These were joined here by a loyal band of exiles from their native city who eagerly entered into the ceremonies. Among the party that came from Chattanooga especially for the ceremonies were:

Gov. James B. Frazier and Mrs. Frazier.

Mayor A. W. Chambliss and Mrs. Chambliss and Miss Lillian Chambliss.

Miss Frances Lippett Bond and Miss Rita Faxon, maids of honor to the pretty little sponsor; Master Carter Lupton, the page to the sponsor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lupton.

City Treasurer J. T. Gillespie.

Charles A. Lyerly, President of the Council, and Aldermen C. B. Russell, C. R. Leib, and Victor De Georgia.

C. W. Olsen, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce,	Rose Faxon,
Capt. H. S. Chamberlain,	Joseph Ragsdale,
Col. D. M. Steward,	H. E. Wise,
A. S. Dickey,	The Misses Peeples,
George D. Lancaster,	Joseph McCutcheon,
Major J. G. D. Knight	Warren Rohr,
Thomas Wilcox,	Edward Shipman,
Bruce Freeman,	Col. T. A. Baldwin,
	Mrs. Henry Bond,
	Miss Mary Bond.

These pilgrims were joined here by Senator W. B. Bate, Senator Carmack and Mrs. Carmack, Congressman John A. Moon from Washington, and ex-Mayor George W. Ochs, who is now resident at Philadelphia. Among the Chattanoogans exiled in New York who were present were:

F. A. Walker and wife,	J. S. O'Neale,
M. F. Penfield,	Harry E. Wright,
Miss May Penfield,	Gay Bradt,
William H. Russell,	Vaughn Knox,
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lindsay,	Mrs. R. E. Ulbright,
W. S. Albers,	The Misses Lewis,
Mrs. G. W. D. Heard,	Mrs. E. Morgan,
Mr. and Mrs. Adolph S. Ochs and Miss Iphigene Ochs,	W. G. Timothy,
	Miss Muller,
	J. F. Kerr.

Added to these were many well-known guests, including ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General; John D. Crimmins, O. H. P. Belmont, and a large delegation of army and navy officers and a number of Mexican naval officers who are stationed at the ship yard superintending the construction of a warship for the Mexican Government.

The guests were transferred to the scene of the launching on the steamboat Nassau, which left Pier A at noon for Elizabethport. Arriving shortly before 2 o'clock the assemblage gathered upon the carpeted stand erected about the bows of the new white cruiser, which lay gracefully in her cradle awaiting her sponsor. The dingy shipyard had been made bright by many flags and festoons of bunting, and despite the misty weather the scene was one of brightness and gayety. Perched on many coigns of vantage were the curious inhabitants of Elizabethport, many hundreds strong, while on and about the cruiser were busy workmen.

On the grand stand there was a feast of flowers of many hues and perfumes. There were bouquets everywhere. Little Miss Chambliss, in a dainty cream colored dress and hat of cream beaver, was half-hidden by a huge bouquet of yellow jonquils and lilies of the valley. An attendant standing beside her carried another one of her floral gifts, a magnificent bouquet of violets, presented by the Chattanooga delegation. The sponsor's two maids of honor, Miss Faxon and Miss Bond, radiant in gowns of creme stamine, with Persian trimmings and lace embroidery, carried bouquets of American Beauty roses, presented by the Crescent Shipbuilding Company. Mrs. Chambliss, the mother of the sponsor, carried a bouquet of Meteor roses, Mrs. Gov. Frazier carried La France roses, and Mrs. Senator Carmack carried a great bunch of violets and lilies of the valley.

SONGS OF THE SOUTHLAND.

There was an interval of noise and confusion while the workmen, far down beneath the superstructure, drove away the blocks restraining the vessel in its cradle. Then there was a period of silence, during which there floated upward and over the assemblage the notes of a woman's soprano voice. "Dixie" was the song. Miss Faxon was the singer.

"I'd live and die for Dixie," came the words, clear and strong and sweet, and the men and women lifted their hats and fluttered their handkerchiefs and cheered again and again. Then there came the sound of "Suwanee River."

"There's where my heart is turning ever," and this time it was the exiles who gave the deepest and most heartfelt cheer.

Again there was silence, and from the decks of the vessel came the hoarse cheers of the grimy workmen, and again the bouquets of flowers and the handkerchiefs and the hats were waved in the air.

There was the final hush. The sound of the saws as the last restraining block was being removed. The white vessel moved impatiently, started, hesitated, moved again, and at last moved toward the blue waters for good and all.

"I name thee Chattanooga," came a clear childish voice. The bottle of wine was smashed, the Chattanooga was gone to her destiny. As the white vessel swept out and kissed the waters the flags fluttered from her and amid the volume of cheers were one or two rebel yells. The Chattanooga was launched.

The guests journeyed to the offices of the company, where a collation was served, after which the journey homeward was begun. During the voyage into the city Gov. Frazier was called upon for a speech, and he dwelt upon the glories of his native State. He said in part:

"The South has furnished her full share of the heroes of arms. When the North sent a Dewey into Manila Bay the South sent a Schley into Santiago Harbor. When you sent Theodore Roosevelt up San Juan Hill we had a Joe Wheeler up a tree spying out the forces of the common enemy. To your tune of 'Yankee Doodle' we gave you 'Dixie' wherever the battle was thickest. With your followers of Grant and Sherman we sent the followers of Lee and Jackson. We to-day have a common country, the greatest Republic in wealth and power and ability, and we of the South share in it equally with you.

"We hope that this beautiful ship the Chattanooga will never be needed in her capacity as a vessel of war, for we believe that the time is coming when arbitration will settle all differences between nations, but if the time ever does come when Old Glory is threatened, not only will the cruiser Chattanooga come to its defense, but so will the men of Chattanooga. So will the sons of the South."

Mayor Chambliss responded to a call for a speech by expressing his pride in his city and his State.

Senator Carmack and Senator Bate also made brief congratulatory speeches. Ex-Secretary Gage made a brief address, followed by Lewis Nixon of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company. There were calls for ex-Mayor Ochs of Chattanooga, but he was not to be found readily, and while a delegation was searching for him the Nassau came to her moorings in the North River and the enthusiastic gathering dispersed.

GEN. GREENE'S GUESTS.

Trip to Staten Island and to Witness the Launching of the Cruiser Chattanooga.

Police Commissioner Greene took a party of friends down the bay on the steamer Patrol yesterday afternoon to witness the launching of the cruiser Chattanooga at Elizabethport. Those in the party were Gen. Greene, Deputy Commissioner Ebstein, Commissioner of Street Cleaning Woodbury, Fire Commissioner Sturgis, Dr. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, and Assistant District Attorney George W. Morgan.

The start was made from Pier A shortly after 12 o'clock. Soon after the boat left her dock the party sat down to a luncheon prepared by Capt. William Dean, who took Inspector Smith's place as commander of the steamer. The first stop was made at Stapleton, S. I., where Gen. Greene and Commissioner Ebstein made a flying trip to the police station house. The launching of the cruiser was next witnessed from the deck of the Patrol, after which the whole party disembarked, and Gen. Greene and Commissioner Ebstein shook hands with the Mayor of Chattanooga and his daughter.

It was almost 4 o'clock when the Patrol was boarded again, and Capt. Dean was ordered to put in at West Brighton. There the two Commissioners visited the sub-Police Precinct, after which the return trip to the city was made.

JERRY HUNTER'S WIFE DEAD.

The Negro Caretaker May Be Allowed to Attend Her Funeral in the Sheriff's Custody.

Mrs. Harriet Hunter, the colored woman who helped her husband, Jerry Hunter, to stand off a dozen or more armed policemen and as many citizens when their home at North Beach was surrounded last Labor Day, after Hunter had shot a man whom he considered an intruder on the grounds of which he was a caretaker, died of pneumonia on Friday night at her home in Bay Side. She was fifty-nine years old.

Mrs. Hunter was injured during the fight, and it is said had never been strong since then. Hunter is still confined in the Queens County Jail in Long Island City. He has been tried twice, the jury disagreeing each time. Hunter is deeply grieved over the death of his wife, and is anxious to attend the funeral. Sheriff De Bragga has as yet not decided what to do in the matter, but it is thought probable that he himself will take Hunter to the funeral. District Attorney Gregg made a personal application to Supreme Court Judge Garretson yesterday for an order modifying Hunter's commitment to jail without bail, so that the old man could go to the funeral, but the Judge said he did not see what he could do in the matter. He thought, however, that it would be no legal impropriety in Hunter's attending his wife's funeral in custody of the Sheriff.

Patrolman McKenna, whose eyes were shot out by Hunter during the fight in Strong's Lane, is reported to be dying at his home in Brooklyn.

Robert W. Chanler's Mural Decorations.

One of the Lenten exhibitions during the coming week is to be a display of mural decorations painted by Robert Winthrop Chanler, a descendant of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Chanler has studied in Paris for several years. The exhibition is to be in the rooms of Georges A. Glaenzer, at 33 East Twentieth Street.

UNEQUALED IN TONE

WEBER PIANOS

FIFTH AVE., cor. 16th St., New York
605 FULTON ST., Brooklyn

March winds blow welcome news to gentlemen of taste. The Arnheim spring styles are ready. They are the highest examples of tailoring art, entirely different from the ready-to-wear clothing in every detail of construction.

We offer this week a special line of very fine Cheviots and Worsteds at, Suit to order, $20.00. Overcoats to order, of novel Cheviots, Venetians and Coverts, $20.00. Exceptional assortment of trousers, to order, $5.00.

Special sale of 100 styles of last spring and summer suits, were $20.00 to $25.00, this week to order $16.00.

Samples, fashion plates and measuring guide mailed free to any address. We have no agents anywhere.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

THE FORMAL OPENING AND SALE OF
SPRING SUITS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS FOR WOMEN

Will be on Monday, March Ninth, and continue until Wednesday, March Eleventh. It will mark the debut of the authoritative Spring fashions for women.

Spring Suits and Cloaks for Women.

If distinctiveness and exclusiveness count for anything, then the Saks Coats for women are far above the average. They embrace a variety of Short and Medium length Coats in Taffeta, Peau de Soie, Pongee, Novelty fabrics and Cloth Materials. Also, Top and Equestrienne Coats, as well as Jackets in Covert and Black Cloths. Of Suits for Women, we have many which are exact copies of Parisian models, adaptations of them, and the creations of the better American designers. The materials include Veilings, Mistral and Canvas Cloth, as well as other accepted loose woven fabrics designed for Spring wear. As an introduction to the season's new garments,

We will offer SPECIAL for Monday

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Tailor-Made Suits of Black, Blue or Brown Cheviot, blouse coat with postilion back, trimmed with straps of self material and taffeta stitched vest. Skirt with panel and yoke effect, trimmed with stitching. Value $28.00. At $21.00

Tailor-Made Suits of Black or Blue Viole; blouse coat with postilion back, trimmed with self material forming collar effect, with stitched taffeta vest and belt. Side-plaited skirt made over taffeta silk drop. Value $35.00. At $25.00

PEDESTRIENNE SUITS.

Pedestrienne Suits, three models, plaited blouse effect with skirt to correspond; cheviot serge 5-button cutaway with belt; cheviot eighteen-inch jacket with stitched yoke. Value $22.50. At $17.00

DRESS SKIRTS.

Dress Skirts of Black Cheviot, seven-gored effect, each gore trimmed with black silk braid in fancy designs. Value $9.25. At $7.25

Separate Dress Skirts, two models; Black or Blue Mistral Cloth made over taffeta drop lining, trimmed with taffeta silk around hips and lower part; or Black Etamine side-plaited effect over taffeta drop lining. Value $19.50. At $14.25

SPRING APPAREL FOR MISSES AND GIRLS.

Misses' Tailor-Made Suits of Voile, Canvas, Etamine, Cheviot or Broadcloth; fancy Blouse or Coat model, trimmed with silk or fancy braids; Skirts of Flare, Flounce or Tunic effects. From $15.00 to $85.00

Misses' Pedestrienne Suits in plain or fancy Cloth, new model Coats; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. From $13.50 to $35.00

Of Girls' Wash Dresses we have a most generous assortment of white and colored materials, including Linen, Crash, Mull, Dimity, India Linen and Fancy Lawns in the latest models; sizes 4 to 14 years. Colored Dresses, from 95c to $17.00. White Dresses, from $1.95 to $25.00

Girls' Reefers of Cheviot and Covert Cloth, notched collar, plain or fancy sleeve; sizes 6 to 14 years. At $3.98

Girls' Reefers of Blue Cheviot or Covert Cloth, satin lined; fly front, full back; sizes 6 to 14 years. At $5.50

Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts of Oxford, black or fancy Cloths; Flounce or Full Flare effects. At $4.85

Misses' fancy Tailor-Made Suits of Etamine Weaves, collarless Blouse Jacket, trimmed with taffeta and braids; Habit back, Full Flare Skirt; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. At $17.50

Imported Garments for Women.

Some of the most exquisite and most exclusive creations of such masters as Paquin, Doucet, Raudnitz, Douillet, Walles, Redfern and Frances have found a place in our department. For the ingenuity of creation and absolute good taste displayed in their elaboration, these garments certainly deserve the distinction of being termed the masterpieces of their creators. The laces and embroideries with which they are trimmed are almost beyond a commercial valuation, so rich and luxurious are they. Nowhere, excepting Paris, can you find a more representative collection of garments designed for all occasions. Yet the prices are most modest.

For Monday, March the ninth, and until Wednesday, March the eleventh, we announce the formal opening of the

New Spring Millinery,

Embracing the Models of the

Foremost Parisian Milliners,

as well as copies and adaptations of their models and our creative efforts. They are exquisite in design and original in conception.

Good Values in Dress Silks.

That include all the new Spring novelties, many of which are exclusive. If you find it impossible to shop to-morrow, tell us of your needs by mail. We will gladly satisfy them.

Satin Faconne, Printed Liberty and Novelty Foulard Dress Silks in new and exclusive designs. At $1.00 and $1.25

Soie de Crepe Dress Silks, 24 inches wide, a new clinging fabric of superior weave; colors, Black, Cream, White, Pink, Blues, Tan, Gray or Reseda. At 85c

White Shantung Wash Silks, 24 and 27 inches wide, adapted for separate waists and Summer Costumes. At 75c and $1.00

Black and White Check Silks with embroidered dots, suitable for Spring Costumes. At $1.00

24-inch Louisine Dress Silks in Black and White or Blue and White Checks or Hairlines. Value $1.00. At 69c

White Habutai Wash Silks, 21 inches. At 25c

Corded White Habutai Silks in Stripes. At 39c

Corded Striped Tussah Silks, 20 inches wide in various designs. At 59c

AMERICA'S FRIENDS AND FOES IN EUROPE

Kaiser Said to be Deeply Offended With This Country—The Talk of a Boycotting Customs Union—Luncheon of the Society of American Women in London—The Dinner to Ambassador Choate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, March 7.—America must really be careful of her behavior. There is reason to believe that the Kaiser is deeply offended at her recent attitude respecting Venezuela, so it is not surprising that there should be much talk in Germany of the necessity of teaching the United States a lesson and punishing her for her democratic irreverence toward a ruler by divine right, the imperial master of many legions.

The punishment is to take the form of the exclusion of American products from the European markets through the creation of an international customs union, so that manufacturers consigning goods to Europe will find themselves confronted with a wall of protective tariffs against which all their efforts will prove unavailing.

Of course, sensible men even in Germany, where this project is the most popular, recognize that it is all moonshine. If it meets with apparent countenance in high quarters it is from motives of internal policy, for it is incredible that Emperor William should think he can do against America what Napoleon in the height of his power was unable to accomplish against England.

Witty Sydney Smith used to tell an amusing story of a certain Mrs. Partington who lived upon the beach at Sidmouth. In the midst of a storm, when the sea flooded the houses, Dame Partington was seen at the door of her house trundling a mop and squeezing out the sea water, vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. "The Atlantic was roused and Mrs. Partington's spirit was up, but I needn't tell you," said Smith, "that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she shouldn't have meddled with a tempest."

There are a good many Mrs. Partingtons among Continental politicians. They are just as diverting as the German professors who have lately been teaching America the folly of the Monroe Doctrine, and whose evident disinterestedness is as much appreciated here as in the United States.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

England and America seem, indeed, closer together than ever before. Twice this week I have wondered whether I was in London or New York, for there was little to indicate the difference between the two cities. I found myself surrounded by American faces, listening to American speeches, joining in American patriotic songs.

Both occasions were gatherings pervaded by the American spirit. The first was the annual luncheon of the Society of American Women in London. This society, which has been in existence for four years, has had its home hitherto in Prince's Restaurant, Piccadilly, where the luncheon was given. It has now secured club premises near Pall Mall, which will be a centre of intellectual and social intercourse between American ladies resident in London. Most of these ladies are active workers in the strenuous life of the capital as writers, artists, and musicians. Others are wives of Americans similarly engaged. Their annual gathering, therefore, is characterized by a feast of reason and flow of soul as well as by the more material enjoyments of the table.

It is a little embarrassing, however, to a mere man to find himself in the company of some two or three hundred of the brightest and most intelligent American women in London with only three other men to keep him in countenance, but, having passed through the ordeal, I can, as an impartial observer, assure the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES that Americans have every reason to feel proud of the way in which their country is represented in England by their exiled countrywomen. Truth to tell, however, it is an exile which, notwithstanding their natural affection for their own country and a certain amount of occasional homesickness, seems to possess few terrors for American women.

Miss Florence Hayward, Commissioner for the St. Louis Exposition to England, was the principal speaker. Her reputation as a talented and energetic organizer had preceded her, and she met with a hearty reception not only from her fellow-countrywomen, but also from the Englishwomen who were guests at the luncheon. These included the Lady Mayoress, Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. Sarah Grand, and Miss Lena Ashwell.

The President, Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, invited Lady Samuel to speak, which she did, making a graceful reference to the hospitality she and her husband, now the Lord Mayor, enjoyed last year when in New York, and expressing the hope that the English people in the United States and the Americans in England would always cultivate feelings of international friendship and esteem.

Then there was excellent music, and Miss Lena Ashwell, who is now playing most successfully the leading female character in Tolstoi's "Resurrection" at Herbert Tree's Theatre, recited very charmingly some Elizabethan lyrics, with musical accompaniment.

THE PILGRIMS' BANQUET.

The other entertainment to which I have referred was the dinner given to Ambassador Choate by The Pilgrims. It was a great personal triumph for Mr. Choate, and proves how well he has fulfilled the duty, laid upon him, as he said, by the President, constantly to promote a better understanding between the two countries.

Before Mr. Choate came to England people knew him by reputation only as an amusing after-dinner speaker. They discovered long ago that he is much more than that. It is recognized on all sides that, in addition to being "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," he is a man of high character, broad sympathies, and great intellectual capacity. In short he is a particularly fine type of diplomat, who inspires the belief that he is not sent abroad to lie for his country's good, but to tell the truth, with results beneficent alike to the country from which he comes and the country to which he is accredited.

It is no easy thing for any man to maintain the high standard to which the English are accustomed after their long experience of brilliant and gifted American representatives at the Court of St. James's, but that Mr. Choate has been completely successful in doing so there could not be better evidence than the brilliant company assembled to do him honor on the completion of his four years as Ambassador. Lord Roberts, than whom no one in England is more beloved, played the part of President at this banquet with that simple, soldierly grace which becomes him more than all the orders and decorations which crowned heads have showered upon him. Like other great military commanders, like Napoleon and Wellington, he is below the middle height, but if his inches are few you have only to look at him to see at the first glance that he is every inch a man.

Want of space forbids me even to mention the eminent men of all professions who seized the opportunity to show their friendship and admiration for Mr. Choate. They included leading representatives of law, literature, science, art, and commerce. Lord Charles Beresford was there, with his cheery laugh and breezy presence, his constitution apparently as strong as ever despite the strain put upon it by the lavish hospitality of his American friends. Signor Marconi chatted throughout the dinner to Lord Kelvin, the young man and the old making a piquant association of inventive genius applied to transatlantic telegraphy. Close at hand half a dozen ordinary peers showed the desire of the aristocracy of society to be associated on this occasion with the aristocracy of brains.

The speeches were worthy of the men who made them. Lord Roberts, in one of those charming little discourses which he delivers so pleasantly, said what everybody was thinking about the guest of the evening, while Mr. Choate—but why should I describe his reply, since all Americans know how happy he can be? Suffice it to say, he was himself at his best.

It was the unanimous opinion of those present at this delightful dinner that one more little strand had been woven in the ever-growing bond of Anglo-American friendship.

DR. PARKER'S SUCCESSOR.

From speaking of post-prandial let me now pass to speak of pulpit oratory. The last time I heard President McKinley's health proposed was at an American dinner in London, when the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker was intruted with the toast. He has now passed away like the man of whom he spoke so eloquently, and this week his successor at the City Temple has been chosen. The congregation's choice has fallen on Reginald John Campbell, one of the most gifted among the younger pastors of the English Congregational Church.

Mr. Campbell's history is a singular one. He comes of a Nonconformist family, but during his undergraduate days at the aristocratic College of Christ Church, Oxford, he became imbued with Anglican sympathies, the two men who exercised the most influence upon him being those distinguished Oxford scholars and divines who are now respectively the Bishops of Oxford and Worcester. Feeling, however, that his religious convictions were not in harmony with the teaching of the Church of England, he returned to his early Nonconformist allegiance, with the advantage of all the culture with which his career at Oxford had endowed him. He has been for some years at Brighton, where his popularity is remarkable. Not only do his flock protest against his departure, but a meeting of citizens is about to be held to urge him not to forsake them.

Mr. Campbell is thirty-six years old, tall and slight, prematurely gray, with a quiet, reserved manner entirely free from affectation. A greater contrast than that which he presents to his friend Dr. Parker could not be imagined. Both the appearance and oratorical methods of the two men are as wide as the poles asunder.

I should not call Mr. Campbell a great pulpit orator, but there is something in his direct, earnest appeal to his hearers which is irresistible. Without any apparent effort, without any elocutionary artifices, he sends his words right into the hearts of his congregation. His note is cultured simplicity, and the secret of his power his capacity for showing sympathy. If he comes to London Brighton's loss will be London's gain.

SIR JOHN HOLLAMS HONORED.

First Time a Solicitor Has Been Dined by Bench and Bar.

LONDON, March 7.—For the first time in the history of English law a solicitor has been entertained at a complimentary dinner given in his honor by bench and bar.

The occasion was the celebration yesterday of Sir John Hollams's sixty years' connection with what is known here as the lower branch of the law, in which Sir John had "briefed" no fewer than eight Lord Chancellors, thirty Lords Justices and over a hundred Judges.

Lord Chancellor Halsbury president and Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, Lord James of Hereford, Attorney-General Finlay, Solicitor-General Carson and nearly all the judges and leading counsel were present, including Sir John's partners, one of whom is H. F. Hawksley, of Jameson raid fame.

Sir John, who was deeply affected when he replied to the toast to his health, said that when he came to London, the son of a country clergyman of limited means, he did not know a single soul in the metropolis.

The Times commenting editorially on the event said: "The dinner was without example. It was merited by a career long and unique in the profession."

CELEBRATION IN HAVANA

Carnival Marks Anniversary of the Last War's Opening.

Cuba's Capital Transformed Into a Scene of Merry Riot—Picturesque Features of the Parade.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 2.—The 24th of February is marked on the calendars of Cuba as a red-letter day. It is one of the two great days of the year, the other being in the Fall. Feb. 24 marks the opening of the last war. Eight years ago the revolution broke out all over the island.

On the morning of the 24th we were awakened by the salute fired by the battery of old bronze guns in Cabana Fortress. It was only 6 o'clock. Those that knew nothing of the day's significance beyond the fact that it was the day before the beginning of Lent thought that it might be on that account that the salute was fired—knowing this to be a Catholic country; still others of the uninitiated wondered if another warship was coming into port. But no answering salute was heard, indeed looking toward the Cabana it could be seen that the white smoke was curling high in air, showing that the guns were on land. A little later Morro was in brave array, with all of her signal flags displayed, while there as well as on every other fort the garrison flag replaced the smaller one usually used.

At noon another salute of twenty-one guns was fired; those that had been told what was to take place were watching and saw a new flag raised on a new flagstaff on the Morro. Previously the same pole and even the same halyards formerly used for the American flag had borne the Cuban colors. Again at 6 o'clock, when it was dusk, the old guns rang out in a third salute. Immediately afterward the mellow notes of the Cuban bugler's "Retreat" floated over the Fortress walls to the city—not the "retreat" heard in the American camp half a mile away, but the one used in the last war of Cuban independence. Then quickly the flag was lowered, and put away for the night.

The day of independence was well commemorated. The city's business was at a standstill, both Government and private houses being closed. Flags were used in profuse decoration; the House of Representatives was gay with them, the sides of the street cars were covered with them. Every private house, whether pretentious or humble, that boasted a flagstaff threw a Cuban flag to the breezes, and in a few, a very few, instances American colors floated side by side with Cuban ones. The daily papers devoted considerable space to recalling that war of independence, its events and its heroes. El Figaro, the weekly magazine of literature, society, and art, also devoted much attention to the occasion, at the same time reproducing a photograph of the statue of José Martí, which is now being sculptured in Italy, but by a Cuban sculptor. Martí's name is a household word in Cuba. He was the one who did most to start the last rebellion, and fell in battle a few months later.

SCENE OF GAYETY.

The decorations and celebrations of the day would have been numerous without any additional incentive; but as the next day was the beginning of Lent, there was a double reason for gayety. Havana was wild with excitement. Masqueraders were everywhere, and every one entered into the spirit of the occasion. By 4 o'clock the merrymakers had begun to go about the streets, and by 5:30 the carnival was at its height. The Prado, Malecon, and Gulf Avenue were impassable. If a foot passenger was on one side of the street and wished to cross to the other, he was unfortunate, indeed. His only chance was to walk along until he reached a street car track, three of which cross the Prado in its length of a mile. At the track he could follow close in the wake of a car, and thus cross in safety.

Public cabs stood about, idle, near the parade, but they would not take passengers excepting such as wished to join in that parade. The paltry 20 cents, Spanish silver, the price of a fare, is rarely sufficient to tempt them to go elsewhere during the hours of the display on the Prado. When asked to do so they shake their heads and wait for more gayly inclined passengers, and under no circumstances will they cross the "cordon," as they term the line of carriages. The coachmen disdain the idea that they may follow in the line to the other side, where they may quietly turn into a side street, thence to the prospective passengers' destinations; decidedly they will do nothing of the kind. The owners of the various stables did not send their best vehicles out to go on side trips. Any coachman will take one for a drive about the Prado if you wish to go; but to any other place, no. When one does succeed in crossing to the side he wishes and goes down some side street, which seems ominously quiet after the wild gayety of the thoroughfare, he can rarely find a carriage, however old and broken down it or its steed may be, that will take him elsewhere than back into the midst of the excitement. He is fortunate indeed if a street car can carry him near his destination.

Every kind of vehicle known to Havana appears in this parade, which is repeated four or five times on the Sunday before Lent and the first three Sundays in Lent. The vehicles vary from the very smart brake of some millionaire to the very plebeian guagua rented for the occasion. No, there is not every kind of vehicle, as there are no heavy ox or mule carts, though I am certain that these are sometimes used for pleasure drives, as I have seen whole families in holiday dress taking an outing in this way on country roads. Of ordinary public "coches" there are hundreds, forming the chief part of the parade. That many of these may look particularly smart two horses harnessed tandem replace the one animal usually driven. In many instances this smartness is almost pitiable, for the animals are so broken down that one almost expects to see them drop at any minute. The horses are bedecked with rosettes, and in appearance at least enter into the spirit of the day. Many carriages have their wheels covered with tissue paper, with very pleasing effect, or have rosettes or festoons of the same, or are decorated in some other way. But the majority of the ordinary "coches" have no ornamentation further than their occupants, or the yards of confetti streaming behind them as they go.

There are horseback riders, too, dozens of them; some en masque of the most grotesque character, but the majority in ordinary dress. The tails of their steeds are closely wound about with tissue paper of many colors, looking not unlike a barber's pole. Bicycles, too, appear, a few of them, though the liking for wheels is all but dead. The spokes of all of the wheels are wound with tissue paper.

One coche had in it a little fellow of four or five who was a very patriotic little animal, for he wore a domino of the American flag. Another little fellow, a baby, was nodding as his carriage passed our balcony one time, and the next time he was curled up in his father's arms sound asleep. Of imps of Satan there were the greatest number, enough to make one believe that this parade was particularly in his honor. Clowns were also plentiful, their trim caps with bells being set jauntily on blonde wigs. Two coaches carried fourteen of them, dressed exactly alike, in yellow, with touches of black. Seven people rode in a carriage that is intended to carry three or four at most. The extra ones sat on the top of the carriage, which is thrown back for the occasion. In almost all of the hired carriages the tops were occupied in this manner. There was a bride in one of these elevated positions, at least we took her to be a bride, although none of us could remember with which nation it is customary for brides to dress in blue, with voluminous white bride's veil.

AUTOMOBILES IN LINE.

Two or three automobiles lent variety to the procession. They were profusely decorated and carried many people.

One wagon had four grotesque figures, the masks representing a donkey, a bear, a duck, and some other animal whose identity we could not make out. The two in the back seat leaned against a tall board, doubtless giving the legend of the four, but the wagon passed quickly and we could not decipher the inscription. Another wagon of the chariot kind, but differing from that vehicle in being made of rough boards, carried three or four people. Another of the same order, but much larger, was arched over with palm branches. The "guagua," similar to our omnibus, was decorated with palms and bunting and carried men and boys, both masked and unmasked.

The Zaldo break was the most attractive feature of the procession; it carried eight or ten of Havana's most popular Cuban girls in the daintiest of afternoon dress. Like others in private carriages, they were unmasked, but powdered and painted. They were deluged with confetti on all sides. It was a very pretty sight to see their cavaliers on horseback ride by the break and strive to make their words reach just the ears for which they were intended.

There were roomy family carriages, with all of the family—none of the elder members in masks, though sometimes the children were. There were runabouts with only one or two people. The ordinary carriages formed a solid line next the pavement, the more ornamental or unusual ones took the middle of the street.

As we stood on the balcony watching it all, with the surf dashing against the sea wall just across Gulf Avenue, the beautiful new drive included in the network about the Malecon, a Cuban woman told me how it used to be in ante-bellum days. "We all used to go in our carriages then," she said, "and it was like a flower parade, for we vied with each other as to who should have the prettiest decorations. Then no public cochas were allowed in line. But now it is all changed, and very few of us drive in the parade; or, if we do, we go unmasked. We prefer now to watch it from the balconies."

The route lies through the fashionable Prado and around the drive by Punta Castle, known as Malecon; then along equally fashionable Gulf Avenue and back along the Prado in front of the principal hotels. This entire route is black with people. The broad walk down the centre of the Prado is crowded and the narrow sidewalks along the side of the street also. But there is room left to walk on the latter, even if it be along private porches.

These carnival parades will last for the first three Sundays in Lent, and there will be balls without number until the week before Easter; in clubs, theatres, and private houses these will be given. The club and public balls occur on Sunday nights, and every one goes to them, some to dance many to look on. In private houses the masked dances are more common. Lent does not have a depressing effect on social gayeties until the closing days.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

AMERICAN ARRIVALS IN LONDON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, March 7.—American arrivals at the Savoy Hotel this week included:

Allen R. White, Miss C. Cowell, Edward Nash, J. B. Cobb, S. S. Carvalho, J. Pott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Mason, Miss Blanche Campbell, The Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Bayard.

At Claridge's Hotel the arrivals from the United States included

Mrs. and Miss Devereux Clapp, Miss Wolfe, Francis J. Otis, Mrs. A. W. Winans, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hoff, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Shotter, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Nash, Mrs. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hooper, Mrs. H. E. Bowers, Miss B. M. Thayer.

REFORM IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Ameer Limits Each Man to Four Wives and Other Notable Regulations.

LONDON, March 7.—Mail advices received here from Kabul say the Ameer of Afghanistan has divorced all but four of his wives. The divorced women are allowed to remarry at their pleasure, and the Ameer has promised lifelong support to those who do not marry again.

His Highness has also decreed by beat of drum that none of his subjects shall hereafter have more than four wives, and that all in excess of this number must be divorced.

The Ameer is also suppressing evildoers with an iron hand. In a recent proclamation he ordered that any one convicted of taunting another on account of his religion shall be blown from a cannon's mouth. This punishment has already been inflicted.

Robbers are placed in cages, which are hung prominently in the thoroughfares as a warning to others.

Another proclamation of the Ameer, evidently aimed against those who attempt to corner grain, decrees that every one possessing grain in excess of what is absolutely necessary for the support of his family for four months shall sell it. If he fails to do so his whole supply will be taken by force.

LORD LOVAT'S COLLAPSE.

Gallant Soldier Unable to Deliver His Maiden Speech.

LONDON, March 7.—An interesting feature of this week's army debate in the House of Lords was the collapse of Lord Lovat, who on rising to make his maiden speech said: "My Lords, I venture to think this Army Corps system, by producing a definite scheme"—and then sat down, unable to utter another word.

His failure in the House of Lords was such a contrast to Lord Lovat's gallant work in the South African war, during which he raised and commanded a corps of scouts and won the Distinguished Service Order, that it has produced much good-natured comment. His Lordship's lost contribution to the debate is regretted, as his practical experience would, according to general opinion, have illumined an otherwise useless discussion.

One writer points out that Lord Lovat can console himself with the reflection that only a short time ago the Duke of Devonshire rose from his seat in the House of Lords, looked slowly around, intending to speak, and then sat down without uttering a word.

Reciprocity in the South.

PANAMA, Colombia, March 7.—Information has been received here by cable from San Salvador that the Peruvian Consul there, Señor Chocano, has arranged for a treaty of commercial reciprocity between Salvador and Peru on the basis of a 25 per cent. rebate in customs.

FRENCHMEN SHOW AMITY

Remarkable Banquet Given for an American Representative.

President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition Accorded Honor in Paris—He Goes to Berlin.

PARIS, March 7.—A remarkable demonstration of Franco-American cordiality occurred at the banquet given at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Hotel Continental, to President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition. It was under the Presidency of Minister of Commerce Trouillot and was attended by 500 of the foremost officials, including a personal representative of President Loubet, practically the entire Ministry and representatives of the State, Senate, Chamber of Deputies, judiciary, and the army and navy.

Mr. Francis arrived here from Madrid late last night, and, owing to his intention to leave for Berlin at 1 o'clock, the banquet was arranged for an unusually early hour.

The corridors leading to the banquet hall were lined on either side by long lines of Republican Guards in brilliant uniforms, with burnished helmets and flowing red plumes. On the upper landing was stationed the famous band of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Infantry, which played the "Marseillaise" as the distinguished officials assembled.

When President Francis appeared he was enthusiastically greeted and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." During a prolonged demonstration Mr. Francis was escorted to the post of honor, with Col. Meaux Saint-Marc of President Loubet's personal staff at his right and the Minister of Commerce at his left.

The full capacity of the spacious banquet hall was taxed by the guests, who were seated at twelve long tables flanking the table occupied by the guests of honor. Others who sat near Mr. Francis were Minister of Instruction Chaumie, Minister of the Colonies Doumergue, the Commander in Chief, Gen. Brugère; Minister of Public Works Marucjouls, M. Dervilla, Director General of the Paris Exposition of 1900; former Ministers Krantz, Mesureur, Domet, Boucher, and Lebon; the Commissioner General of France to the St. Louis Exposition, M. La Grave; the Presidents of the leading commercial, industrial, and financial organizations of the country, and representatives of the United States Embassy, and Consul General Gowdy. Seldom had such a notable gathering of officials and representative men been seen here.

The decorations of the hall were significant of Franco-American fraternity, the central piece being a sunburst of tricolors and Stars and Stripes. On the artistic menu card was an engraving typifying American energy, and the card was embellished and entwined with the flags of France and the United States.

After an elaborate meal, speeches of welcome were made by M. Ancelot, President of the French Foreign Expositions Committee, and the Minister of Commerce. M. Ancelot closed his remarks with presenting to Mr. Francis a superb miniature painting representative of French art. The Minister of Commerce, in behalf of President Loubet and the Ministry, presented to Mr. Francis a magnificent Sèvres vase, and to Mrs. Francis he presented an exquisite fan of ivory, lace, and silk.

Mr. Francis made a feeling response, saying he recognized that his reception was chiefly a tribute to the cordiality of French sentiment toward the sister Republic. He closed with a speech in French, which evoked great applause.

The banquet was ended with the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and, amid a scene of much enthusiasm, Mr. Francis hurried away to catch the train for Berlin.

During the banquet an autograph letter from President Loubet was read, designating Col. Meaux Saint-Marc to be present in his behalf, and expressing the heartiest sentiments toward Mr. Francis and the St. Louis Exposition.

In the course of M. Trouillot's speech he said France and the United States were bound together by the bonds of historical association, commercial life, and similarity of political institutions. These were bonds of the heart as well as of interest. Moreover, he added, France recognized that the time had come when she should give a fitting recognition and return for the magnificent part the United States had taken in the Exposition of 1900. His toast, "To the United States and France, the Two First Republics on Earth," was drunk standing, and amid cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs.

M. Trouillot devoted considerable attention to the growth of commerce between France and America, saying in part:

"Not only are the two countries bound together by the ties which were formed during the Revolutionary struggle by Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau; they are bound also by the strong ties of commercial relations.

"Day by day the movements of exchange between France and the United States are becoming greater in spite of all the barriers placed in the way. We see with satisfaction that our exports to the United States have increased daily; they were 512,000,000f. in 1894 and 765,000,000f. in 1900. It is the quality, however, rather than the quantity of our exports which gives France the first place among the nations of Europe in their relations with the United States. There is a vast difference between exporting millions of crude products and exporting millions of finished products and luxuries. As an exporter of articles of the highest grade our position is pre-eminent, and our American friends are the best customers in the world.

"The French Republic considers the American Republic not only as a friend but as a sister. French love of liberty is so profound that France has no need to look elsewhere for examples; yet surely the example of the United States has been useful in pointing out how to establish and how to maintain the true spirit of liberty."

Mr. Francis, in the course of his response, said his reception would have the effect of further showing to the American people the friendliness felt for them by the people of the sister Republic.

President Cachard of the American Chamber of Commerce also spoke. He referred to the growing prospects of closer commercial relations between France and the United States, and in behalf of the American Chamber presented to Mr. Francis a large loving cup of silver lined with gold.

BERLIN, March 7.—President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition will have a busy day Monday. He will arrive here at 8, will spend the morning in official calls, and will be received by Emperor William at midday. He will lunch with Dr. Lewald, the German Commissioner at the Fair; will dine in the evening with Foreign Secretary von Richthofen, who has invited a large company of representative business men to meet him; will go to Bremen the same night, and will sail for New York Tuesday on the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, having during his current days in Europe interviewed one President, two Kings, and one Emperor, and travelled from Havre to London, thence to Paris and Madrid, and from there into the centre of Europe.

DOINGS OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE

A Brilliant Reception Given by the British Ambassador—Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton Leave Paris—The Paris-Madrid Automobile Race.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—A brilliant reception was given last Saturday by the British Ambassador and Lady Monson in honor of Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Christian, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Among the Americans present were Gen. and Mrs. Winslow. The latter was in a lovely creation of pale blue soft silk. The corsage had a deep lace collar and the gathered skirt had a similarly embroidered decoration at the bottom. The wife of the United States Minister at Constantinople, Mrs. Leishman, was gowned in a white silk picture frock. Garlands of pink flowers in mousseline and lace trimmed the skirt and corsage. Miss Leishman, her daughter, was a piquant little figure in white spotted net over white silk. Lilies of the valley ornamented the decolletage, making a very pretty effect.

Mrs. John Munroe, who always wears simple yet handsome gowns, was in black velvet. The full skirt and quaint sleeves and lace collar made up a toilet reminding one of days when ladies were powdered hair.

Although Mrs. Gowdy has been suffering from a very severe cold during the last week, she received a large crowd of fashionable Americans on Tuesday at the pretty salons of the Consul General in the Rue de la Pompe. There will be only one more Tuesday before Mrs. Gowdy ends her receptions.

The bright floral decked tea table was presided over by Miss Sherman, the daughter of the Amercian Consul at Havre and granddaughter of Gen. Sherman. She wore a smart beige colored dress having an embroidered lace trimmed bolero. A skirt trimmed to match completed a becoming ensemble. The hostess was gowned in black taffeta with white lace. Turquois blue velvet relieved the corsage.

Miss Gowdy looked extremely well in cream silk with a large collar of ecru lace and wide sleeves finishing into deep pointed cuffs.

Among those present were Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Skinner, Dr. Sylvester Beach, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid, Miss Emory, Miss Thackay, (who was prettily attired in a cream satin striped gauze dress trimmed with incrustations of cream lace,) and Mme. and Mlle. Silvers. The last named was charmingly attired in black cloth, the pleated skirt arranged with a series of small green silk buttons running down the front panel. The bodice was almost hidden by a graduated collar of guipure.

Miss Everett and Miss Fagnani gave a most successful matinée musicale yesterday afternoon at their charming residence in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. Mrs. Morris Black and Miss Brooks were much applauded for their delightful rendering of French, German, and English songs, while the American pianist, Courtland Palmer, played. Mr. Hardy delighted his audience with the quaint old time ballads "Les Compagnes" and "Au Pays Bleu."

Among the numerous guests present at this "Régale Artistique" were Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. and Miss Richards, Miss Bryant, Miss Fairchild, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Machado, Mrs. and Miss Pratt, Mrs. Dortic, Baroness von Eichthal, Miss Lardner, Mme. Henri Vachier, Holman Black, Frank Holman, Mrs. and Miss Taber, Comtesse René de Contenson, Mrs. Van Rinkhuysen, Mrs. Tevis, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Koenig, and Mrs. Donovan.

Miss Everett wore a gown of rich black satin, the only ornamentation being a design of scintillating paillettes on the corsage. Miss Fagnani's gown was of white crepe de chine, the corsage being of lace incrusted with turquoises. Mrs. Chase and her sister, Miss Hyde, presided at the tea table.

Miss Fanny Reed has left Paris to pass some weeks at Monte Carlo.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and family of New York have left here for Beaulieu-sur-Mer where they will pass the remainder of the season.

Mr. Dannat is booked for the Paris-Madrid race with his sixty horse power Mercedes, which he will receive at the end of March. He intends leaving here for Spain in a few days to go over the course in his Renault, and will then definitely decide whether he will race with the German machine or accept Messrs. Renault's offer of a forty horse power light machine.

Charles M. Schwab has purchased an eighty horse power machine to be delivered in June.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Silvers have left Paris for the Riviera.

Leo Goldsmith of New York, having returned from Egypt, will sail for the United States on the Kronprinz Wilhelm on March 11.

Paul M. Potter has arrived here from Dover.

THE FRANCO-SPANISH ENTENTE

Rendered Unpopular in Madrid Through Alleged Sharp Practice of Paris Bankers.

One of the first fruits of the supposed Franco-Spanish agreement in regard to Morocco has just been made public in Madrid. The result is that the Opposition press is crying that Señor Silvela, "as usual," has taken the muddy end of the stick. A few weeks before the revelation it was announced by the Government press that a syndicate of Spanish bankers had been formed in order to loan the Sultan of Morocco 10,000,000 pesetas at 6 per cent., the loan being secured on the customs revenues. Later on it was discovered through the Paris correspondent of La Nacion that the guarantee was a sort of second mortgage, as France had already advanced 7,500,000 francs on similar terms, and it was finally made known that the agents who organized the so-called Spanish loan were actually representatives of the Paris houses which had organized the first loan and which, by the second loan, wished to fortify themselves against all possible loss occasioned by the continued troubles in the Moorish Empire.

The Spanish Government so far has made no official or even semi-official explanation of the matter, although it has been reported that a certain Minister remarked that no explanation was necessary since there was no alliance between Spain and France, and as both loans were matters of private business. The Madrid papers, however, which for the last month have been describing the advantages which would accrue from a Franco-Spanish understanding in regard to Morocco, have suddenly become alive to supposed French independent aspirations in the North African territory, and express a fear that any moment may furnish pretexts for diplomatic, followed by military, intervention on the part of France.

It is also pointed out that should such intervention be made it would be incumbent upon Spain to form an alliance with either Italy or Great Britain. It is generally admitted in Madrid that Spain for many years to come, if ever, cannot hope to extend her territory in North Africa, for it is argued that such extension could not possibly be put in a state of defense and held by Spain without an expenditure ruinous to her finances, and could not be held against the land forces which France would bring into line from Algeria and the Moorish hinterland.

COST OF SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Figures Concerning the Amounts Paid Out Are Published.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The Siberian Railway Committee, on the occasion of its recent session on the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the work at Vladivostock, held under the Presidency of the Czar, published figures concerning the cost to date.

The Trans-Siberian Railway, with a length of 6,628 versts, (about 4,700 miles,) cost $152,500,000, including the first order of rolling stock, though not including an appropriation of $47,160,000 to reinforce its means of transport.

The committee has likewise appropriated $5,160,000 for river and harbor improvements, &c., $15,820,000 for colonization purposes, and about $2,500,000 for gold mine surveys, churches, medical relief, &c.

Americans Visit Dowager Queen.

ROME, March 7.—Dowager Queen Margherita received in private audience to-day United States Consul General De Castro and Mrs. De Castro. The Queen showed much interest in the large number of Italian emigrants going to the United States and expressed satisfaction at the fact that there were now so many Americans in Rome.

London Board of Trade Statement.

LONDON, March 7.—The February statement of the Board of Trade shows a decrease of $5,000,000 in imports and an increase of $7,500,000 in exports.

BARON ROTHSCHILD WORSE.

Specialist Summoned from Vienna to Attend the Financier at Naples.

NAPLES, March 7.—The state of the health of Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who has been suffering from intestinal trouble for some time past, has grown worse.

Dr. Gussenbauer, a specialist from Vienna, who arrived here at noon yesterday, has had a consultation with Drs. Dandolo and Schrom. The patient is nursed by his sister.

POPE TO HOLD AN AUDIENCE.

He Will Receive Several Groups of Pilgrims To-day.

ROME, March 7.—The Pope, being quite well, to-night fixed the first audience after the function at St. Peter's for next to-morrow.

He will then receive several groups of pilgrims.

American Squadron to Go to Naples.

MESSINA, Sicily, March 7.—The United States Mediterranean Squadron has been ordered to leave here to-morrow for Naples.

Mr. Kruger Out Again.

PARIS, March 7.—A dispatch to the Patrie from Cannes says Mr. Kruger, who had been suffering from a light attack of grip, remained in his room for three days, on the advice of Dr. Hermann; but he has entirely recovered, and to-day resumed his daily promenades in the garden of the Villa Gena. He expects to prolong his stay at Cannes until the end of April.

CHESS AT MONTE CARLO.

Pillsbury and Marshall Play to a Draw—Maroczy Leads.

MONTE CARLO, March 7.—In the third round of the second half of the international chess tournament to-day, Maroczy beat Albin, Danish gambit, in 36 moves; Maroczy defeated Wolf, Ruy Lopez opening, in 24 moves; Teichmann wrested victory from Ruy Lopez opening, in 38 moves; the game between Taubenhaus and Mason, Vienna opening, resulted in a draw after 31 moves; Schlechter beat Reggio, Giuoco piano, in 50 moves; Tarrasch beat Marco, Ruy Lopez opening, in 46 moves, and the Marshall-Pillsbury contest, centre counter gambit, was drawn in 26 moves. The score to date are:

Maroczy	1½	Taubenhaus	
Schlechter	1½	Marshall	
Teichmann	1½	Wolf	
Pillsbury	1½	Albin	
Tarrasch	1½	Mason	
Mieses	1½	Reggio	
Marco	1½	Marco	

LATIN-AMERICAN TOPICS.

CHILE.—The Chilean Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Argentine Minister, Señor Terry, have signed the convention between both countries, which provides for a great reduction in rates and other telegraphic facilities.

It is reported from Valparaiso that the Chilean Government intends to raise a loan of about $5,000,000 gold (nearly $2,500,000) with the object of covering the present year's budget.

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PARAGUAY.—A note from Asuncion states that Adolfo Alonso Criado has been appointed Paraguayan Consul at New York.

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PERU.—It is reported from Lima that Nicolas Piérola has refused to run for the Presidency of Peru, and the Democratic Party is said to be disintegrated, although the more sensible and impartial opinion in party is that the Democratic leaders, Piérola said that he viewed with uneasiness the political situation. Congress, he said, possessed the means to correct the present disturbed state of Peru. He expressed the conduct of the Democratic Congress and outside in defense of the public interest.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN

Trouble Caused by the Bishop of Treves not Settled—Talk of a New Kulturkampf Being Necessary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 7.—Although the Tageblatt reports that the trouble caused by the Bishop of Treves has been satisfactorily settled by the Vatican, I learn from a well informed source that such is not the case.

On the contrary, the Prussian Government is much concerned at the attitude of the Catholic authorities and the Vatican, and fears that the Bishop's action will influence the coming elections.

A sensation was created throughout Germany three weeks ago by the announcement that a declaration had been read from all the Catholic pulpits in the City of Treves (Trier) forbidding Catholic parents to send their children to non-Catholic schools, and particularly to the undenominational High School at Treves. This declaration was followed by the announcement that the Bishop of Treves would refuse absolution to children who attended a State school.

At the time the declaration was read the Bishop was in Rome for the purpose of presenting the Peter's pence of his diocese to the Pope, but the proclamation made by the clergy was backed by his authority.

What rendered the case the more remarkable was the fact that the High School at Treves was organized on the basis of the equality of the Catholic and Protestant religions. Nevertheless it has for a considerable time been bitterly attacked by the Catholic authorities. The explanation of this attitude is said to lie in the existence at Treves of a school conducted by Ursuline nuns, and by the failure of that school to compete with the rival institution under the auspices of the State.

The National Liberal Party in the Prussian Chamber has given notice of an interpellation to the following effect:

"Is the Government aware that the Bishop of Treves has refused absolution to the parents of children who attend a State school, and what measures does the Government contemplate in order to combat these encroachments on the part of the clergy?"

According to dispatches from Berlin, Korum's act has revived among a section of the German nation feelings akin to those which inspired the Kulturkampf. The Cologne Gazette, in a recent editorial article, declared that if there were grounds for believing that Bishop Korum was not merely riding a hobby of his own, but was at the head of a deliberate movement of clericalism, the Government must act with relentless severity, in spite of the odium attaching to a new Kulturkampf.

It would be treason to the nation, said the paper, and an ignoble retreat if the challenge to the Government were not taken up.

While the opponents of Clericalism are in this temper they have received a fresh provocation in the news of the resignation of Count von Crailsheim, the Bavarian Minister-President. Count von Crailsheim, who has been at the head of the Bavarian Government since 1890, has lately been attacked in the most violent manner by the Clerical press of Bavaria. These attacks have been renewed since the recent discussion in the Reichstag on the Emperor's telegram to the Prince Regent of Bavaria on Bavaria's failure to subsidize art institutions, and it is understood that they are the chief cause of the Minister-President's resignation.

ANOTHER ROYAL SCANDAL.

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria Said to Have Left His Wife.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 7.—It is reported from Munich that Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has left his wife. Some time ago the couple went to India on a scientific expedition. Their married life has been very unhappy. The Princess frequently left Bamberg and went to Munich because she could not stand the conduct of her husband.

Prince Rupprecht is a grandson of the Prince Regent of Bavaria. The Princess is a daughter of Prince Carl Theodor, the celebrated oculist.

BERLIN AUTOMOBILE PARADE.

Prince Henry of Prussia Opens the Exposition at Charlottenburg.

BERLIN, March 7.—Emperor William was saluted this evening by four acres of automobiles, massed in ranks thirty wide and ten deep in the Lustgarten, opposite the Old Palace. The great square blazed with 1,200 electric torches, each machine having four of them, while the garden was rimmed with immense, cheering crowds.

This was the finale of the automobile parade. The procession was formed on the race course in the West End, and proceeded through the Thiergarten, Brandenburg Gate, and Unter den Linden to the palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Ratibor were in the foremost car, and in others immediately following were Prince and Princess Henry of Pless, the two Counts von Bierstorf, the Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, Count de Tallyrand-Perigord, Count von Thile-Winckler, a Persian Prince who is visiting Berlin, and a large number of other distinguished persons, including the managing Directors of the automobile works of Germany. The Duke of Ratibor, who is President of the Association of German Automobile Clubs, presented His Majesty with an album containing illustrations showing the progress made by the automobile industry. Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia were in the imperial party.

The mass of machines, decorated with flags and electrical devices, then dispersed, and proceeded in order to Charlottenburg, where an Automobile Exposition has been opened in the afternoon under the patronage of Prince Henry. The Prince, replying to the President, Major Gen. von Becker, said he loved automobiling as a sport and perceived in it also a tremendous industrial and material agency. Prince Henry, accompanied by the President, went around the exhibition, examining especially the War Department's commissary wagons, powder carts, and heavy transport wagons.

The exhibition is confined to German manufacturers, with the exception of the American exhibit, which is in the hands of German agents.

TROUBLES OF SAXON ROYALTY.

Little Prince George Prays for His Mother's Return—Hostile Demonstrations Made by the People.

DRESDEN, Saxony, March 7.—Little Prince George, eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick, was missing from the palace yesterday, and for several hours his tutors and the household officials were in consternation.

The favorite rumor was that the Prince had been abducted by agents of his mother, the former Crown Princess Louise; but the boy was found praying in the cathedral that his mother might return. He was in an agony of tears and supplications.

The Socialists are using the Crown Princess's episode for political agitation, and the unpopularity of the Saxon monarchy appears to have been considerably heightened.

The carriage of Princess Mathilde, sister of the Crown Prince, was surrounded by a crowd in Wilsdruffer Strasse, one of the principal shopping streets of Dresden, one day last week, and cries of "Give us our Louise" were raised. Princess Mathilde was so frightened that when the police reached the scene she was escorted into a shop, and eventually went out by the rear door and took another carriage home.

Several similar incidents, showing the unpopularity of the royal house, have occurred since the agitation caused by the elopement of the Princess Louise, but none of them has been mentioned in the newspapers of Dresden.

RUSSIA'S BALKAN POLICY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 7.—It is stated here that Russia's policy in regard to Macedonia is to hold down Bulgaria and at the same time compel Turkey to introduce reforms. Germay has energetically supported the Russian policy.

In Russia, however, there runs an undercurrent, due to French influence, the purpose of which is to keep the Balkan situation in a condition of uncertainty until Austria, in order to put an end to all danger, openly supports the Russian Balkan policy.

The policy of M. Delcassé (French Foreign Minister) has influential adherents in Russia, although the official tendency still has the upper hand.

NEW GERMAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Two New York Firms Are Represented in the Directorate.

HAMBURG, March 7.—The Neue Boersenhalle says a new steamship company is being formed under the name of the Dampfschiffs Rhederei Verein, succeeding the Dampfschiffs Rhederei of 1889 and Robert M. Sloman & Co.

The new Directorate embraces among others William Volckens, a member of the New York firm of Funch, Edye & Co., and also Herman Sielcken, a member of the firm of W. H. Crossman & Brother of New York.

DELAY OF THE GERMAN LOAN.

Americans Are Not Expected to Take Any Part of It.

BERLIN, March 7.—The delay of the German Government in emitting the new loan of $37,500,000 to cover the deficiencies has been causing surprise among the bankers. The Frankfurter Zeitung says it is advised that the loan is likely to be issued early in April.

It is not probable that the United States will take any part of it. Representatives of the American houses say the United States instead of loaning to Germany needs to borrow money. The loan will certainly be many times oversubscribed at home.

It is said that Prussia will not issue a loan now, as she has sufficient money for current expenses.

NOTABLE TRIAL IN BAVARIA.

Abbess, Charged with Attempting to Kill a Confidential Servant.

BERLIN, March 7.—The curious trial of the Lady Abbess, Elisabeth von Hartmeier, of the Old Women's Asylum, for an attempt to poison a servant girl, is nearing its conclusion at Munich, Bavaria.

According to the testimony it appeared that the servant, Emma Wagner, was for eight years the intimate friend and confidante of the Abbess, who told her many alleged slanders against members of the Bavarian royal family. A few weeks ago the Abbess and the servant quarreled, and then, it is charged, the Abbess, fearing the girl would divulge the stories told and injure her in Court circles, poured muriatic acid into her coffee and made her violently ill.

KAISER'S VISIT TO DENMARK.

He May Become Reconciled to the Duke of Cumberland.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, March 7.—The announcement that Emperor William of Germany will not visit King Christian on the occasion of his birthday, April 8, because it falls in Holy Week, is officially confirmed.

It is added that the German Emperor will arrive here during the afternoon of April 8, and that his Majesty will probably meet the Duke of Cumberland. Hence there has been a revival of the rumors of a reconciliation between the Emperor and the Duke.

MR. LEIGH-BENNETT DEAD.

Operation on a Member of Parliament Proved Fatal.

LONDON, March 7.—Henry Currie Leigh-Bennett, M. P., died to-night at Windlesham, Surrey, following an operation for appendicitis.

Henry Currie Leigh-Bennett was a Member of Parliament from the County of Surrey, Chertsey Division. He was elected in February, 1897. He had also been Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant. He was born at Thorpe Place, Surrey, on July 23, 1852, and was the eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Leigh-Bennett, a Justice of the Peace. He married Florence Nightingale, the daughter of Thomas Miller Mackay, on July 22, 1878.

Mr. Leigh Bennett was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He became Barrister of the Inner Temple and Oxford Circuit in 1878. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and a member of the Carlton and the United University Clubs.

OPPOSE GERMAN CASTE SYSTEM.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 7.—Gerhard Hauptmann, Richard Strauss, and other leading men of science propose to form a club, the members of which are to be drawn from the learned professions and of which the object will be the destruction of the existing social caste system in Germany.

Prof. von Holst Ill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 7.—Prof. von Holst, formerly of the University of Chicago, is seriously ill at Freiburg, Baden.

Condition of the Reichsbank.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Reichsbank's report for 1902 shows a turnover of $47,951,-800,000, a decrease of $903,250,000 compared with the figures of the previous year. The net earnings were $6,223,300, a decrease of $1,664,750 from 1901. The dividend paid was 5.47 per cent., against 6.25 per cent. in 1901.

THE KAISER'S VIEWS ON THE NAVY.

What Are Supposed to be the Emperor's Ideas Set Forth in a Periodical—Advice to Britons and Germans.

An article, believed to have been either written or directly inspired by the German Kaiser, has just been published in the Grenzbote, the Berlin periodical in which the Imperial views on "Babel and Bibel" were recently set forth. It is an essay on the comparative naval force of Great Britain and Germany. Some of the most striking passages are as follows:

"The Emperor, if we understand the matter rightly, is anxious to make it clear to Germans what the shaking of Teutonic fists and the press campaigns against England really signify. There is no sense in unnecessarily exasperating and provoking a State, in comparison to which our strength is so inferior. On the other hand, the Emperor desires the English and their papers to comprehend the fact that they make themselves unnecessarily ridiculous in continually writing and talking about German threats against England. A nation which can only place 12 against 42 battleships of England, 2 against 14 English armored cruisers, and 17 against 100 English ironclad cruisers, will never be able to perform the rôle of an attacking party."

The article then shows that even after Germany's present programme shall have been completed, in 1916, "England's strategical position will by no means be worse as compared to that of Germany. * * * The Emperor's programme does not signify, as some English journals imagine, a 'delenda Carthago,' but it reveals to Germans the futility of abusing England with clenched fists, and it intimates to the English that, in replying to eGrman threats, they speak contrary to their own knowledge."

The writer points out that the construction of a British North Sea squadron quite independent of the establishment of a new naval base on the British east coast is a menace not only to Germany, but to other powers who, in the light of such an excess of naval strength, must seek protection in a coalition. England, it is contended, would have to fear Germany if Germany were to build a fleet of cruisers commensurate with her growing commercial importance. "We are not supplicants of England, neither our land nor our people. But we require the free navigation of the seas by her side and the right of carrying our merchant marine to foreign lands under the protection of our flag."

The article closes the following striking passage: "Should our present protection as indicated by our naval policy, become insufficient, first of all, we shall confidently address ourselves to England with the feeling that no sensible English Government is likely to devise a policy which might make it impossible for the German flag to float with that of the English. German and English interests should certainly be able to thrive side by side if they are sustained by reciprocal good-will, honesty, and fair-mindedness. The Minister who, either in Berlin or in London, should give the first signal for a conflict between the two nations, would take upon himself a grave responsibility. Such a man we do not believe will be produced in the present century. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to repeat that no one was further removed from promoting such a conflict than Bismarck."

NEWS NOTES FROM ROME.

TRIBUNA DI ROMA and other Italian papers which view with apprehension anything which indicates that the Holy See is reaching for temporal power have begun to speculate on the effect of the Czar's coming visit to the Vatican. The question is asked, How much would the prestige of the United States be impaired if an entente cordiale were to be reached between the heads of the Greek Church and the Roman Church? Russians in Rome, however, believe that no such agreement is possible. They remember the fate of Mgr. Tolstoi, who once said mass in the Russian Embassy Chapel in the Corso, where he prayed for both the Czar and Pope. This caused a sensation in Russian hierarchical circles, and Mgr. Tolstoi was exiled from Russia and excommunicated. Although he still wears the robes of the Greek Church, he is frequently received by the Holy See, who, it is said, will give him a Roman Catholic Bishopric in Galicia on the occasion of the Czar's visit. The prospect of such an action on the part of the Pope has aroused animated discussion in Church as well as in secular circles in Rome.

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It is by no means certain that the Catholic Church will not shortly canonize Jeanne d'Arc. What caused a stay in the investigation of the Congregation, which has the matter in charge, and the rumors of a contrary report, was the death of Cardinal Parocchi, who was the leader in the movement. It is now known for a fact that when the investigation was taken up again it proceeded in such a manner that "l'Avocat du Diable," which is the title applied to the ecclesiastic who is a sort of prosecuting attorney in cases of canonization, has been able to advance no serious objection to "la Pucelle," and that even the legend of her retraction has been demolished through historical evidence.

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The fact that the birth of Marconi has been found registered in Bologna has cut short the claims of other Italian towns to this distinction. Florence, however, has discovered that the inventor went to school there between his sixth and tenth years. There has also been discovered an aged lady, Signora Luisa Cavallero, who taught young Marconi how to read, and she has been induced to talk for publication. As is usual in such cases, the old lady was sure that she saw in the "inglesino," as she called him, the embryo man of genius. Nevertheless, she was obliged to punish him many times because he was very naughty, and since he has become a great man her conscience has severely reproached her. "Fancy, punishing a genius!" she exclaimed. "At the same time," she added in extenuation, "he was never able to learn anything by heart. That was impossible with him."

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The leading Italian railways have decided to adopt the combined excursion and season ticket system from June 1 next. Belgium was the first European country to introduce the practice of issuing combined tour tickets, and the system—which enables the traveler to arrange his own itinerary and to effect a saving of more than 30 per cent. upon the price of ordinary single tickets—has become so popular that it has since been applied to the railway systems of Holland, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, the Danubian provinces, and in France under certain conditions.

Condition of Signor Prinetti.

ROME, March 7.—The condition of Foreign Minister Prinetti, who was recently stricken with paralysis, is no worse—indeed, he is somewhat better, his doctors even saying that he may perhaps soon resume his duties. Should this be impossible, however, it is foreseen that Admiral Morin, Minister of Marine, will be definitely appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which case Admiral Bettolo would be nominated for Minister of Marine.

JESUITS IN SAXON COURT

Charges Made That They Opposed the Crown Princess.

Letter Purporting to be from Cardinal Rampolla Published—German Agriculturists to Visit America.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—German newspapers are now discussing the question whether the Crown Prince of Saxony or his former wife can marry again. According to the German civic code, the Crown Prince can do so, but not his late wife. It is also said that she cannot marry in foreign countries, for example, in England, for before a marriage is performed there the question is always asked whether there is any legal objection to the marriage. Countries, on the other hand, like Italy, France, and Belgium, where the Code Napoleon prevails, recognize the decisions as regards divorce made in other countries.

Extensive articles have also been lately published, in which it is charged that the Jesuits made life unbearable for the Crown Princess. One Berlin newspaper now publishes a document in which it is shown that Rome was opposed to the marriage of the Crown Prince to Louise. The document, signed by the Papal Secretary Rampolla, was sent to Catholic officials in Vienna and Dresden. It read as follows:

It is a great misfortune for our holy Catholic Church that the Crown Prince of Saxony should be married to the Princess Louise Antoinette Maria of Tuscany. The Princess, whose changeable, unstable and received too little attention of the qualified servants of the holy Catholic Church, seems to be a danger for the holy, unforged teachings, as conserved in Rome; it should be seen to, at least, if this marriage cannot be prevented, that the reverence shown by the Saxon King shall not be impaired by the free thoughts of the Princess.

This reminder shall also have validity, in so far as the education of male or female heirs in the house of the Regent comes into question.

An answer to this document is said to exist in the palace of the Archbishop in Vienna. Therein it was stated that the objections raised to the marriage had proved fruitless, and that the union could not be prevented, but that in case of necessity steps would be taken to prevent the reduction of Roman influence at the Saxon Court.

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A party of forty German agriculturists will soon visit the United States to study agricultural conditions. Final arrangements are now in the hands of the Agricultural Department in Washington, and of Dr. Gerber, the agricultural expert of the German Embassy in Washington, who will accompany the party on the tour.

The agriculturists will leave Germany on the Patricia on March 18. From New York they will go to Baltimore, where they will visit the oyster beds and canneries in that city. Washington will be next visited. On the way to Washington the dairy farms of Herr Schumacher, near Baltimore, will be visited. The cattle and tobacco industries of Kentucky will next receive attention. St. Louis follows, and from there Omaha is the point of destination.

The cattle farms of the Standard Oil Company at Ames come next. Also a visit to beet sugar refineries and beet farms of Nebraska. By way of Denver the party will travel to Utah, California, as far as Los Angeles, and also to Oregon and Washington. On the return trip to the East the party will pass through North Dakota, Minnesota, thence to Madison and Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Detroit, and, by way of Niagara Falls, back to New York.

It appears that some of the gentlemen composing the party have a dread of being rushed across the American continent as was done with Prince Henry, for they have asked the American Agricultural Department to give them frequent rest, especially when in California. It is also hoped that a parlor car is furnished which will be allowed to pass over different railroad lines without changes having to be made.

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To practice medicine in Germany without a license is heavily punished, but quackery seems to be common in Berlin, as shown by a sensational case which lately has engaged the attention of the public. A man named Nordenskoetter has just been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for fraud.

The proceedings of the court showed that he had studied chemistry at a university for six semesters, and after that gained some medical knowledge by serving as a clerk in a Hamburg drug store. He then considered himself competent to direct a water-cure establishment, but lost his money in the venture. He came to Berlin, and it was not long before, by flamboyant advertising, in which he promised cure of the most hopeless cases, he obtained quite a practice.

The trial was not without its humorous phases. It was shown, for example, that Nordenskoetter was in the habit of mixing his medicines in a bathtub wherein his wife occasionally took a bath.

One witness testified that at one time he had been a victim of diabetes, but after taking Nordenskoetter's nostrum he lost four inches in circumference. He expressed surprise that a man to whom he owed so much was brought before the bar of justice. The Judge declared the "cure" nonsense, although medical experts called on the stand testified that such was possible.

Another witness stated that Nordenskoetter had sold him a salve which was to cure itch and for which he charged 36 marks, although worth only one-sixth of that amount.

Nordenskoetter fled abroad, forfeiting his bail of 15,000 marks, before the trial had come to an end. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He is said to be worth over $150,000, so he will not suffer want, even though away from the shores of the Spree.

He was assisted by a regular medical practitioner named Kronheim, who was also up for trial. The physician was acquitted.

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Kaiser Wilhelm takes a great interest in automobilism and has agreed to witness a torchlight parade by the automobilists of Germany, which will be held in March to attend the automobile show. It is expected that 200 automobilists will be in line. The procession will pass through the Berlin streets, and will stop before the Schloss, where the Kaiser will review it. A band will then play and the President of the automobile society will call for the "automobile cheer." The bands will play the German national hymn and also an automobile march. Prince Henry is the protector of the coming automobile show.

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Pepito Arriola, a Spanish boy, only six years old, played before the Kaiser last week. He was discovered in Madrid by Arthur Nikisch, who was surprised at his wonderful technique on the piano. Nikisch induced Pepito's mother to bring her son to Leipsic, where he is now receiving instruction from the great leader. Pepito is the author of several compositions. A seguidilla he recently dedicated to the Kaiserin. Nikisch considers Pepito a boy of great promise.

E. T. H.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE

LONDON papers which have been criticising the British Government for the part it recently played in the Venezuelan affair comment ironically upon the following note in The Birmingham Daily Post: "Mr. Brodrick will pass from the Secretaryship for War to the Indian Viceroyalty, receiving the usual peerage in the process."

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M. Thierry, a Deputy for Marseilles, who recently drew up the measure relating to the French Mercantile Marine, says that he hears on good authority that the Italian Government is about to insist on emigrants from that country sailing under the national flag.

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In Paris statistics are published with respect to the professions of the men admitted to the municipal night shelters. During the twelve months ending Feb. 15 the seekers after shelter included 66 actors, 64 lyric artists, 51 musicians, 12 pianists, 11 chemists, 6 authors, 2 lawyers, and a Captain in the merchant service.

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The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg declares that while the attention of the powers has been directed to the Balkans, Germany has quietly established for herself a "Gibraltar" on the Persian Gulf. It says that it has special knowledge pointing to the fact that the mouths of the Shat-el-Arab and the Bay of Koweit, where there are three small forts, will shortly be taken over by Germany, and that already German engineers have prepared plans which will turn the forts into fortifications of a modern type, but whether the German flag flies thereon depends upon future events. The Russian paper goes on to affirm that Great Britain has allowed Germany thus to establish herself on the Persian Gulf in consideration of Germany's support when Great Britain shall wish to build railway lines in Southern Persia, with a view to connecting the southern lines of India with the Bagdad Railway.

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Cardinal Vaughan has issued a notice to his archdiocese of Westminster in which he defines as "an act of schism" any exercise of "the sacred ministry" within the archdiocese without his consent. Moreover, whoever commits such an act of schism shall suffer the penalty of "the greater excommunication, the absolution from which is especially reserved to the Apostolic See. Nor can the assumption of the title of 'Catholic' or 'Roman Catholic,' or the profession of being still in communication with the Holy See and the Catholic Church or any other plea or pretext save such priest or priests from the above penalty."

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The Transcaspian Review "insists" on the necessity of the Russian Government to connect Aschabad and Mashed by rail, which it says can be done for the 258 versts intervening for a total of $5,000,000. The paper adds that the cost of the line for 228 versts would be at the rate of $20,000 a verst, and for the 35 versts in the mountains, which separate Khorassan from the Transcaspian districts, $50,000 per verst.

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A telephone experiment recently tried in France between Château-du-Loir and the station at Château-Lavallière not only established communication between two trains moving in the same as well as in opposite directions, but it showed that a train which had met with an accident could communicate with a train coming at full speed in the rear at a distance of a quarter of a mile, and thus warn it of the obstruction.

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According to Le Figaro of Paris Gen. Brugère, who was at the head of the French mission sent to the United States on the occasion of the inauguration of the Rochambeau monument, has just received a note from J. A. O'Gorman, President of the Sons of St. Patrick, to which society the French Government recently sent a Sèvres vase. The note says that "the presence of the vase in the meeting room of the society will ever recall the affinity of the two great Celtic nations—the French nation and the Irish nation—as well as that of the two great Republics of France and of the United States."

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Count Zeppelin, the inventor of a navigable airship which was successfully experimented with on the Lake of Geneva eighteen months ago, has just announced through the Swiss press a new invention. It consists of an automobile launch which, however, has its propellers in the air instead of in the water. According to the inventor the launch will be of the greatest use in navigating tropical lakes and rivers encumbered with aquatic plants, which, of course, obstruct the screw of an ordinary steam launch. The Count's boat is extremely light, draws only ten inches, and on a fair day can make from 14 to 16 knots an hour. It can navigate at the rate of 10 knots an hour against an ordinary breeze.

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A curious controversy has arisen between the newspapers of Berne, Switzerland, and the municipal authorities. The latter, thinking they were too freely criticised by the press, withdrew all official advertisements, by which the papers suffered considerable pecuniary loss. Later the Government became very desirous of passing a law for the protection of animals. Every paper in town refrained from mentioning the bill or the desire of the Government. The consequence was that the law was not passed. The people simply refrained from voting, for in Berne city ordinances are a matter of direct popular vote. It seems that there is a law which requires the Government to advertise certain official business. The press is now attempting to prosecute the Government for its defiance of that law.

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The Paris municipal returns for the week ending Feb. 25 is deemed most satisfactory by the authorities. The number of deaths registered was 906, as compared with 962 during the previous week, and with the age average of 1,178. Deaths from both zymotic diseases and affections from the respiratory organs are again below the average. There were 22 deaths of violence, including 17 suicides. The number of marriages celebrated in Paris was 546. One thousand one hundred children were born, of which 578 were boys and 521 girl, 278 of the total being illegitimate.

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At a recent meeting of the Society for the Protection of French Scenery, held in Paris, plans were laid for the institution of a campaign against "the defilement of the advertiser as revealed in obnoxious and inartistic placards in stations, conveyances, and other public places." It was also announced that the Deputy for the Doubs would shortly introduce in the Chamber a measure for the protection of picturesque and historical sites in France.

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The British Ambassador in St. Petersburg has been informed of the fact that a Miss Ellen Valley, who was visiting Moscow in company with her father, has disappeared from that city. The father reports that the day after the disappearance of his daughter, who is sixteen years of age, two vagrants called upon him and promised to show him where the girl could be found provided they were properly rewarded for their pains. The father did not believe their story, and drove them away. In the appeal made to the Ambassador complicity of the Moscow police in her disappearance is charged. Another case of similar nature is already on record at the Embassy. In the Fall of 1900 a young English governess, employed by a well-known English noble family, disappeared in St. Petersburg, and was not heard of for about a year, when it was found that she had been murdered and robbed by some soldiers belonging to the First Cavalry Regiment in St. Petersburg.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Why Turkey May Have Accepted the Reform Proposals—Episode of the Marquis de Montebello—New Idea as to Race Suicide.

The Present Stage of the Macedonian Question. The alacrity with which the Turkish Government accepted the Austro-Russian proposal for reforms in the European vilayets, followed by the more or less official expressions of confidence as to the adequacy of the measures emanating from the five Chancelleries which are now dictating to Turkey, offers this alternative to European diplomats: Either the popular opinion that Turkey accepted the proposals with no intention of carrying them out, has foundation in fact, or it was demonstrated to the Sultan's satisfaction that having inaugurated the reforms the Powers would leave him a free hand to deal with whatever revolutionary elements there might remain.

The latter view finds some support in the recently published correspondence between Lord Lansdowne and the British Ambassador in Constantinople. Early in January the British Foreign Minister wrote to Sir Nicholas O'Conor that the presence of carefully selected European officers in the disaffected districts would "not only be a considerable guarantee against the recurrence of acts of cruelty and oppression, but would give far better opportunities than at present exist for examining and checking the exaggerated reports of outrages which are now disseminated by both sides for the purpose of inflaming public opinion." M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, in rebuking Christian public opinion that one or all of the Powers might employ armed intervention, has declared that the settling of the Macedonian question by any means other than those of reform, exercised on the part of the Turkish Government, would be impossible—"independence would mean anarchy, just as partition would mean war."

All diplomatic opinion agrees that a definite stage in the action undertaken by the powers has been reached. The details of the reforms, it is believed, will show as careful a regard for the sensitiveness of the Sultan, if not for the feelings of his officials in Macedonia, as the published scheme indicated. It is also thought that a revolutionary outbreak in Macedonia before the reforms have been fully established would not be accepted by the powers as a failure of their efforts. At the same time, the exact fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by Turkey would place in the hands of the powers a powerful lever against Bulgarian filibustering.

An official communiqué in The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, apparently shows the perfect confidence of the Russian Government, both in the adequacy of the reforms and in the ability of the Turkish Government to administer them properly, for the Russian Government declares in the most emphatic and categorical manner possible that not a drop of Russian blood shall be spilled "to rescue Bulgaria from any position in which she may find herself owing to her ambitious designs for territorial extension."

The same paper, in commenting upon the appointment of Vice Admiral Skridloff to the chief command of the Black Sea naval forces, inadvertently or with design, declares that the affair of the Balkans and the fate of the Dardanelles, as well as the problems of Egypt and of Asia Minor, form phases of one great question, and that "it is necessary for Russia to consider matters."

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England's Naval Reorganization. The publication last Friday morning of the British Admiralty's decision to establish a new naval station at St. Margaret's Hope confirms part of the information imparted in these columns a week ago, which was to the effect that Great Britain had under serious consideration a plan for the creation of a North Sea squadron, with its base on the east coast. There seems now to be no doubt that England has taken the first step toward organizing a North Sea naval force, although the material of which the force will be composed will very likely not be determined for some months to come.

An important scheme for the reorganization of the Home Fleet and Naval Reserves will, however, go into effect May 1. The appointment of Lord Charles Beresford as "Senior Officer in Command of the Channel Squadron," which has already been announced by cable, is part of the reorganization plan. Henceforth, the command of the Home Fleet will be divorced from the command of the Naval Reserves and from office work at the Admiralty, and correspondingly the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves will cease to act as the Admiral in command of a sea-going squadron. Besides the appointment of Lord Charles, Vice Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, V. C., K. C. B., will be placed in command of the Home Fleet, while Vice Admiral Ernest Rice is to command the coast guard and Naval Reserve. The position of Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves and Vice Admiral Commanding the Home Fleet is at present held by Sir Gerard Noel, whose flagship, the Revenge, is coastguard ship at Portland.

The separation of the two posts is thought by naval experts to be a wise step on the part of the Admiralty, for the Naval Reserves have long been considered the weakest spot in the British Navy.

In regard to these naval changes and others which it is believed the Admiralty has in contemplation, naval experts in England declare that, owing to the moral alliance between Great Britain and the United States, the centre of naval gravity has shifted, and that the British North American squadron is an anachronism. They also believe that the creation of a North Sea squadron would do more to promote an ultimate good feeling between Germany and Britain than any interchange of international amenities.

The German press is as one in regarding the British naval preparations as "unfriendly," and the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten declares with some emphasis: "Oderint dum metuant." (Let them hate, provided they fear.)

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Greek Army Reorganization. While Belgium is experiencing some difficulty in securing the requisite number of recruits under her new army law of reduced time of service, and France has every prospect of shortly reducing her term of service to two years, the Greek Government, through the new Minister of War, Col. Lymbritis, has just submitted to the Athenian Chamber several bills which are more radical than either the French or the Belgian measure.

The Greek measures provide for the reduction of the period of military service to sixteen months. Every year there will be 36,000 men with the colors. Grand manoeuvres will be organized. A special war material fund will be established, to which 2,500,000 drachmas will be assigned annually, part of this sum being derived from the monopoly of gunpowder and explosives.

The Government will also lay before the Chamber another bill suppressing the post of Commander in Chief, which, according to the law of 1900, was intrusted to the Duke of Sparta. His Royal Highness will be appointed to the command of a single army corps, comprising three divisions. The commander of an army corps can at the same time be Inspector General of the army. The Minister explained that the institution of a Commander in Chief, by suppressing all the rights of the Minister of War, made the administration of the army impossible. It was not a question of the Crown Prince, he added, but of the interests of the army.

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France and the Vatican. The announcement that the French Premier will presently publish in Le Journal Officiel the names of the recently nominated Bishops to the vacant Sees of Bayonne, Constantine, and St. Jean de Maurienne, without waiting longer for the confirmation of the candidates by the Vatican, will result in either an acceptance by the Vatican of Dr. Combes's new procedure in nominating French Bishops or an interrogation from Rome as to the cause of the innovation.

Up to the time of Dr. Combes's taking office as Minister of Public Worship the vacant sees were filled by a joint understanding between the Holy See and the Government. The former was thus able, after due consideration, to decline to ratify the appointments. This prerogative was frequently used, and treated with deference by succeeding Cabinets, including those of Radical hue. The Minister now maintains that the "entente préalable," as it is styled, only dates from the Government of National Defense, formed in 1870. During the reigns of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. episcopal nominations were made directly; and when the empire fell there were bishoprics without titulars, because of the absence of papal sanction.

The difficulty was afterward removed by M. Jules Simon; but Dr. Combes now wishes to return to the imperial custom, as more consonant with the letter and spirit of the Concordat. His policy is evidently inspired by a wish to keep the French episcopate under strict supervision. Numerous examples have been forthcoming of Bishops who, when candidates, were almost Erastian in their submission, and who, when once installed, became the militant opponents of the Government.

The Concordat of 1803 explicitly says that the French head of State "appoints the Bishops and Archbishops in each diocese," while his Holiness "confers the canonical institution"; nevertheless, the papal bulls of investiture contain the phrase "nominavit nobis," which, it is asserted, restores to the head of the Church the authority of which the Concordat obviously deprived it. Promoters of the movement for a separation of Church and State accuse the Vatican of having unwarrantably inserted in its bulls the dative "nobis."

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A French Diplomatic Episode. When the Marquis de Montebello was ordered to Paris from the French Ambassadorship in Constantinople last Summer, there were many rumors to the effect that his recall had been inspired from the Russian Court on account of the fact that his wife had offended certain ladies in the entourage of the Czarina. Apparently the lie was given these stories through the extraordinary pains taken by the Russian Court to demonstrate its regret at the departure of the Marquis and Marquise a month ago.

The Marquis has now unbosomed himself to the French people through an interview in L'Echo de Paris, in which he declares that his departure has really placed France in an inferior position, and that it was actually brought about by the machinations of his own Government. "I spent half my fortune over my post," he stated. "My father was one of my predecessors, and for certain reasons I was the leading member of the Corps Diplomatique. This exceptional advantage is now in the hands of the German Ambassador, and it is certain that Wilhelm II. will spare no effort to add to its brilliancy. There can be no personal vanity in the remark that M. Bompard, who is the junior and without diplomatic experience, will feel the inferiority."

The Marquis goes on to say that he was always "persona gratissima" with the Czar, and that his recall has annoyed his Majesty quite as much as it has himself. Turning to the feminine phase of the rumors, the Marquis recalled the time when he accompanied the Czar on his visit to France: "At Compiègne the susceptibilities of the Ministers' wives were aroused because my wife wore her bonnet at luncheon. How could the Marquise suppose that this form of etiquette would be ignored by them? They showed vexation because of her assiduous attentions to the Empress, the fact being that the Czarina is exceedingly timid, and constantly sought the advice of one who was admitted to her intimacy. If Mme. de Montebello had wished the Empress would never have left her. The Ministers' wives would not have committed so many blunders if my wife had been appointed lady in waiting.

"The baptism of my child was the last straw. I had intended that the ceremony should take place after the fêtes at my own château, with Prince Ouroussoff as godfather. Nicholas II. would not hear of it. He said to me: 'To-morrow I shall remain at Compiègne, and we shall be able to find a spare half hour for the christening.'"

On the political tendencies of his recall the ex-Ambassador is equally candid. "I had been at St. Petersburg since 1891. I was the Ambassador of the 'Alliance' at the epoch when it was being violently attacked at home. Depend up it, Russia is beginning to get sick of this antagonism. This accounts for her approach toward Austria in view of the events which will follow the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph. You will see that complications are not far off."

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Col. Toutée on the Birth Rate in France. Col. Toutée of the Ecole Superieur de Guerre, recently read before the Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques, a paper on "The Birthrate in France and the Best Means of Coping with its Limitation," which is being widely commented on. His idea is that the depopulation of France is due, not to the creators of fortunes, who, as a rule, have no more fear of having children than they have of the struggle for life, but rather to that class of persons whom the advanced class of Frenchmen calls "les sales bourgeois."

As he explains it, they are people "who are afraid of their own weakness, and who, believing only in ready-made fortunes, search for their only child another only child as mate. In less than twenty-five years, these unions of only children, themselves preoccupied with the idea of having only one child realize the idea of the accumulation of wealth and the destruction of the family. Two such people possess that wealth which their relations to the number of four have succeeded in getting together; their child will share with his wife the goods of eight grandparents, and will take trouble to leave only one heir to all these eight inheritances. When that inheritance disappears and it can never take long to do so—the work of destruction of the family will be achieved. Thus, the founders of a fortune, the object of which was transmission to their descendants, will have been deceived in their hope as well as in the inheritance, which they will have left to people merely willing to profit by the money."

Col. Toutée desires that a new article should be added to the civil code, which should read as follows: "All inheritances are subject to division. To each heir is assigned, besides his share, as many equal shares as he has children living or represented. Every only child receives the half of an inheritance, the other half going to those who would otherwise inherit it alone."

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SENATOR GORMAN.

ARTHUR P. GORMAN, again a Senator from the State of Maryland, and appointed by his party associates in the Senate to be their leader in that body, becomes once more a man to be reckoned with in Democratic politics. He is a master politician. No Democrat in public or private life surpasses him in respect to experience in political management. He has been the Democratic leader in National campaigns. His advice is sought and his judgment trusted by the great politicians of the party. We suppose nobody is altogether his equal in entire devotion to politics, in the understanding of political associations, and in adroitness and resourcefulness in tactics.

The return of Mr. GORMAN to the Democratic leadership in the Senate at once gives rise to the belief that he will be the leader of his party in the next Presidential campaign and in the preparations for it. That will make a difference—a very great difference. Leaders of both wings of the Democratic Party, and Republican leaders as well, will have to revise their theories and plans. "I am Butler, not Wilson," wrote the hero of the Dutch Gap Canal in one of his controversies with HENRY WILSON over Massachusetts politics. "I am Gorman, not James K. Jones," the Senator from Maryland will be in a position to say if he shall become the actual head of the Democratic organization. The Republicans and their organs "had fun" with Chairman JONES. Whatever else may be said of Mr. GORMAN, he is not exactly a man to give cause for mirth to his adversaries.

Mr. GORMAN is not a Bryan Democrat. His restoration to leadership will give no joy in Lincoln, Nebraska. If Mr. GORMAN enters with zeal into the business of making ready for the campaign he will be likely to influence in a marked manner the composition of the next National Convention. In proportion as his influence makes itself felt that of Mr. BRYAN will decline. Of course, Mr. BRYAN has no hope for himself; even his hope of influencing the choice of the candidate is dwindling. It will be very nearly extinguished by the reappearance of Mr. GORMAN. But the leaders in Democratic reorganization, the Democrats in New England, in New York, in the South, and in the West, who are loyally trying to pull the party together and to repair the ravages of Bryanism, will inquire with something more than a feeling of idle curiosity as to the intentions of Mr. GORMAN. In New England they are talking about Mr. OLNEY as a candidate; in New York and in many parts of the country Democrats have come to the conclusion that Judge PARKER would be their best and strongest candidate. That is probably the opinion of a majority of the Democrats of prominence who hope to see the party return to its established faith. But nobody knows what Mr. GORMAN thinks about Judge PARKER or Mr. OLNEY. If he is to become the leader his opinion is of high consequence. He is capable of coinciding with the general opinion, of assenting to and heartily promoting the nomination of a candidate acceptable to sound Democratic opinion all over the country. On the other hand, he is quite capable of choosing a candidate of his own who would not be at all acceptable. The existing uncertainty as to the mind of Mr. GORMAN gives zest to present discussions of the Democratic outlook.

We have no wish to prejudge Mr. GORMAN in his new lease of political life; nor have we any reason to conceal our conviction that he is not a leader who can be fully trusted. We cannot forget that black chapter in Democratic history to which President CLEVELAND referred in his memorable letter of Aug. 27, 1894, to Representative CATCHINGS of Mississippi giving his reasons for not approving the Wilson tariff bill as it had been maimed and mangled in the United States Senate:

> I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic Party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is; who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war; who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might.

It was the places occupied by the three "Senators from Havemeyer" that were marked by the deadly blight of treason. Mr. GORMAN was one of those Senators. It is impossible either to condone or forget his part in the conspiracy that thwarted the Democratic Party in its attempt to fulfill its pledges to the people.

We recall the incident, not to discredit or embarrass Mr. GORMAN, but to put Democrats on notice that they must not rashly assume that because he has returned to power and influence the party is henceforth to be committed only to wise policies and to the support of measures which will aid it to regain the confidence of the Nation.

The wisdom of Mr. GORMAN is to be tested at once in his attitude toward the two treaties under consideration in the Senate. His position has not been indicated, but it is simply incredible that a leader of his reputation should commit such a blunder as would be involved in Democratic opposition to either treaty. The policy of canal building is a Democratic policy. From the time of JEFFERSON that party has been associated with undertakings that increased facilities of intercourse and extended the country's commercial relations. The Isthmian Canal project encounters Republican hostility, secret hostility emanating from railroad sources. To let the Republicans defeat the treaty if they will, to force them to defeat, if anybody is to defeat, an undertaking demanded by the great Democratic States of the South, is obviously the true Democratic policy considered merely as "politics." If the reciprocity treaty with Cuba is defeated, it should be by Republicans. If that party is willing to prove false to its moral obligations, if Republican Senators are still eager to exhibit the shackles put upon them by OXNARD, why should any Democrat deny them?

Mr. GORMAN's course in respect to the treaties will be watched with deep interest and close attention. We shall know almost at once whether he is to be a leader for victory or for certain defeat.

IMPORTS OF MATERIALS.

The increase in the imports of the materials of manufactures to which we called attention last month continues and in progressive ratio. According to the latest bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics, the value of these imports for the month of January was $42,328,478, which was about $5,000,000, or 14 per cent., more than for the same month of last year. Since the close of the fiscal year the increase as compared with the first seven months of the last fiscal year has been $40,000,000, or over 17 per cent. The total of these imports forms now nearly one-half, over 46 per cent., of all our imports. Up to 1899 the proportion had rarely been more than about one-third of all the imports. The increase since 1899 has been nearly 80 per cent. of the average for the previous ten years.

These figures are conclusive as to the active demand for home manufactured goods, and bring out very strongly the very great change that has taken place in the character of our foreign trade, and in the development of our domestic trade within a relatively short period. We are not only advancing in the satisfaction of all the demands of our home market, but we are drawing heavily on foreign markets to supplement our own resources for materials of manufacture. Of course it cannot be expected that this state of things will continue without any interruption. But there is no reason to suppose that the interruption will not be transitory, or that the general lines of our National industrial development are not pretty well fixed for a long time ahead.

OUR BIRTHRIGHT.

Readers of the newspapers have observed with interest, and many of them, doubtless, with regret, that the semi-monthly dinner of the Architectural League disagreed with one of the most accomplished and instructive of the guides, philosophers, and friends of that organization. In reply to some praise of the Washington Monument Mr. STURGIS described that erection as an "infernal old shaft." He also, and much more startlingly, expressed his regret that French civilization had not "become ascendant here." In that case, he avowed his belief that "we" would have been "ten thousand times better off." "As things have turned out," he added, "we got trial by jury and lost all sense of art and literature."

By our troth, these be very bitter words. They do not seem to us to be very accurate. Certainly it is not accurate to describe the Washington Monument as "infernal," seeing that it was intended to be the tallest structure ever erected by man, and we believe was actually so until the completion of the Eiffel Tower, nor yet as "old," since one need not be old to remember the completion of it. It is quite true that the artists of the country were considerably opposed, a quarter of a century ago, to the completion of the obelisk on its designed lines, and submitted various projects for the betterment of it. But, until Mr. STURGIS expressed a different view, we thought that such of them as survived had abated their opposition since the completion of it, and had concluded that if ROBERT MILLS, the author of it, had not builded better than he knew, he had at least builded better than they knew. The "circular colonnade or pantheon" that was an integral feature of MILLS's design has not been built. But, even so, the "starry-pointing pyramid," the crystalline, opalescent, seemingly self-luminous shaft, as it lifts itself so high in the haze of the Washington twilight, is one of the impressions of the capital that strike deepest and abide longest in the minds of most visitors to Washington.

But this is trivial compared with Mr. STURGIS's regret that "we" had not remained French. All the rest of us so fervently believe in the United States of America, in what has produced them, and in what they have produced, that the emphatic avowal of disbelief by even one infidel seems to shatter the air. To ninety-nine of us out of every hundred it seems that what we have gained from British civilization is so immensely superior to what we may have lost that to suggest the other choice is to lament that we did not sell our birthright for a mess, any possible mess, of artistic and literary pottage. In fact, Mr. STURGIS's suggestion completely "bouleverses" all our innate notions. For suppose that "we" had remained French and had come to partake that thrilling sensibility to art and literature, and that accessibility to ideas which so eminently distinguish the only remaining representatives of French culture on this side of the Atlantic, the "habitants" of Lower Canada! Can we suppose it? Is it thinkable to Mr. STURGIS himself? Can he imagine an "Anglo-Saxon" community content to take its ideals and its modes of culture from a "Latin" community and going on in blissful subordination generation after generation? The plain fact is that, if this continent could have remained French instead of becoming English, Mr. STURGIS's "we" would not be here to-day, neither Mr. STURGIS himself nor any of the rest of us. And consequently Mr. STURGIS's dream is but an exercitation in the process which the late SAMUEL J. TILDEN thought so unprofitable, the process of "considering the consequences of things that never happened."

MANNERS ON THE STREET CARS.

The management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines has issued a circular to the guards, conductors, and motormen in its employ urging courtesy and helpfulness to all passengers. If the requirement is enforced by recognition of those employés who observe it and by adequate disciplining of those who violate it, much improvement can be made and in a short time.

The men on these roads have not the reputation of being particularly surly. On the contrary, there is a very considerable percentage of them who are kind and attentive, especially in aiding elderly or feeble persons. The custom of calling out the streets, most important at night and in stormy weather, prevails more on these roads than in New York, but it is not uniform. On the other hand, especially at night, more license is given to offensive conduct on the part of rude or intoxicated passengers, and the rule against spitting in the cars is rarely enforced by the conductors or guards. The distribution of passengers so as to secure seats for all for whom there is room is generally neglected, to the manifest discomfort of passengers.

The company is entitled to credit for having taken up the matter, and it is entitled to something more—to the active co-operation of the passengers, without which it will be at a great disadvantage. No system of inspection can be entirely efficient in itself. We would suggest that passengers do not confine themselves to complaints of neglectful or offensive employés, though these are of course necessary, but that they also send to the company testimony as to such special good conduct as they may observe. This would enable the company to recognize merit, which is quite as important as to punish delinquency, and, apart from any reward, would stimulate the better tendencies of the employés.

THE KING'S GAMBIT.

Nothing of its kind "would know" how to be more interesting than the announcement that the chess masters now competing for much fame and little money at Monte Carlo have agreed to hold a supplementary tournament, after the completion of this one, which shall be strictly confined to the King's Gambit.

This restriction is not so restrictive as to the uninitiated it may seem. All that it binds the players to is that "white" shall, on his second move, advance the king's bishop's pawn two squares. Black is not, we suppose, compelled to take up the challenge and capture the pawn. Presumably, unless he prefers one crowded hour of glorious life to a safe still hunt for the odd pawn on a time limit of large liberality, he will refuse it. If he makes the safer and baser choice he can play, we suppose, pawn to king's fourth or bishop to bishop's fourth, and thus "decline" or "evade" the wager of battle, without incurring any worse consequences than the loss of self-respect and the consciousness of behaving in an unsportsmanlike manner. It is true that the immortal JAENISCH has laid it down that there is no completely satisfactory manner of declining the King's Gambit. But it is well recognized that to accept it is to get into immediate business which is liable to become immediate trouble. The puling dollar-and-pawn-hunters who pass for chess champions in this degenerate age do not, at any rate, offer the gambit, being too uncertain as to the direction in which the inevitable explosion may operate. They have too much regard for their stake, and for what it pleases them to describe as their reputations. PAUL MORPHY never had the least hesitation. He used to offer the pawn to the most famous players in Europe, and in match games. But he was a sportsman, not a grubber. It is true that those games that remain the classical contests at the Allgaier, which he played with ANDERSSEN, were played after the set match and "for fun," not for the championship. But, all the same, he was always offering this dangerous game when his opponent would let him, and coming out ahead with equal precision whether the offer was accepted or declined.

It does not at all follow that the tournament thus limited will lack variety. The King's Gambit is a noun of multitude, signifying many. The King's Knight's Gambit "proper" is only a beginning. It ramifies and effloresces at once into the Allgaier, the Allgaier-Kieseritsky, the Muzio, the Salvio, the Salvio-Cochrane, the Cunningham, and even the Bishop's Gambit. As each of these subdivisions of the opening has something like a million variations, it will be admitted that the permutations of the gambit suffice to exclude monotony. It is painful to think to how many, in our land of boasted enlightenment, the names we have just cited of those immortals who are commemorated by their contributions to one or another phase of the King's Gambit remain mere names. And yet HOWARD STAUNTON becomes absolutely dithyrambic about the Spaniard who "founded" the Muzio by "casually venturing the knight," and that prosy theorist and practitioner GOSSIP actually drops into poetry in a friendly way and quotes GOLDSMITH to celebrate the Italian inventor of the "Salvio":

> Yet still the loss of wealth is here supplied
> By arts, the splendid wrecks of former pride.

But it is painful to think how little has availed in the memory of ungrateful mankind the services of these contributors to the variations of the King's Gambit. We infer from the British "Dictionary of National Biography" that it is even now doubtful whether the CUNNINGHAM who ought to have immortalized himself by being the first to move bishop to king's second, being black, on his third move, was himself or only "another person of the same name who lived at the same time." In other words, was the inventor of the Cunningham Gambit the ALEXANDER (1655?-1730) who was the "critic and opponent of BENTLEY," or was he the ALEXANDER, (1654-1737,) "historian," who did certain other things more or less worthy of memory? Even the inerrant Mr. SIDNEY LEE has here to leave us in doubt. And this, with so interesting and fruitful a move, is really a pity. Not that Mr. CUNNINGHAM is the only historian in the bright list. There was HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE, who beat ANDERSSEN in a match before MORPHY did it, and who was as "sound" as he was dull as a chess player, thereby curiously reversing his "form" as a historian. But LOUIS PAULSEN had even a more tragical fate. He was born, so to speak, in eclipse, eclipsed by PAUL MORPHY, with whom he alone was able to contend on terms of not ridiculous inequality, what time a new planet swam into the ken of chess players at the American tournament of 1858. LOUIS PAULSEN neither then nor afterward had the luck to win a tournament. But what a wise and circumspect and ingenious chess player he all the same was! And, in this very matter of the King's Gambit, he contributed to at least two variations, "standard" moves, the move for the defense of pushing, or was it perhaps of not pushing the pawn in the Muzio, the move for the defense in the Allgaier-Kieseritzky, of bringing king's bishop to knight's second on the fifth move. He was a very meritorious man.

But all these things are of less importance than the announcement of the great fact that the modern "masters" of the ancient game have determined, by way of a change, to "get a move on," to play real chess. A lawyer in a small city, who had absorbed all the practice that that city afforded, announced his determination to move to New York, for the reason, as he explained, that all the litigation in the city of his residence up to that time was "two paupers fighting for a shilling." That is an admirably vivid description of the modern and professional manner of playing chess. That the masters have determined to abandon it, if only for one tournament, and to play real chess for once in their narrow and unventuresome lives, is an announcement of the most auspicious.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

The bric-à-brac habit has not erewhile been wholly without the consideration of psychologists and others interested in obscure mental phenomena, but it has received nothing like the attention to which its importance entitles it. A feature of it which forces itself on the attention of the student at the outset is that it is progressive and generally incurable. Once it has fastened on an individual, irrespective of age, sex, or even of "previous condition of servitude," it is almost certain to go with him to the end, when he perishes in the midst of the mocking trophies which litter and clog his domestic environment to a degree forbidding the swinging of a cat—even a small one—therein, an embarrassment of inconvertible and useless riches in the accumulation of which he has expended no end of time and zeal and money, to see it turn at last into something resembling Dead Sea fruit, fair enough outwardly, but within full of ashen disappointments and satieties.

In looking at the more hardened devotees of this practice, it seems difficult to conceive that they were once of tender innocency in the business, timorously experimental and expecting to be cheated. Perhaps they began with some object as simple as a Colonial candlestick or table platter with a medallion of GEORGE WASHINGTON in the middle and pictures of the battles of Saratoga, Monmouth, Trenton, and Yorktown spread round its patriotic periphery. Nearly all its votaries begin this way, but the habit asserts a continually increasing influence over them. The lust of the eye enslaves them. It is not beauty alone which draws them "by a single hair," as the poet says it does—though a tress from the head of beauty, LUCRETIA BORGIA's, or MARY Queen of Scots', or MARIE ANTOINETTE's, would do it. Anything odd or curious answers their need. The cursed Malayan creese and battle clubs from the Isles of Palm; laborious Orient ivory, sphere in sphere; pipes of cannibal chieftains, notched for the gruesome banquets they had been smoked after—objects like these spread forth for him their irresistible fascinations, and in further stages of his case he begins to invest in pot-bellied pagan gods of historically disputable attributes and by no means clear archaeological credentials. When this stage is reached there is not much further to go. The collector, become hardened to his practice, subdued to that he works in, like the dyer's hand, can only travel in a circle and snap up duplicates of the decorative incubi which already oppress him.

Apologists for the practice are not entirely unknown, but they put in their defenses in a half-hearted manner, showing that their arguments have not weight enough properly to ballast their advocacy. Its results in general are so useless and represent so large an outlay of money and time, besides the wear and tear of anxiety lest some competitor should get a coveted object, that its defense cannot be conducted without a certain measure of hardihood and effrontery. In these circumstances any sign that bric-à-brac can ever serve any useful occasion and be of real help in a crisis deserves willing and candid recognition.

Such a one has just appeared in the neighboring Westchester County, where the solitary female occupant of a house found it efficacious in the bombardment of a burglar who had obtained entrance to the premises, and who was first pelted with Etrurian amphorae and Tanagra figurines, the assault being kept up with cut-glass ware and French time-pieces—while they lasted; after which the whole line of Roman Emperors in brass was fired at him with an effect of which an amateur like the lady in the case might well be proud. This so reduced the predatory ardor of the invading burglar that he refrained from killing his unwilling hostess, according to the encouraging promise made to her on his entrance, and contented himself with putting her out of the window which she had opened for the purpose of extruding him.

When, by the assistance of the police, she again resumed possession of her domicile, she found that the burglar had departed presumably through a yard "where two bulldogs were kept," the terror of these animals being as naught in comparison with the rain of flying ornaments to which he had been exposed. Here was a case in which a liberal accumulation of bric-à-brac was really of some use as armament and ammunition of the domestic fortress and its stay and defense in a time of dire need. But nobody really ought to set about getting together large collections in view of such a remote and improbable contingency.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. William Pinkney Whyte resigned on Thursday last the office of City Solicitor of Baltimore, which he has held for just three years.

* * *

Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, who was taken violently ill some days ago on a railroad train while on his way to Jackson, Miss., has recovered his health and has resumed his lecturing tour. He is now speaking in Texas towns.

* * *

South Jenkins, an Indiana pioneer, who died the other day in Mount Vernon, that State, had requested that his shotgun, powder horn, and razor be buried with him. His friends placed them in his coffin, in compliance with his wish. He was seventy-nine years old.

* * *

The Idaho House of Representatives rejected an eight-hour bill, to the indignation of the laboring men of the State. The Legislature is controlled by the Republicans. One Democrat voted against the bill and eight Republicans for it. The total vote was 27 against the bill and 17 for it.

* * *

Fifty-four years ago this month President James K. Polk signed the bill that made Minnesota a Territory. Alexander Ramsey, who was appointed its first Governor and was subsequently Governor of the State, then United States Senator, and afterward Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Hayes, still survives.

* * *

The surviving soldiers who served under Gens. Taylor and Scott in Mexico, in 1846 and 1847, are invited to be present at the thirty-seventh National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in San Francisco, next August. The pension rolls show that 3,000 still live, and 1,000 dwell on the Pacific Coast. The managers hope to attract at least 400 of them to the reunion, believing that it will be the last they will ever attend.

* * *

Forty-one negro physicians were graduated from the Medical Department of the Walden University, at Nashville, Tenn., at its commencement last Monday. Most of them hailed from Southern States, but one was from South Africa and one from the West Indies. President L. M. Dunton of Claflin University, at Orangeburg, S. C., who made the address to the graduates, encouraged them by saying that colored physicians are needed almost everywhere in that section of the country.

* * *

President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago is suffering from ill-health and has gone on a brief Southern tour. But he will return in time for the Winter convocation, which occurs March 16, when the Rev. Frank Gunsaulus of Chicago will deliver an address on "The Heroism of Scholarship." At the same time M. Jean Jules Jusserand, Ambassador from France, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

* * *

The Standard, a Baptist weekly newspaper published in Chicago, celebrated in its issue of March 7 the completion of fifty years of good and effective work in its field. "Always," it says, "a little ahead of the times—not too far. That has been The Standard's aim all these years." The semi-centennial number is full of portraits and reminiscences of its editors and contributors and contains a list of fifty-seven subscribers who have been its readers from the first number to the present time.

* * *

Citizens of the Bay State formed last week the Old Home Week Association of Massachusetts, on the plan originated in New Hampshire, at the suggestion of ex-Gov. Frank W. Rollins and since followed by other New England States. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers chosen, having Gov. John L. Bates as President. It is said that from Vermont two out of every family of five, from New Hampshire two out of every six, from Maine two out of every seven, from Rhode Island and Connecticut two out of every nine, and from Massachusetts two out of every twelve of the present generation have left the "old home" and are now residing outside the State of their birth.

* * *

A historical committee of sixty-nine Confederate veterans of Arkansas has been appointed, with Major S. H. Nowlin as Chairman, whose first labor it will be to prepare as complete a roster as is now possible of the officers and enlisted men from Arkansas who served in the Confederate Army. The State's records in the Capitol at Little Rock are represented to be lamentably deficient. In fact, Major Nowlin is reported as saying that, so far as the archives of the State disclose, there is little, if any, evidence that Arkansas ever furnished any troops to the Confederate Army. The work is undertaken in pursuance of an order issued by Gen. B. W. Green, Major General commanding the Arkansas Division of the United Confederate Veterans.

THE STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a person very much interested in history, I see there is more or less discussion in the newspapers in regard to establishing a bureau in connection with the office of the State Historian for the preservation and better protection of county, village, and town records of the State.

The State Historian's duties as I understand, under the law, are purely literary. Why should this statistical department be added to his? The office of the Secretary of State is a constitutional office. He is the keeper of the State archives; he superintends the publication and distribution of the laws; he issues patents for lands, commissions, pardons, licenses, and notices for election. He is the custodian of the great seal of the State. If any department should be charged with the responsibility of looking after county, village, and town records why should not this duty be vested in the Secretary of State, the keeper of the great seal of the State?

There is a growing tendency on the part of a number of theorists to burden statutory departments of the State with duties that appertain purely to the constitutional offices. If any new office or bureau were created for the better protection of the records of the counties, villages, and towns it would seem to me proper to have that responsibility intrusted to a constitutional office, such as the Secretary of State's, rather than to a purely statutory office, as the State Historian's department.

HISTORIAN.

New York, March 5, 1903.

ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent publication of an article which appeared in your paper in connection with the loss of St. Edmund's Chapel property has furnished matter for considerable comment and agitation among the members of that body. Many feel deeply aggrieved on account of certain misleading statements which they justly contend have morally involved their honor and integrity as a Christian communion. In order to disabuse the minds of your readers of any heartlessness or want of probity on our part as a church, which some are apt to construe from that article, I shall endeavor to give as succinctly as possible a true statement of the facts, avoiding to repeat what of truth has already been published.

The rector and Board of Trustees of St. Edmund's were led to believe that the taxes and assessments for the past forty-six years upon the property in question, the greater part of which were paid by Mr. Morris, would in no wise exempt the heirs, if found, from further payment to those to whom Mr. Morris transferred the deed. That being the case, we naturally concluded that the heirs, finding the land so incumbered, would consider themselves fortunate to receive a reasonable sum for a claim to the property, the valuation of which was completely covered by assessments and taxes. With that idea in mind, the Trustees authorized certain people to find the heirs, in order to get a clear title to the land before proceeding to build a church thereon.

When we learned, about a fortnight ago, that the heirs were exempt from payment of the taxes and assessments that Mr. Morris paid, and that $2,500 would perhaps cover their difficulty in securing the property in their name clear of debt, leaving about $7,500 to be divided among nine, instead of sixteen, as reported, and that a litigation was in progress, two of the heirs being dissatisfied after settling their claim, we immediately voted to abandon the land, in order to give them an opportunity to redeem it.

That is a very different account of the facts from that which stated that we did not feel at liberty to use church funds for such an uncertain end, or words to that effect. That was only an incidental, and not the main, objection made by the board, which for the sake of charity, justice, and honesty voted as it did.

When we learned the true situation we felt that it were better that we lost the land, and even a cathedral in all its superlative magnificence, than to lay our heads on our pillows with dim reflection in our conscience ever accusing us of having defrauded some one or having robbed the poor.

JOHN C. SMILEY, rector St. Edmund's.

New York, March 6, 1903.

ADDICKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial in your paper, "not many days hence," "Exit Addicks," taken with one in this day's issue, (March 4,) "The Triumph of Addicks," while very suggestive, is not by any means comforting. Some other things done, or rather left undone, at the session just brought to a close, are not altogether pleasant to think over quietly, striving, if possible, to get out of the reflection some comfort. Much that is going on in the political world recalls an incident of the general election which resulted in making Abraham Lincoln President.

'Twas in Vermont. Then, as now, and always, what is known as "Republican," only then the prefix "Black" was invariably added by those "not so." There was a mass meeting in one of the smaller towns. Two or three speakers, all of them of the immediate neighborhood, had delivered their testimony in favor of Lincoln. One (I will call him "Jim Blake") was speaking and over and over again referred to the candidate he favored as "Honest Old Abe." At a pause in his speech, "to wipe his heated brow," "Tom Haines," sitting on a rail fence across from the speaker, quietly remarked:

"Jim, tell the boys why you call him 'Honest Old Abe'?"

Blake undertook to establish the claim to the title with its specific adjective. Then he stopped. The question was repeated with emphasis on "Why?" Again Blake went over the usual, natural, and very appropriate reasons, when he was stopped by Haines.

"Oh, I know all that, but just tell the boys 'why' you call him 'Honest Old Abe'?"

"Well," replied Blake, "I don't know any other reasons than those I have already given."

"Ah! I thought so," said Haines. "Shall I tell the boys?"

"Yes, if you know better than I do."

"To distinguish him from all the rest of the party."

Blake and Haines were as good friends, outside of politics, as any other men in the village, and the joke was heartily applauded all around. Do not many of the doings of 1903, when compared with sayings of about forty years ago, give some food for thought as to where we are at?

SENAX.

Irvington, N. J., March 4, 1903.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is announced that there is to be a new Bellevue Hospital at a cost to the city of $3,000,000. Is this the conclusion of a competent commission of physicians, familiar with the needs of the poor of the city, its present hospital accommodations, and the condition of the Bellevue Hospital of to-day? This is a subject deserving the most serious consideration of the authorities. Bellevue is one of our ancient landmarks, and should not be destroyed wi[illegible] most careful study of our best [illegible] dents.

If my recollection of our ancien[illegible] is correct, the central building wa[illegible] in 1811, before the City Hall, and wa[illegible]pleted in 1816. It is located in wh[illegible] then known as the "Fields." Dr. [illegible] L. Mitchell, a famous physician o[illegible] time, speaks of the location in 1812 as [illegible] of the most beautiful in the suburbs of [illegible] York. The central building is the las[illegible] maining specimen of the architectu[illegible] that period. It was originally the h[illegible] of the Almshouse. In time the other b[illegible]ings were destroyed, their inmates bei[illegible] moved to the Island, and the land wa[illegible] In 1846 Bellevue was reorganized as a [illegible]ern hospital, with its visiting staff of [illegible]cians and surgeons, its resident st[illegible] young medical men, and the usual of[illegible] From that time to the present it has [illegible] rank among the most important ho[illegible] of the country. Here James R. Wood, [illegible]lard Parker, William H. Van Buren, [illegible] Clark, Austin Flint, Lewis H. Sayre, [illegible]fred Loomis, and many other phys[illegible] and surgeons whose names are emine[illegible] the annals of medicine and surgery [illegible]formed those acts which make their n[illegible] famous.

From 1846 to the present time Bell[illegible] has been in a constant state of evol[illegible] for the purpose of keeping it abrea[illegible] modern improvements in hospital cons[illegible]tion. The result of these improvement[illegible] been to so modernize the buildings tha[illegible] highest attainable success in the treat[illegible] of medical and surgical diseases has [illegible]stantly been maintained. Would it [illegible] therefore, be much wiser to continue t[illegible]prove and modernize old Bellevue and [illegible] save one of our most notable ancient b[illegible]ings? With a comparatively small am[illegible] of money the hospital can be greatly [illegible]proved. All of the small structures o[illegible] front and sides, mere excrescences, a[illegible] be removed, and the space should be c[illegible]verted into a lawn. Another light s[illegible] could be added, to which the kitchen, la[illegible]dry, and other branches of the ser[illegible] could be removed as at the City Hosp[illegible] Blackwell's Island. I need not enume[illegible] improvements that suggest themselves; a skilled hospital architect could, at a c[illegible]paratively small cost, make the pre[illegible] Bellevue the peer of any hospital in [illegible] country as regards success in the treat[illegible] of its sick inmates.

They do these things better in Lon[illegible] and Paris. Many of their hospitals [illegible] centuries old, but they do not destroy th[illegible] but modernize their interiors and then [illegible]ply to their management all the resou[illegible] of modern medicine and surgery. The [illegible]sult is not only the preservation of t[illegible] specimens of the architecture of the [illegible] but the success of the treatment of [illegible] sick equals the best record of the new [illegible]pitals.

Finally, if the question of the recons[illegible] tion must be seriously considered and [illegible] city is ready to expend $3,000,000 on a [illegible] hospital, I would suggest the propriet[illegible] selling this present site, which is [illegible] land, and which would sell for a sum [illegible]ficient to build and endow the new hospi[illegible] and select a new site higher up the rive[illegible] There would be a great saving to the cit[illegible] if this course were pursued and a moder[illegible] hospital would be secured on a healthy sit[illegible] and much better located as regards th[illegible] future needs of the department. M. D.

New York, Feb. 28, 1903.

STATE AND NATIONAL LEGISLATURES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is doubtful if among the thousands of your readers there is a solitary do[illegible] even half a dozen, who are not thoro[illegible] disgusted reading your Washington [illegible] also Albany reports. Disgusted is [illegible] mild expression in this connection. Like [illegible] lot of old women, whom Charles Dickens [illegible] off so well, our representatives, State [illegible] National, waste their time and opportu[illegible]ties while the interests of eighty-five mi[illegible] of Americans are lost sight of.

No doubt President Roosevelt, so far as the Senate is concerned, regrets that [illegible] cannot be transformed into a [illegible] for a day or two. Supplied with a [illegible] strong axe, how he would clear out [illegible] ten old timber and chop down so much [illegible]cayed wood, which has long ago passed [illegible] period of usefulness! And the [illegible] mens among them, absolutely useless, [illegible] less, and disposable [illegible] Senators, Chauncey Platt and [illegible] pew. I hardly remember their names [illegible]rectly. JAMES [illegible]

New York, March 3, 1903.

"A Little Peach in an Orchard [illegible]"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you [illegible] of the arrival here of the body of Vice Consul Hubbard T. Smith, who recently died in Genoa. In this connection you state that he wrote the song, "A little peach in an orchard grew." Eugene Field wrote the words and Hubbard T. Smith wrote the music of the song most of us know. [illegible] L. P.

Cranford, N. J., March 5, 1903.

NUGGETS.

The Silent Man.

Under some conditions a man can make more noise in the world by keeping his mouth shut than in any other way.—Chicago News.

The Cost of Improvements.

Rents are going up rapidly in Atchison. It is said that every time a woman hangs a new curtain up, and improves the appearance of the house in doing it, her landlord decides that he deserves more rent.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Insult to [illegible]

"This, sir," thundered the victim of the "get-rich-quick" concern, "is what I call a downright outrage!"

"Well," retorted the [illegible], "did you ever hear of an upright [illegible]?"—Kansas City Journal.

Again Our Queer Language.

"Queer language, [illegible]"

"Why so?"

"Because of sickness I had to send a shorthand writer home [illegible]."

"Well?"

"That left me [illegible]."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Too Eager for His Own Profit.

Hewitt—I overreached myself the other day.

Jewett—How?

Hewitt—I was so anxious to unload a lot of pennies on a street car conductor that I forgot I had a transfer ticket in my pocket.—Brooklyn Life.

THE MAN WITH THE HO! HO! HO!

I love the ringing music of a cheery, hearty laugh,
For it routs the imps of worry as the breezes scatter chaff,
And there's not a scene of gladness known to mortals here below
But is made a little gladder by a me[illegible] ho! ho! ho!
For Merriment's a singer, and laughter [illegible] his song,
And where the singer angels the [illegible] angels throng,
For in all celestial anthems nothing swe[illegible] is, I trow,
Than the melody that lures us in a [illegible] ho! ho! ho!

You are feeling rather weary—'tis an [illegible] recorded tale—
And you fancy Trouble's demons all [illegible] camping on your trail,
Till you meet the man of laughter and his cheery ho! ho! ho!
And, some way, as you listen, all the [illegible]ing demons go;
Then you vow that this old planet [illegible] place of joy and cheer,
And there's pleasure in reflecting th[illegible] now are living here
And you wouldn't for a fortune lose [illegible] grip on things below—
All because you hear the music of a [illegible]ing ho! ho! ho!

Two angels walk upon the earth daily to and fro,
The one is clad in robes of white, the [illegible] in garb of woe.
The voice of one is laughter, the oth[illegible] a sigh.
Joy is the one, the other Woe, for [illegible] men they vie;
And the one comes running, summoned by the witching spell
Of the rippling notes of laughter that spirit's rapture tell;
While the other straight is driven from souls it haunts below
By the ringing and the singing of a [illegible] ho! ho! ho!

We all do love the music of a cheery hearty laugh—
To spirits bowed with trouble 'tis a [illegible] given staff—
But our burdens seem so heavy as we [illegible] them in review
That we often let another do the laug[illegible] we should do;
At any rate, it's so with me, for [illegible] brittle clay,
And haply it is so with you, althoug[illegible] not say;
And so, perchance, you'll join with me one bouquet to throw
To the man who brings us blessing [illegible] ho! ho! ho! ho!

ALFRED J. WA[illegible]

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Society has at last settled down to the routine of Lent. Those who remain in town dine, go to lectures, sewing classes, and musicales, play a little bridge, attend church, and wait for Easter. Florida has had such a vogue this year that the attractions of its resorts, especially Palm Beach, have quite depleted New York of its fashionable population. Each day chronicles the departure of one or more of the hostesses of the Winter. The season in the South lasts until April, and there will not be much of interest socially going on in town during that period. But at Palm Beach itself there are signs of a breaking up. The crowds will go to St. Augustine and thus slowly up the American Riviera, until home is reached near Easter tide.

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This is the accepted time for announcing engagements, and there need be no surprise at any that may be made public during the next month. There are all sorts of rumors, and one of them refers to a possible betrothal in a very prominent family. Florida has always had the reputation of being the place where such incidents are fostered, and young people soon find under the Southern moon and the bamboo tree that they have a soul with but a single thought and that there two hearts beat as one.

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The Spring rush to Europe continues. With Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, Mrs. Leggett and Miss Sturgis and others departing yesterday, and the long list of passengers for Tuesday, it would seem as if the Italian and French Rivieras shared the affections of society with Florida. Egypt has not been so popular this Winter. Some years there is a very large colony of Americans in Cairo, but departures were more or less late this Winter, and the Cairo season is well over by April. Cannes is becoming a bit clannish, and Nice is not the favorite spot it was with Americans some years ago. Mrs. Paget will go to Cannes for the Easter, which is the most enjoyable time in the south of France, and when there really are flowers and blue skies and floods of sunshine.

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Lenten amusements have taken a wider scope this year. Whist and bridge are more popular than bowls and Badminton. There is one Badminton club, the original one, meeting every Saturday, and a Wednesday tennis club, which is very fashionable. But it is very difficult to get a great many people together just now. Country life has succeeded that of town, and on every opportunity there is a general scattering to the suburbs. Lakewood has been unusually crowded; Tuxedo has been as gay as in the real season, and Newport has come in for an early Spring resort. The Vanderbilts are devoted to Newport, and many others go there from time to time during the off season, because they have become citizens there in order to avoid the heavy personal taxes in New York. Just now, with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin, and a few others, the place has far from the desolate appearance it generally has at this time of the year.

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The rumor seems to gain ground that William K. Vanderbilt will not open Idle Hour for a year. He did not use it very much this Winter when he was in this country, and he remains, season after season, more on the other side, where he has his racing interests. It is believed that he will eventually come over only occasionally, as does Eugene Higgins, and that only when the exigencies of business demand it. In fact, it has been said more than once this year that he will be relieved of much of the executive strain resulting on the management of his vast railroad and other interests.

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Washington, like New York, has become very religious and intellectual during these forty days. Miss Alice Roosevelt has returned from New Orleans much pleased with her experience in the Crescent City. Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse and Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson have made short visits to Lady Herbert on their way to the South. As a rule, the British Embassy at Newport has not been the locale for much entertaining, and its establishment there this year with an American woman for hostess is looked upon with much interest. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give the precedence to her sister, and will only be a guest now and then. It is not decided whether Mrs. Goelet will return to Newport this Summer. If she does not the Goelet residence may be used as the embassy.

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There is a promise of much coaching this Spring. The one definite announcement is that Center Hitchcock will start the Pioneer on April 13. James Hazen Hyde is to drive a coach to Lakewood. There is to be an open-air Horse Show there at the end of April, and the coaching parade will take place in town in May. These events of the future, together with the Easter weddings, a few belated meetings of dancing classes, and the engagements, comprise much of the routine news of society.

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At Miss Amy Baker's tea in the Gerrit Smith studio early in the week Mme. Roger-Miclos played several waltzes by Chopin and Saint-Saens. Mr. Guardabassi sang a group of Neapolitan songs, and the Southern two—the Misses Turner and Raymond—sang plantation melodies, accompanying themselves on banjos. The Viennese quartet also played. Among those present were Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Francis Kinnicut, Mrs. Hubert Vos, Miss Leary, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, and many others.

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Among the entertainments of the coming week will be the musicale in which amateurs will be the artists at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Chard, 43 Fifty-eighth Street; a bridge party at Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons's home, 294 Madison Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening a meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Whitridge, 16 East Eleventh Street.

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A number of interesting engagements were announced during the week. That of Miss Jessie Jerome Fanshawe, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, (Miss Jessie Jerome,) to Henry Chauncey Cryder, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wetmore Cryder, and the announcement also of their wedding day—June 4—was made in this column Wednesday. On the same day also the announcement was made of Miss Eunice Ives, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, and Walter Maynard, a son of Mrs. Effingham Maynard, and a brother of Effingham Maynard. The wedding will be celebrated on Tuesday, April 14. Miss Ives is a sister of Miss Winifred and Miss Frances Ives.

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Thursday the engagement was announced in THE TIMES of Miss Edna Goadby Loew, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Loew, (Miss Julia Goadby,) to Howard Brokaw, a son of Isaac V. Brokaw. The marriage will probably take place next Autumn.

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Another engagement of interest to many New Yorkers was that appearing in THE TIMES of Tuesday—that of Miss Clarissa Halstead, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murat Halstead of Cincinnati, Ohio, to George Dana, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Dana of that city. The wedding will probably take place in April, and the bride's seven brothers are to be ushers.

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On April 14, at the Church of the Messiah, the wedding of Miss Pauline Babcock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hollingsworth Babcock, and Henry E. Holt, son of Robert G. Holt, formerly of New York but now of Summit, N. J., will take place. Miss Ida E. Holt will be the maid of honor and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Hilda H. Goodwin and Miss Edna M. Cook. Robert Holt will be his brother's best man and the ushers will be Squadron A men. On the same day the wedding of Malcolm Greenough of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Violet Whelen of Philadelphia will be celebrated in Philadelphia. Miss Edith Poor of this city will be one of the bridesmaids.

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Yesterday the engagement announcement was published in this column of Miss [illegible], a daughter of Mrs. William [illegible] of 55 Fifth Avenue, and a niece of the late James Hude [illegible], to David Leavitt Hough. Another of these engagements was that of John Edward Bonner, one of the old Staten Island Bonner family and a brother of Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, to Miss Eleanor Gicquel of Staten Island.

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As announced yesterday, the wedding of Augustine N. Lawrence of this city and Miss Louise Lieber, a daughter of Gen. G. N. Lieber of Washington, will be celebrated on May 27 in Washington.

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The correct dates for a number of the Easter weddings are as follows: Miss Ella Van der Veer Hunt and Bowen Bancroft Smith, whose engagement was announced on Jan. 28, will be married on Thursday, April 2, by the Rev. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church. The wedding will take place at the home of Miss Van der Veer Hunt's aunt, Miss Hunt, 42 East Fiftieth Street. James William Cromwell, Jr., will be the best man. There will be no ushers and Miss Hunt will have no attendants. Relatives and a few intimate friends only will be asked to the wedding.

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Miss Chloise Hatch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Denison Hatch, and Cornelius S. Lee are to be married on Wednesday, April 15, at 3:30 o'clock, in St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. As stated in this column Thursday, Miss Hatch will have her two younger sisters, the Misses Carolyn and Janet Hatch, and the Misses Natica Rives and Cynthia Roche as bridesmaids, while Mr. Lee's sister, Miss Lee, will be the maid of honor. W. Denison Hatch, Jr., will be Mr. Lee's best man and the ushers selected are Stuyvesant Le Roy, De Lancey Jay, Louis White, Lorimer Worden, Frederick W. Loew, 2d, and Thomas Manson, Jr. Mr. Lee will give his bachelor dinner on Monday evening, April 4. The church ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the city residence of the Hatches. The young couple will probably spend the Summer abroad.

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Another wedding of April 15 will be that of Miss Louise Dudley, a daughter of John L. Dudley, and Norman G. Johnson. It will take place in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

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On Thursday, April 16, Miss Ethel L. Hollins, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, (Miss Céline Wissman,) and Arthur Keeler Bourne, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., will be married in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

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Saturday, April 18, will bring the marriage of Miss Emily A. Lyon, a daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Ruyper Lyon, and Augustus Fleming King, son of the late Cornelius King. Miss Louise A. Lyon will be her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. The wedding will take place in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

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The wedding of Miss Sarah P. Smith, a daughter of Mrs. L. Jacquelin Smith of 4 East Sixteenth Street, and Dudley J. Dupignac, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dupignac, will be celebrated on Tuesday, April 21, in Grace Church. Miss Gladys Smith will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Eleanor Dupignac, a sister of the bridegroom elect; Miss Alice Strong, Miss Marie Hamilton, Miss Katharine McCann, Miss Katharine Grant, and Miss Helen Stevens of Boston. Arthur Comstock will be Mr. Dupignac's best man, and the ushers chosen are Ernest Iselin, Percy Hudson, Edwin Sands, David Stuart, Grosvenor C. Nicholas, and William Wheeler. A reception at the home of the bride's mother, 4 East Sixteenth Street, will follow the ceremony.

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The wedding of Miss Sophy Griswold Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Marshall and granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Marshall, and Julien Jacquelin Mason, whose engagement was announced in this column on Feb. 19, will take place in May at the Church of the Incarnation. Neither the exact date nor the attendants have yet been selected.

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Richard and Jules Glaenzer gave a musical entertainment in their apartment, at 5 West Eighty-second Street, on Thursday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Appleton Clark, Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford, Henry K. Hadley, M. Aman Jean, Miss Leila Morse, Miss Gladys Almy, Mr. and Mrs. Kirke La Shelle, Miss Robinson-Smith, Mr. Middendorf, James Lounsbery, William Steinway, Theodore Steinway, Weston Gales, and Charles Safford.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who were at August Belmont's place, at Garnet, S. C., for a week, arrived yesterday at Lexington, Ky., to inspect Mr. Belmont's horses on his farm there. They will return to this city on Wednesday or Thursday next. They expect soon to occupy their new home at 7 East Forty-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Tuckerman, who have been for some weeks at Washington and Atlantic City, are at the Chatsworth Clubhouse, Chatsworth, N. J.

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Joseph Jenkins Lee has left Para, Brazil, and is on his way to London.

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An affair of interest is that of the Mi-Careme Bazaar at Delmonico's on March 17 for the benefit of the blind. Among those actively interested are Mesdames Coppenhagen, Henry B. Plant, Ada Clarke, Thomas C. T. Crain, Josephine Drexel, Josephine Marié, Louise Medary, George Stanton Floyd-Jones, Margaret Coffey, De Lancey Kane, Edward J. McGuire, Georgine Iselin, Florence M. Harriot, Lillian Tierney, Marie Thebaud, George Waddington, Geraldyn Redmond, Edward B. Amend, Alphonse de Navarro, F. Burrall Hoffman, William Arnold, Frederick Sussé, Frederick Bell, Robert Hoguet, E. L. Keyes, James Devlin, Allen Ramsay, E. L. Not, H. J. Grant, the Misses Bolvier, and others.

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Mme. Ranke's Lenten recitals are to be at Delmonico's on Thursday evenings, March 12, 19, and 26. The patronesses include Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. E. Reeve Merrit, Miss Helen Gould, and Mrs. John H. Flagler. In addition to her selections of French, German, and English poems Mme. Ranke will tell the three "Blue Flower" stories, by Henry Van Dyke; "The First Christmas Tree," "The Lost Word," and "The Other Wise Man." She is to be assisted by Miss Janet Douglas, concert soprano, late with the Kaltenborn Orchestra; Charles F. Higgins, violinist; Miss Ida Simmons, concert pianiste; Robert Burton, tenor; Miss Grace Munson, contralto, and Karl Kirk, 'cellist, with Miss Frieda Schlobohm and Master Manning at the piano. All paid tickets for the recitals, which were announced to be at Mrs. Osborne's in January last, will hold good at the recitals at Delmonico's.

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Mrs. J. Hobart Warren gave a dinner last evening for Mme. Sembrich. The guests included Dr. Stengel, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mr. and Mrs. F. McNeil Bacon, Miss Dehon, Miss Remsen, Miss Hamilton, Murray Young, and Mr. Björksen.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 7.—Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck has rented the Whitney Warren cottage on Clay Street and Parker Avenue for the coming season. Mrs. Schenck occupied a cottage on Rhode Island Avenue last Summer.

Egerton L. Winthrop and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells were here to-day, inspecting improvements to their cottages on Bellevue Avenue.

Julian Story, the well-known artist, has joined his wife, Mme. Emma Eames Story, at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Miss C. Ogden Jones gave a dinner at her cottage at Ochre Point last evening, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave a dinner at Oakland Farm to-night in honor of Miss Cathleen Neilson.

Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, who was operated on for appendicitis Friday, is satisfactorily recovering from the effects of the operation.

John Boit, who has recently returned from an extended trip including California and Mexico with Charles L. Robinson, Edward A. Bulkeley, and Harry A. McVickar, is at the Greer cottage on Catherine Street.

BARNARD'S DANCE AND PLAY.

The class day dance, the most important annual social event at Barnard College, is to be on June 3. The members of the senior class who have charge of the affair are: Miss Anna Goodwin Ware, Chairman; Miss May Ammerman Johnson, Miss Marion Elizabeth Letham, Miss Alice Judith Bamberger, Miss Florence Palmer Cheesman, Miss Clare M. Howard, and Miss Jean Wallace Miller, ex-officio.

Barnard's undergraduates will present their annual play on Friday and Saturday afternoons, April 17 and 18. The play selected is "The Manoeuvres of Jane." The young women who have been chosen to take the parts are Miss Ethel Pool, Miss Romola Lyon, Miss May Johnson, Miss Alice Bamberger, Miss Anita Cahn, Miss Clare Howard, Miss Lisette Metcalfe, Miss Anna Ware, Miss Jeannette Wick, and Miss Theodora Curtis.

Tea at the Arts Club.

In spite of the Lenten season, the tea at the Arts Club yesterday was thronged. Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls was hostess, assisted by Mrs. Winthrop Parker, Mrs. Charles Murray, Mrs. Edward Peck Sperry, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the Misses May Herrick, Emilie Thorpe, Katherine Day, and Florence Brady presiding over the tables. During the afternoon the guests were entertained with reading by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart and musical selections.

Wedding Announcement.

The wedding of Miss Angelica Schuyler Thompson, daughter of Harriette Clarkson Crosby Thompson, to Elbert Scranton Platt, both of Troy, N. Y., is to be April 25. It was to have been a fashionable affair, but, owing to the recent death of the bride's father, William Augustus Thompson, only the immediate family and relatives are to be invited.

Freeman—Conover.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 7.—Col. Henry Wade Freeman, Commandant of the First Regiment, N. G. N. J., of this city, and Miss Mary Hale Conover, daughter of Mrs. Stephen Conover of 227 Main Street, East Orange, were married last evening. The bride is a descendant of Nathan Hale. Mr. Freeman, who lives at 147 Ralston Avenue, South Orange, was promoted to the Colonelcy of the First Regiment about year ago. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the home of the bride's mother. Only the immediate relatives of the two families attended. This morning Colonel and Mrs. Freeman left for a trip to the Bermudas. They will return the first week in April. No announcement had been made of the engagement of the Colonel, and the marriage was a surprise to many of his friends. He was a widower.

NO CIRCUS PARADE THIS YEAR.

"Greatest Show on Earth" Has to Forego Gorgeous Pageant Because of the City's Disemboweled Condition.

Bringing, as he says, a personal message from J. A. Bailey of the Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, Tody Hamilton announces that there will be no street parade of the circus in New York this year. Tody says the announcement will be hailed with sorrow by a number of people "conservatively estimated at a million," of whom none sorrow more than Mr. Bailey and himself.

"And the children, how they will miss it!" says Tody. "To think, too, that twenty-nine gorgeous chariots costing from $3,000 to $18,000 each have been specially built for the occasion. Too bad!"

The reason for all this disarrangement of conditions heretofore existing to the delight of the people for "more than half a century," is that the New York streets, disemboweled by the subway and kindred disturbances, are at present impassable for elephants, "swaying elephants," not to speak of said multi-thousand-dollar cars, "open dens of wild beasts, and mounted cavaliers and ladies in picturesque costumes." The decision, says Tody, was reached not hastily, but after long consideration and much burning of midnight oil.

In the meanwhile Mr. Bailey bids New Yorkers take heart in the prospect of having soon "a rapid method of reaching their homes from toil and business and pleasure," and in the anticipation of the grand opening of the Greatest Show on Earth at Madison Square Garden March 18.

REHAN ART SALE ENDS.

Shakespearean Costumes and Scenery Bought by Liebler & Co. to be Used in Starring Kyrle Bellew.

The sale of the something over 1,500 objects of art and otherwise of the Ada Rehan collection was finished at the Knickerbocker Auction rooms yesterday afternoon, the sum realized for the afternoon's auction being $6,206.20. This added to the totals of the other afternoons makes the sum total for the sale $38,421.70. The prices at yesterday's sale were about the same average as on the previous afternoons, the highest figure being $450 for an old English tapestry, representing pastoral scenes.

The surprise of the day was the small amount which proved to be the successful bid for the costumes and scenery used in "The School for Scandal," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "As You Like It." The 140 costumes brought $600. The climax in the way of surprises was when forty-two pieces of scenery used in Shakespearean plays brought $70. The successful bidder on the costumes and scenery was Liebler & Co., who have announced that they intend to star Kyrle Bellew in a series of Shakespearean productions.

MORE BIBLES FOR ZULUS.

American Society to Send a Large Supply to the Mission There.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—The American Board's deputation to South Africa, which is about to leave here on its mission, will consist of its editorial secretary, the Rev. Dr. E. E. Strong, the Rev. Dr. Sidney Strong of Oak Park, Ill., and F. O. Winslow of Norwood. The deputation will assemble in London in April and arrange with the British Colonial Office the details of their passage through South Africa. They will go to Natal and Gazaland, visiting the Zulu mission.

The mission of the American Board, the first among the Zulus, was begun in 1835, and the American Bible Society has just granted Bibles costing $1,000 to that mission.

This indicates the tremendous demand there is for the Scriptures in South Africa, and especially for those in the Zulu tongue. The Rev. Mr. Dorward of Natal, South Africa, writes to the American Bible Society:

"There is a very great and growing opportunity here. You supply the whole of the Zulu South Africa with the Scriptures. There is no other Zulu Bible than the one issued by the American Bible Society. It is used as far inland as Lake Nyassa. All the Christian nations are at work in South Africa, and they look to you to keep them supplied with the Bible."

Ball to Aid a Building Fund.

An entertainment and ball will be given this evening at the Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Home of Daughters of Jacob. The affair is to be held in aid of the building fund of the organization.

Upper West Side Taxpayers.

The next meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Taxpayers Association will be held to-morrow evening in the Eldorado, Ninety-first Street and Central Park West.

Many quiet sufferers from headache, heartache, and home cares can find sure relief in DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC [illegible].—Adv.

REAL ESTATE MEN DINE

President Wells Upholds Full Assessment Policy.

Lawson Purdy Wants High-Priced Appraisers—Robert E. Dowling Attacks Gov. Odell's Mortgage Tax Plan.

Gov. Odell's mortgage tax plan and the full assessment policy of the present city administration were the subjects of discussion at the eleventh annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers of New York in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. On the mortgage tax plan there was unanimity of opinion, and it was not the Governor's opinion. On the second proposition there was a radical difference of opinion.

President Wells of the Tax Department spoke after Lawson Purdy had delivered a speech at some length on the full assessment plan as making for a perfect equalization in the work of the tax assessors. Robert E. Dowling, Vice President of the United States Realty and Construction Company, said he could not see how it was going to make any difference in the matter of having an equalized assessment, whether the appraisal was upon 70 per cent. or 100 per cent. of value.

What there was need of, said Mr. Dowling, was a board of experienced real estate men, say twelve in number, to make the appraisals. These men, he declared, should be paid at least $10,000 a year, for a real estate broker who could not make that amount in ordinary business was not a fit person to be going around making assessments in New York anyway.

Mr. Wells was introduced next. He remarked with some irony that he guessed his department must be getting popular, and drew a laugh at the sally. Then he recited this original poem:

When lower rates the order be,
Landowners then will all agree,
And spread on every face we'll see
The smile that won't come off.

Continuing he said: "I am not here to criticise the department under the management of my predecessors; nor am I here to defend it under my own administration, for the Tax Department, like Massachusetts, needs no defense. [Laughter.]

"The Deputy Commissioners are wonderful men. They tax everything from the Bronx to Brooklyn, and from the heaven above to the earth beneath—possibly also in the waters under the earth. Sometimes they make mistakes. There was a man who came into my office the other day to swear off an assessment on $10,000 of personal property, who admitted, when confronted by figures, having paid the same amount last year. I asked him how it was, and he said that a year ago he was trying to impress his girl's father. Now he'd lost the girl, and didn't see the use of paying the tax. [Laughter.]

"You have spoken of giving the Deputies $10,000 a year. I would like to see them paid that, or any other round sum they could make, but I fancy that when the budget came in with provision for paying fifty of them there would be some little protest, and perhaps in it all the voice of the real estate men would be no inconsiderable part.

"Will you think, gentlemen, of what these same Deputy Assessors do? Since September of last year they have made appraisal of $4,756,000,000 real property and $600,000,000 personal property, making an enormous total of $5,356,000,000. Can you find any similar body of men anywhere who are doing work of like importance and are held to the same standards?

"I have said that the policy of the department needs no defense. It is the law, and we must comply with the law. And if the law is inequitable, that is your fault as citizens, not ours for enforcing it. Full assessment has come to stay in New York, and it is my belief that it is the first step toward equalization of taxation."

This deliverance by President Wells had its forerunner in the speech of Lawson Purdy, who said in part:

"The percentage upon which property is assessed is immaterial, provided all property is assessed equally. Whenever the legal standard is disregarded, assessment is subject to the arbitrary and secret determination of each assessor—arbitrary because he is liable to indictment if he openly declares that he has adopted any other than the legal standard. Disobedience to law invariably results in a varying and fluctuating value.

"All the Tax Commission can do is to direct the work of making the appraisals. It must depend upon its subordinates for the details, and because this is so the real need is for legislation which shall throw the lime light of publicity on the work of the Deputy Tax Commissioners. Legislation to this end is now pending in Albany. It will enable the Tax Commissioners to criticise the work of their Deputies as never before, and to hold them up to their duty as never before.

"I have personally examined about twenty assessments made under the present plan and have received information about many more. I have only found that one was excessive. The change from the variable, go-as-you-please standard to that which law requires marks the greatest advance toward equality that has ever been made in New York."

Mr. Dowling, speaking soon after, had this to say about the full assessment:

"The idea of equalized assessments when made on the basis of 100 per cent., rather than at 60 or 70, may be all right to the theorist, but, practically, it has nothing in it. What we want is equalization, but we can't do that by a full assessment, because it is not possible to determine exactly the full market value of property on which the assessment is to be made." He then suggested his plan for a more highly paid board of tax deputies.

Of the mortgage tax proposal of Gov. Odell Mr. Dowling said:

"We have Gov. Odell contradicted out of his own mouth, for he once made a public admission that the burden of a mortgage tax falls upon the borrower, which is in effect double taxation. It is fashionable to keep nagging real estate, and whenever anyone comes along with a cranky scheme of raising money it is found ultimately to come back on real estate. We of New York, owners of the most valuable real estate, now pay the largest part of the tax. Some day we will cast the largest part of the votes, and then the countrymen will find a different condition of things."

President Francis E. Ward of the Board of Brokers, in making his annual address, made this reference to the mortgage tax:

"All know how unalterably we are opposed to any tax whatever on mortgages, and that the only compromise we ever agreed to was a five-mill tax on recording, the mortgage thereafter to be exempt. Without arguing the matter, we desire to state as emphatically as possible and hope that our voice may reach Albany, that the real estate interests of New York City protest against this iniquitous taxation of mortgages and demand that the legislation now in existence whereby mortgages are taxed as personal property be repealed."

Other speakers were Robert W. De Forest, Thomas L. Feitner, and Charles O. Maas. The guests of the Board of Brokers, in addition to those mentioned as speakers, were Perez M. Stewart, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Clarence H. Kelsey, and Edgar J. Devey.

DINNER OF SOCIETY OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford Talks to Physicians and Lawyers About Race Suicide and Christian Science.

With an attendance of 150 members and guests, the twenty-first annual dinner of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence was held last evening in the Hotel Savoy. Theodore Sutro, President of the society, was toastmaster. Among those at the guest table were Judge J. Franklin Fort of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Judge Almet F. Jenks of Brooklyn, Prof. H. H. Wiley, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, Adrian H. Joline, Dr. C. A. Von Ramdohr, and Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck.

President Sutro in his address urged the members to agitate for the passage of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Charles F. Bostwick to amend the Penal Code relative to the adulteration and substitution of drugs. A committee will represent the society at the hearing in Albany on March 18. Mr. Sutro said also:

"Those of you who have heard the addresses of Profs. Wiley and Sieberg before the society and have read the disclosures recently made by the Department of Health showing the almost incredible extent to which impure, worthless, and substituted ingredients are foisted upon the public by unscrupulous dealers will realize the importance and absolute necessity of this proposed legislation. This measure is a fair sample of the excellent use to which the combined knowledge of medicine and law may be put by the society."

Judge Fort expressed regret that the Congress had not acted, or would not act, on the matter of adulteration of drugs.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford declared his belief that the physician in practice should treat the poor, whatever their ability to pay, with gentlemanly courtesy. In proof of this he cited what he considered a disgraceful neglect of this duty by hospital physicians in their treatment of a mother in the presence of her sons. In reference to the comment of President Roosevelt on the subject of "race suicide," he declared that he had given the matter much thought through the past fifteen years. Long ago, he said, he had told women of his congregation that they were sinning against themselves and against God in their efforts to restrict the numbers of their families.

The chief offenders, he declared, were the women who best are able to support and care for larger families, and so do the best that is possible for the race. New ideas in this direction, he asserted, are hurtful to society.

"The most hurtful of new ideas," he said, "is that of Christian Science. The known evils of the 'Science' to-day are not all wrong or all bad."

In conclusion Dr. Rainsford said of the argument of Christian Science: "If matter does not exist, it does not matter what you do."

Other speakers were Prof. H. W. Wiley, who declared that New Yorkers are eating themselves to death, and Dr. C. H. Von Ramdohr.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEN DINE.

Electing Officers of the Society at Fourth Annual Banquet.

The fourth annual dinner of the Franklin County Society was held at Delmonico's last evening. Ashbel P. Fitch, President of the society, acted as toastmaster, and the speakers were Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banking; Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, President of the Chenango County Society; Justices Charles H. Truax, Chester B. McLaughlin, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Edward W. Hatch, and Job E. Hedges, and John R. Van Wormer.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Frederick D. Kilburn; First Vice President, Edwin B. Dickinson; Second Vice President, E. L. Stevens; Secretary, Louis V. Hubbard; Treasurer, Louis M. King. Executive Committee—Ashbel P. Fitch, Daniel P. Morse, Benjamin S. Orcutt, Frank D. Allen, and William A. Jones, Jr.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX DINED.

At the Metropolitan Club last night United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett gave a dinner in honor of Attorney General Knox in a private dining room at the club. There was no speechmaking, but the dinner was begun with a toast to Attorney General Knox. The table was arranged in crescent form and was banked with American Beauty roses, violets, lilies of the valley, and smilax. In the centre of the crescent sat Mr. Burnett. Mr. Knox was on his right and Judge Wallace on his left.

The others present were Judges Lacombe and Coxe of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judges Thomas and Adams of the United States District Court, ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, Solicitor General Hoyt of Washington, Edward K. Jones, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Frank H. Platt, Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck of Washington, Col. John J. McCook, Wheeler H. Peckham, Charles H. Miller, Judge Horace Russell, John L. Cadwalader, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Henry W. Taft, Edward R. Bacon, and Collector Stranahan.

Colgate Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Colgate University will be held at the Marlborough Hotel tomorrow evening. President Merrill of the university will respond to the toast, "Colgate University," the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer will speak on "The Intellectual Life," and, after a poem by Fred Emerson Brooks, Controller Grout, Dr. Edward Judson, J. S. Applegate, and Dr. R. G. Seymour of Philadelphia will speak.

EVANGELIST IRA D. SANKEY IS VIRTUALLY BLIND.

Physician Hopes to Restore Sight of One Eye—Family's Previous Denials Explained.

Because of the conflict of reports concerning the illness of Ira D. Sankey, the family of the famous singing evangelist last night issued a statement setting forth his true condition. This statement was signed by Mr. Sankey's sons, I. Allan Sankey and J. E. Sankey, and was supplemented by one bearing the signature of Dr. Richard Kalish.

The evangelist, it appears, has been virtually blind for the past two months, the trouble being congestive glaucoma, resulting from physical breakdown from overwork. While little or no hope is entertained for the left eye, it is thought probable that the sight of the right eye will be partially if not wholly restored. Mr. Sankey is at present confined to a dark room at his home, 148 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. His general health is improving, and this, it is believed, will aid him toward the at least partial recovery of his sight. His eyes were operated upon about three weeks ago.

When it was first reported a few days ago that Mr. Sankey had suffered an attack of blindness, it was denied by members of the family. This denial was explained by them last night. The fact of the evangelist's eye trouble was not made known, it was said, because of his expressed wish that his friends should be kept in ignorance as to his real condition, lest they become unnecessarily alarmed about him.

I. Allan Sankey said that his father had been in poor health for two years. He suffered a gradual breaking down, but despite his condition insisted upon continuing his evangelistic work, because of his great love for it, and also for the reason that he felt it a duty. Although a sick man, the evangelist made tours in this country, speaking and singing, and also went abroad. He went over the ground in Ireland, Scotland, and England which he covered with the late Dwight L. Moody in 1875. Mr. Sankey suffered much from the strain of the work on this tour, and he was also greatly affected by the memories of Moody which came to him through the trip. When he returned from abroad he was very near a collapse.

Concerning his condition his attending oculist, Dr. Kalish of Manhattan, said:

"Mr. Sankey first came under my care about two months ago suffering from an attack of congestive glaucoma, caused undoubtedly in this case by physical exhaustion from overwork. This disease is due to an increase in the tension within the eyeball, which, if not reduced, causes wasting of the optic nerve and abolition of sight. The operation necessary to reduce this pressure was performed as soon as the condition of the eyes permitted. He rallied at once, the pain and suffering being relieved, but it is now too soon to express a definite opinion as to the ultimate result of the operation.

"In the right eye the existing conditions are not unfavorable to the recovery of a moderate amount of sight, which will probably be accentuated by improvement in his general health. The left eye has not responded to treatment as the other has done, and at this time any anticipation that sight in this eye will be restored is hardly justifiable."

GRAEME STEWART NOMINATED.

Republicans Hold a Harmonious Convention in Chicago and Place a Ticket in the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Graeme Stewart was nominated for the Mayoralty by the Republican City Convention in session at the First Regiment Armory this afternoon. This choice was made by a vote of 802 for Stewart and 338 for John M. Harlan. Mr. Harlan, the defeated candidate, made a short speech praising Mr. Stewart highly, and pledging him his support in the coming campaign. His friends followed with motions to make the nomination unanimous, and they were carried amid cheers.

The other places on the ticket were filled without trouble. There were no candidates other than the three men chosen at the caucus of the night before, and their nominations were made unanimously. Thomas O'Shaughnessy is the nominee for City Treasurer; Frederick C. Bender for City Clerk, and John F. Smulski for City Attorney.

The spectacular incident in the convention took place just after a roll call had shown that Mr. Stewart was nominated for Mayor. Up to this time the Harlan delegates had preserved a solid front. While the ballot was being taken Mr. Harlan was waiting outside in a cab. He entered as the roll call ended, and he came down the middle aisle. His adherents started cheering, while the Stewart men looked on, silently wondering what was going to happen.

As Mr. Harlan took the platform many of the Stewart men joined in the applause, and when his first words indicated that he intended to help the ticket cheers and applause went up from every corner of the big hall. Enthusiasm came to a climax when, in closing his remarks, Mr. Harlan said: "I cannot refrain here from saying what I have said on other platforms. Mr. Stewart is clean, upright, and his standing in the community is well known. He is animated by a purpose to give to the city as Mayor an administration of its affairs which will be characterised by the methods he has applied so successfully in his own business. I desire to say here that I offer to him my vote and my support."

Throughout the convention was harmonious, the only one of the sort known in Chicago for many years.

FREE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mrs. Lucy S. Scribner to Open an Industrial Institution at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., March 7.—Mrs. Lucy S. Scribner, widow of J. Blair Scribner of New York City and Saratoga Springs, has leased the Second Presbyterian Church parsonage in Saratoga and will open a free industrial school for girls.

Mrs. Scribner, who has ample means, takes a prominent part in philanthropic work.

Obituary Notes.

Major JAMES W. BENEDICT died at Warwick, Orange County, yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He served during the civil war as Major of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers.

EDWARD J. RICHARDS died of heart disease in his home, at 40 Park Street, Jersey City, on Friday night. He was forty-three years of age. For several years he had been Hospital Steward of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., and was at the armory in the discharge of his duties until 11 o'clock P. M., and was prostrated just as he returned to his home. He died fifteen minutes later. He was a prominent Mason, and also a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias. He left a widow and three children.

Business Notices.

Otranta E & W Otranta
A new collar

MARRIED.

MARSTON—TURRELL.—By the Rev. Lewis Cameron, at South Orange, N. J., on March 4, 1903, Constance Nadine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Turrell, to Russell Marston.

DIED.

BREED.—On Feb. 11, 1903, in Redlands, Cal., John Barnard Breed, in the 82d year of his age, formerly a resident of this city.

BROWN.—At 127 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 6, 1903, of pneumonia, Richard F. Brown, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral private.

BROWN.—On March 4, 1903, George B. Brown of Livingstone Lodge, F. and A. M. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Tasker, 49 8th Av., on Sunday at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

COOKSEY.—On March 7, at the residence of her mother, 1 East 69th St., New York, Linda Dows, wife of George B. Cooksey and daughter of Margaret E. and the late David Dows, in the 40th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. San Francisco papers please copy.

FALAHEE.—On Friday, March 6, James Falahee, father of John J. Falahee. Funeral Monday, March 9, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 2,726 Broadway; thence to Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway. Solemn mass of requiem at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FREEMAN.—On March 4, Donald E. R., youngest son of Samuel and Fanny S. Freeman, at Camden, S. C. Funeral services from residence, at Morristown, N. J., Sunday, March 8, at 2:30 P. M.

MURRAY.—At his residence, 303 West End Av., 5th inst., Robert L. Murray, in his 53d year. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Gramercy Park, on Second day, (Monday,) 9th inst., at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Chappaqua, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—On Friday evening, March 6, at her home, 300 West 130th St., Marion Louise Robinson, youngest daughter of H. Louisa and the late William H. Robinson. Funeral private.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, Thursday, March 5, 1903, Andrew B. Rogers, aged 52 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 263 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, March 8, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

SMITH.—On Thursday evening, March 5, at her residence, No. 45 West 70th St., Mary Elizabeth, wife of Isaac P. Smith and daughter of Zeno and Mary A. Secor, late of the City of New York. Funeral services will be held on Sunday, March 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 45 West 70th St. Interment at Greenwood.

STEBBINS.—At Flushing, L. I., Thursday, March 5, 1903, Ellen Amelia Stebbins, younger daughter of the late George N. and Amelia C. Stebbins of New York. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 177 Union Street, Flushing, on Monday, March 9, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages in waiting on the arrival of 10 A. M. train from 34th St., N. Y.

SUFFERN.—At his late residence on March 7, 4 P. M., George W. Suffern, in his 84th year. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from Christ's Church, Suffern, N. Y., Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

WARD.—Entered into rest at her late residence, 245 West 49th St., on Saturday morning, March 7, Eliza Palmer Lee, wife of William Henry Ward. Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., Monday, March 9, at 11 A. M.

WARD.—At Portchester, N. Y., seventh day, (Saturday,) third month, 7th, 1903, Tacy L., widow of the late William E. Ward. Funeral service at the residence on second day, (Monday,) the 9th, at 1.30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving New York 12:02 noon. Interment private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

All the Rage in Paris.

Jet Goods of the most exquisite patterns in Back Combs, Side Combs, Pompadour Combs, Barrettes, Necklaces and Pendant Chains in novel designs. Also fancy designs in jet ornaments which cannot be found elsewhere, since they were designed and made especially for this house.

LOVER'S KNOT

The coiffure so universally popular among ladies of fashion is my creation for the low hair dress of the back hair. Its ready adjustment, becoming and stylish effect, and the fine quality of naturally wavy hair evoke praise from connoisseurs.

Wigs and Toupees

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Shampooing, Hair Dressing, and the Coloring of Hair to any shade desired are done promptly and with complete satisfaction.

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Office 20 E. 23d St., N.Y.City.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated Railroad. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

Death of Gen. Pedro Hinojosa.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—Gen. Pedro Hinojosa, Minister of War and Marine in President Diaz's Cabinet from 1884 to 1896, is dead. Gen. Hinojosa was a famous soldier, and belonged to a wealthy family of the State of Tamaulipas.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 7.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date of Dth. Mar.
ALBRECHT, Henry, 35 Horatio St.	53	[illegible]
ALLEN, L. R., 1,361 Madison Av.	45	[illegible]
BURNS, Joseph, 415 E. 31st St.	56	[illegible]
BURNS, Sarah, 415 E. 31st St.	55	[illegible]
BRISTOW, Jessie, 21 Renwick St.	45	[illegible]
BUTLER, William J., 346 3d Av.	21	[illegible]
BROWN, George B., 40 8th Av.	66	[illegible]
BUNNEMEYER, Marg., 30 Sutton Pl.	72	[illegible]
BRIGANTI, Carmela, 249 Elizabeth	1	[illegible]
BURNS, Samuel F., 54 W. 45th St.	49	[illegible]
BARTEL, Henry, Metropolitan Hosp.	44	[illegible]
CUNNINGHAM, Rosina, 635 Amsterdam Av.	57	[illegible]
COHEN, Sarah, 381 Madison St.	1	[illegible]
CURREN, Patrick, 41 Mott St.	40	[illegible]
CAREY, John, 435 E. 16th St.	29	[illegible]
DEAN, John, 442 W. 58th St.	51	[illegible]
DE VIVO, Rachel, 24 Baxter St.	1	[illegible]
DEGAN, Bridget, 135 W. 108th St.	66	[illegible]
DARLING, John, N. Y. Hosp.	55	[illegible]
DIETL, Jacob, 541 E. 83d St.	33	[illegible]
DESANDES, Antonia, 416 E. 124th St.	22	[illegible]
ERNST, William, 331 E. 117th St.	26	[illegible]
FRENCH, Edna, 331 W. 17th St.	1	[illegible]
FOREMAN, Pinnie, 180 W. 83d St.	30	[illegible]
GARBORINI, Rita, 14 Baxter St.	2	[illegible]
GILMARTIN, Margaret, 443 E. 58th St.	28	[illegible]
GENTY, Ellen, 54 E. 22d St.	30	[illegible]
GERING, Susanna, 1,745 Avenue A.	36	[illegible]
HINEY, Patrick, 510 W. 28th St.	51	[illegible]
HUNTER, Eva A., 309 E. 118th St.	25	[illegible]
HOLBE, Albert, 510 E. 83d St.	71	[illegible]
HULSE, George, 519 E. 24th St.	55	[illegible]
HURLEY, Margaret, 1,135 Park Av.	51	[illegible]
HOUGH, Ella V., 145 Lenox Av.	45	[illegible]
HOLLEY, Isabella, 200 W. 15th St.	74	[illegible]
HEALY, Catherine M., 12 Carmine St.	1	[illegible]
HILCHEN, Anna C., 446 E. 83d St.	65	[illegible]
HICKEY, Ellen, 720 8th Av.	63	[illegible]
JAFFREY, Ann, 45 Lexington Av.	30	[illegible]
KIGER, Harry D., 44 W. 99th St.	30	[illegible]
KUNTZ, Jacob, 139 Delancey St.	56	[illegible]
KANE, Catharine, 240 E. 36th St.	50	[illegible]
LANI, Julius, 549 W. 33d St.	2	[illegible]
LORANG, Alexis, 21 Jones St.	41	[illegible]
MANCHESTER, H. L., 25 W. 129th St.	64	[illegible]
MENGET, Lizzie, 433 W. 38th St.	34	[illegible]
MEYER, Mary C., 121 W. 60th St.	29	[illegible]
MURPHY, William, 352 W. 46th St.	31	[illegible]
MENDELSOHN, E., 321 E. 84th St.	56	[illegible]
MUNGER, E. H., 223 E. 124th St.	55	[illegible]
MEYER, Carl, 1,432 1st Av.	40	[illegible]
MARX, Frieda, 74 W. 118th St.	21	[illegible]
MARIA, Spano, 327 E. 8th St.	29	[illegible]
McGLYN, Daniel, 534 W. 47th St.	35	[illegible]
McCREEVY, Samuel, 342 E. 23d St.	72	[illegible]
McDONNELL, T., 130 W. 16th St.	70	[illegible]
McHALE, Mary, 789 Washington Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGLOIN, William, Home for Aged	73	[illegible]
NETEMAN, Louis, 445 E. 88th St.	61	[illegible]
NUGENT, J., St. Francis Hosp.	31	[illegible]
NOLAN, Hattie, 154 W. 18th St.	20	[illegible]
NOLAN, John, 537 W. Broadway	44	[illegible]
NETTER, T., 22 University Place	74	[illegible]
NAGLE, G., 20 Frankfort St.	83	[illegible]
O'CONNELL, E., 318 E. 51st St.	1	[illegible]
O'CONNOR, A., 217 E. 70th St.	36	[illegible]
PALMER, F., 342 E. 23d St.	56	[illegible]
PARKE, Teresa B., 307 W. 114th St.	45	[illegible]
PIERCE, T., St. Vincent's Hosp.	20	[illegible]
PAROSSI, Theodore, 37 Oak St.	70	[illegible]
PADDOCK, G., 46 E. 134th St.	44	[illegible]
QUINLAN, Louise, 22 E. 105th St.	26	[illegible]
RAFFERTY, Ellen, 227 W. 68th St.	55	[illegible]
RUSSELL, T. P., 310 W. 4th St.	41	[illegible]
RICE, E. Y., 54 Leroy St.	30	[illegible]
REPETTO, Teresa, 200 Sullivan St.	61	[illegible]
RYAN, Marie F., 117 Cedar St.	19	[illegible]
RUSSELL, Elizabeth, 240 W. 104th St.	65	[illegible]
RIGGER, C. F., 27 E. 98th St.	40	[illegible]
ROPLINSON, Annie, 141 Allen St.	55	[illegible]
REVES, Anthon, 37 W. 8th St.	67	[illegible]
SANKEY, Elizabeth, 169 Lincoln Av.	55	[illegible]
SHAPIRO, Rosa, 3,374 3d Av.	48	[illegible]
SMITH, Thomas, 73 Carmine St.	44	[illegible]
STAHL, Julius, 132 E. 117th St.	24	[illegible]
STAUNTON, John J., 338 W. 33d St.	31	[illegible]
SEREDER, Robert Jr., 540 11th Av.	1	[illegible]
SCHINDLER, Louise, 2,452 1st Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTT, Alice, 339 E. 29th St.	30	[illegible]
SCHIEBEL, John, Dr., 213 E. 60th St.	45	[illegible]
SMITH, Bridget, 150 W. 50th St.	67	[illegible]
SPIER, Julia A., 347 E. 99th St.	60	[illegible]
SHIELDS, Charles, 42d St. and Lexington Av.	9	[illegible]
SMITH, Margaret, 415 E. 54th St.	31	[illegible]
SEIDEL, Ernst, 395 E. 4th St.	41	[illegible]
SIMOWITZ, A., Chrystie and Grand	48	[illegible]
TRIMBLE, C. B., Bellevue Hospital	65	[illegible]
UTTLEY, Isaac, 165 E. 90th St.	80	[illegible]
VOORHEES, John G., 2 W. 32d St.	60	[illegible]
WALTERS, Eugene, 279 W. 127th St.	55	[illegible]
WALSH, Ellen, 412 W. 37th St.	1	[illegible]
WELLINGHOFF, Bridget, 97 Morton	38	[illegible]
WHEELER, Frank, 2,456 2d Av.	1	[illegible]
WOLF, Emma, 110 W. 23d St.	42	[illegible]
WASHBURN, Annie, 243 Bowery	62	[illegible]
WOODS, Arthur, Infants' Hospital	1	[illegible]
YOUNG, Alfonso, 789 Columbus Av.	36	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date of Dth. Mar.
WARNER, Walter L., 631 E. 138th St.	66	[illegible]
FOURNIER, Adele M., E. 220th St.	17	[illegible]
BIRTH, B., St. Joseph's Hosp.	48	[illegible]
MOEBUS, Margaret, 1,309 Washington Av.	1	[illegible]
McCANDLESS, A. T., 4,194 Park Av.	41	[illegible]
HICINBOTHNER, Robert, 1,192 Washington Av.	59	[illegible]
ARMSTRONG, W., Lebanon Hosp.	4	[illegible]
WOLF, Abraham, Lebanon Hosp.	70	[illegible]
MACHRIE, William, 2,145 Arthur Av.	1	[illegible]
AUBEL, Lizzie, 560 E. 154th St.	12	[illegible]
SCHROEDER, J., St. Joseph's Hosp.	48	[illegible]
COHN, Heyman, Bainbridge Av., Bedford Park	71	[illegible]
FLYNN, Helen M., 2,372 Wilkens Pl.	1	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date of Dth. Mar.
ADAMS, Martha, 212 Java St.	62	[illegible]
ANDERSON, Martin, 114 Troy Av.	24	[illegible]
BARTLEY, William, St. Peter's Hos.	48	[illegible]
BYRNE, Kathrine, St. Mary's Hosp.	34	[illegible]
BEHN, Anna, 359 Crescent St.	1	[illegible]
CONSTANZO, Saverio, 396 Flushing Av.	2	[illegible]
CANDEE, Anne E., 162 Bedford Av.	49	[illegible]
COYLE, Patrick, Cumberland St. Hospital	63	[illegible]
COHEN, Ada, 400 Sutter Av.	1	[illegible]
ELLIS, Laura G., 355 56th St.	37	[illegible]
GARDILLA, Lena, 300 38th St.	1	[illegible]
GREDINGER, John, German Hospital	48	[illegible]
GOBRIGHT, Agnes, 175 Sumpter St.	8	[illegible]
HEIN, William, 208 Ten Eyck St.	56	[illegible]
HOLLY, Anna L., 171 Duffield St.	40	[illegible]
HENNRICH, George, 41 Ralph St.	40	[illegible]
HUNT, Lewis J., St. Mary's Hosp.	29	[illegible]
JOHNSON, Hilda, 243 Reid Av.	1	[illegible]
JANES, Henry L., 576 Nostrand Av.	69	[illegible]
JULIANA, Rosa, 715 Liberty Av.	1	[illegible]
JOHNSON, Oscar, 336 Prospect Av.	24	[illegible]
LARSEN, Ludwig, Norwegian Hosp.	50	[illegible]
MAY, Margaret C., 734 3d Av. & 15th St.	26	[illegible]
MURPHY, Timothy, 71 N. 9th St.	27	[illegible]
McENAMEY, Wm. C., 71 Jackson St.	1	[illegible]
McCROSSEN, Robert E., 258 Clifton	1	[illegible]
MacLEOD, Richard A., 236 9th St.	59	[illegible]
ORLANDO, Vincenzia, 539 Carroll St.	1	[illegible]
PUCKHABER, John, 77 Hewes St.	6	[illegible]
RAINSFORTH, Saml. J., 91 Clymer St.	30	[illegible]
SMITH, James, St. Mary's Hospital	35	[illegible]
SCHMIDT, Henry, 171 Knickerbocker Av.	44	[illegible]
SCOTT, John, 286 1st St.	22	[illegible]
TROWBRIDGE, Geo., Kings Co. Hos.	32	[illegible]
TAYLOR, Anne, Kings Co. Hospital	33	[illegible]
WHITNEY, Abigail, 157 Lefferts Pl.	78	[illegible]
WINCKLERS, Elizabeth, St. Peter's Hospital	35	[illegible]

STATE CAPITAL POLITICS

Talk of Scandal in Connection with the Police Bill.

Mr. De Forest Controls the Tenement Situation—Cornell's Forestry Experiment—Leadership on City Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Recommittal of the New York Police bill by the Senate has caused more talk of scandal than anything that has occurred at Albany this Winter. It was common gossip among Senators, as well as outsiders, that the real motive which actuated the five Republican Senators in voting for recommittal was to hold the bill up until an agreement could be secured by which the three-platoon amendment could be attached.

There will be a hearing before the Senate Cities Committee on the three-platoon proposition, and all the influence which can be brought to bear upon the committee to have the three-platoon provision inserted in the Greene bill will be exerted. It is a matter of common notoriety both here and in New York that a large fund has been raised by the assessment of members of the New York police force to help along this legislation.

Within a few hours after the Senate had recommitted the Greene bill Gov. Odell was sounded to ascertain whether he would favor the three-platoon proposition. The Governor's talk was plain and to the point. It afforded no encouragement to the "three-platoon pushers," as they have been dubbed.

In view of the Governor's attitude, it is not unlikely that the Greene bill will come out of the Cities Committee without the three-platoon amendment, and that the Republican Senators who voted against the bill when it was taken up the other day will reverse themselves.

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There will be no hearing on any of the various amendments which have been proposed to the tenement house law until the bill which is now being prepared under the direction of Commissioner De Forest reaches Albany. The apparent disposition of the Legislature and the Governor is to accept whatever recommendations Mr. De Forest may make and to give no heed to suggestions from any other source.

Bills proposing amendments to the present law continue to pile up. One of the latest is that of Assemblyman Farrell, which proposes that a distinction be drawn between a tenement and an apartment. In speaking of the necessity of such a distinction Mr. Farrell said:

"Let us assume that an owner desires to improve a fifty-foot lot on any cross street 60 feet wide. The height of the building is limited to 90 feet, which equals eight stories. He can cover 70 per cent. of this property if he builds a tenement. But if he builds a hotel he can build to a height of thirteen stories upon the same 70 per cent. of lot area.

"Upon the same free-air space four times the number of persons will live in the hotel as would occupy the tenement. Could there be any real objection within the spirit, if not the letter of the law, to permitting the erection of 'family apartment hotels?' Given the same court area and three stories less in height, with an occupancy of less than one-half in numbers, how much of objection remains to such kitchens as would be provided for these apartments?

"Would not this remaining objection be more than offset by the general advantage of buildings of lesser height? I think a new definition covering apartment houses must be framed sooner or later upon this fundamental basis of numerical occupancy already recognized in the tenement house law, but in one direction only."

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The Property Owners' Association of the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of the Bronx, has been foremost in the agitation for changes in the existing tenement house law. Charles Baxter, the President of that association, was in Albany this week, engaged in what he called a "campaign of education."

"Our association," said Mr. Baxter, "was never in favor of herding human beings in tenements like cattle, and bitterly opposed the amendments offered and adopted at last Winter's session, which would leave standing, without improvement, the old twenty-four-family houses of Manhattan.

"The amendments which our association is advocating are intended to provide comfortable and sanitary homes for families in moderate circumstances that cannot afford to live in the sky-high fashionable and supposed to be comfortable apartment houses in which the rental ranges from $1,000 to $20,000 a year, and that would not under any circumstances occupy rooms in the common, crowded tenements unless compelled to by legislative acts.

"They are intended to provide apartments, more comfortable than can be found in many of the skyscrapers, for the families of respectable mechanics, clerks, teachers, small storekeepers, and others with incomes ranging from $750 to $1,500 a year.

"To enforce the drastic provisions of a law yet crude and faulty equally in the outlying districts of the Boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond with crowded Manhattan is unjust and unfair, and, in fact, a most ridiculous proposition.

"Under the provisions of the present tenement house law a lot 25 feet in width and 100 feet in depth in the Borough of the Bronx is practically worthless, because no improvement can be made upon it which will pay. The result is that building in the Bronx has practically come to a standstill, and the people who would be delighted to find vacant apartments in the Bronx of the type which were erected there before the present tenement house law went into effect are being crowded into the larger and much less desirable tenements of Manhattan. As a matter of fact, therefore, the present law is working a hardship upon the very class of people whose living conditions it ought to be the first concern of the authorities to make as good as possible."

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"The average earnings of clerks, including bank clerks, mercantile clerks, ordinary bookkeepers, and all indoor workers in that line, outside of the expert class, amount to $14 per week. The average earnings of skilled mechanics doing outside work amount to $15 per week. The average earnings of skilled mechanics doing inside work amount to $17 per week. Druggists, stenographers, and musicians average $18 per week. Most of these people, owing to the fact that they have to be at work either very early in the morning or late at night, are prevented from having homes in the suburbs. Neither can they afford to pay the rental demanded by the owners of fashionable apartment houses.

"They don't want to live in the hives into which hundreds are crowded. Where can they live if the drastic restrictions of the tenement house law are continued in force for a few more years? That is the practical question to which Commissioner De Forest is called upon to give an answer."

The doubts which members of the Legislature and State officials have entertained as to the wisdom with which the forestry experiment was being made upon the State lands given by the State to Cornell College were not dissipated by the statements which Director Fernow made before the special committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the matter.

In fact, the opinion was generally expressed after the hearing that the facts brought out seemed to show that the contract which the college made with the Brooklyn Cooperage Company was unwise. After stating that the best results in forestry were obtained by dividing the area being operated into seventiths, cutting over one-seventieth each year, and then replanting upon it, Prof. Fernow acknowledged that the Brooklyn Cooperage Company under its contract was now denuding one-twentieth of the Cornell reserve each year. At this rate, when the last section is cut over, the trees planted on the first section will still be fifty years short of the proper standard. The manner in which Prof. Fernow suggested that this condition be remedied was for the State to feed the college enough more land to permit of the area being divided into seventieths.

Another statement which Prof. Fernow made which occasioned considerable comment was that it would be cheaper to plant upon the waste lands in the Adirondacks than on the cleared lands of the Cornell reserve. Speaking of the manner in which forestry is conducted abroad and the results which are achieved, Prof. Fernow said:

"Over 50 per cent. of the forests of Germany are managed under a clearing system (denudation) or rapid removal system, less than 20 per cent. are managed under slow removal systems or coppice, and mostly only a small limited areas. In Prussian State forests (nearly 7,000,000 acres, only .5 per cent. (=35,000 acres) is managed as selection forest, over 60 per cent. is managed in clearing and artificial replanting, less than 3 per cent. in coppice, the balance (32 per cent.) in rapid removal systems.

"Of the cleared areas from 2,000 to 4,000 seedlings more or less per acre are planted, which, in twenty-five to thirty-five years, reduced to about 1,800 trees growing up like a wheat field, furnish in sixty years on soils not better than the Adirondacks, from 25 to 40 M. feet B. M., or 150 to 200 standards of pulpwood.

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Two gentlemen who come to Albany frequently were discussing in the Assembly the other day the influence of the lobby now as compared with its influence in years gone by. One of them advanced the opinion that the influence of the lobbyists had greatly deteriorated, and the other scoffed at him for holding such a notion.

"I will give you a practical demonstration that you are wrong," he said. He wrote a note to one of the members in which he asked for an interview, signing it "A Constituent." The note was given to one of the page boys to deliver. The member looked at it, whispered something to the page boy, but did not leave his seat.

Then another note was written, which read this way:

Come out into the lobby a moment. I want to see you about something important. Yours,

"Mr." D——.

The way the member hurried out to the lobby caused an outburst of laughter from all who were in on the joke.

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Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, is a strong advocate of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Hooker to confer upon the State Controller the power to formulate a system of public bookkeeping, auditing, and accounting for all municipal corporations. The bill has been drafted to embody in the form of an amendment to the statute of New York a recent act of the Legislature of Ohio as drafted by Allen Ripley Foote.

"A system of uniform accounting," said Mr. Purdy in speaking of the Hooker bill, "is as essential for municipal corporations if efficiency and economy are to be secured as it is for private corporations. One of the important features of economic savings effected by the combination of great corporations engaged in the same business has been through a comparison of cost made possible by unification.

"It is notorious that no two municipal corporations keep their accounts in the same manner. This is a never-ending source of trouble to every one who tries to make comparison of the cost of Government in the different countries, cities, and towns. We have no standard by which to determine whether any department of the City Government is efficient or not.

"The State of Wyoming was a pioneer in establishing such a system as is now proposed for New York. The State officers of Wyoming declare that it has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the State. Ohio has followed the example of Wyoming, and bills similar to the Hooker bill are now before the Legislatures of Illinois and Massachusetts."

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Senator White of Syracuse, who was chosen by Senator Platt to be Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities over Senator Elsberg, has not attended three meetings of the committee this session. He is now on the way South for his health, and it is given out that he is not likely to return to Albany before the end of the session. During his absence Senator Davis of Buffalo is acting as the Chairman of the committee.

As Senator Davis is also Chairman of the Committee on Canals, the friends of Senator Elsberg and Senator Marshall, the two Republican members from New York on the committee, think that either one or the other of them ought to be made acting Chairman. They regard it as a discrimination against New York to have a Buffalo man as Chairman of both the Committee on Cities and the Committee on Canals, which are this year probably the two most important committees of the Senate.

QUIET DAYS AT LAKEWOOD.

Lectures and Sewing Classes Occupy Society—Drag Hunting and Riding to Hounds to be Revived.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 7.—Lenten lectures and Lenten sewing classes furnish serious occupation for Lakewood's society people these quiet days. The sewing class of All Saint's Memorial Church, which includes in its membership many of the season patrons of the hotels, held its first meeting at the Parish House on Monday. There was a large attendance. Meetings will be held on Monday afternoons during Lent.

Comte Robert de Montesquiou's visit to Lakewood has given new impetus to the study of French language and history among the cottagers and hotel patrons. M. Chevalier's French lectures at Miss Crocker's studio will be resumed next Wednesday with classes much larger than those that have attended in previous seasons.

Drag hunting and riding to hounds, a sport very popular with Lakewood's visitors up to five seasons ago, is to be revived by J. J. Dwyer, formerly M. F. H. of the Ocean County Hunt. Mr. Dwyer, at the solicitation of a number of the society people here, has sent to Ireland for a pack of hounds. Mr. Dwyer's cousin is M. F. H. of the Tipperary Hunt, and he will select the hounds. Mr. Dwyer expects to have all arrangements made so that hunts can be held early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley P. Dunne returned to New York on Wednesday after a stay of two weeks at the Laurel in the Pines. Mr. Dunne attended the concert at the hotel on the evening of his arrival. The word got to the orchestra that the author of Mr. Dooley was in the assemblage, and out of compliment to him they played "Mr. Dooley-ooley-oo." When the first bars of the familiar song reached his ears Mr. Dunne jumped from his seat and fled to his room. He did not appear at any of the concerts during the remainder of his stay.

Mayor Seth Low and Mrs. Low of New York, who were among the Saturday to Monday visitors at the Laurel House, enjoyed a drive to Allaire, the deserted village, on Monday and took luncheon at the Hall. They spent an hour among the creepy old ruins, and returned to Lakewood in time for dinner. Mayor Low intends to return next week for a more extended stay.

Two men who, as boys, lived on adjoining farms, went to school together, and started out in the world together, each to seek his fortune, met for the first time in nearly twenty years at the same table in the dining room of the Lakewood Hotel on Wednesday evening. They were Thomas F. Horton, a lawyer of New York, and Walter S. Morris, a well-to-do merchant of Chicago. They entered into a casual conversation about the attractions of Lakewood and drifted into a discussion of the news of the day. Mr. Horton, in referring to an incident, mentioned the name of the town up in New York State where he was born. Mr. Morris scanned closely the face of his table companion for fully a minute, and then he exclaimed, loud enough so that almost everybody in the big dining room could hear him: "Tom Horton, by ginger!" Mr. Horton recognized his boyhood chum, and the two staid up the greater part of the night, recounting interesting events in their careers.

W. F. Fredericks of St. Louis, Mo., who is taking the baths at the Lakewood Hotel, is remarkably spry for a man eighty-eight years old. He rolled a score of 168 on the Lakewood Hotel's bowling alleys on Tuesday afternoon, defeating his two grandsons, who were playing against him. Mr. Fredericks is a retired lumber merchant and has led an active out-of-door life for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ellison of Philadelphia gave a birthday party for their daughter Elsie at the Lakewood Hotel on Thursday afternoon. All the children at the hotel were invited, and the party numbered twenty-six.

Miss Margaret De Forest Lyon won first prize in the ladies' pool tournament at the Laurel House. The prize was a silver cup given by S. T. Seidmore. Among the players were Miss Elbridge Carry Roberts, Mrs. W. H. Fetterall, Miss Eleanor Lewis, and the Misses Robertson.

G. T. Everett of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the Cleveland Driving Club, is enjoying one of his periodical visits to this resort. He has brought two coaching horses and two saddle horses, and will remain here for several weeks. He is staying at the Laurel in the Pines.

A military euchre for the benefit of the Church of St. Mary of the Lake was held at the Hotel Lenox last evening. Informal dancing followed the games and a buffet supper was served during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Leffert Lefferts of New York are among late arrivals at the Lenox.

An indoor tennis court and a squash court are to be built by the management of the Lakewood Hotel this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Sutherlands of Boston were the hosts at a dinner party given at the Lakewood Hotel on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Helen Morton, of Chicago, whose engagement to Frederick Thorpe of Boston was announced this week.

Among those who gave dinner parties at the New York this week were Miss Macomber of New York and Mr. Samuel C. Coward of Boston.

ATLANTIC CITY'S SEASON

New Theatre with Metropolitan Attractions Arranged For.

Discovery of a New Dainty Leads to an Export Industry in Codfish Heads

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 7.—The record of a phenomenal season is still being maintained in Atlantic City. The crowds on the island to-night are as far in excess of those of the same period of previous years as have been those of several weeks past over other Winter seasons. Almost every beach front hotel is crowded, and the smaller hotels are receiving their quota of the unprecedented influx. The New York visitors vastly outnumber those from any other section of the country.

There have been some changes in hotel ownership during the week, the most noteworthy being the sale of the Hotel Isleworth by John G. Gossler to Messrs. Osborne & Painter for $285,000. The new owners leave the Hotel Majestic to take possession of their new property. The Hotel Majestic was sold to A. Salus & Son for $100,000. This hotel will be conducted by a new lessee, whose name has not yet been given out. Messrs. Salus have also purchased a lot on Atlantic Avenue, between State and Delaware Avenues, for $45,000, on which they will erect a seven-story apartment house. A syndicate has purchased a tract of land on the beach front in Chelsea from Mrs. Hannah Kelly for $100,000. A fine hotel will be erected on a part of this property.

The attraction that has long been needed in this city in the shape of a high-class theatre is now assured, and the consummation of the deal is due to the enterprise of the hotel men of this city. John J. White of the Marlborough House, acting as their representative, made an arrangement by which the theatrical trust guarantees to produce not fewer than three metropolitan productions in this city every week of the year. They have taken a long-term lease on the theatre that is to replace the old Academy of Music, destroyed in the big fire, and Joseph Fralinger has bound himself to have it completed by July 1.

A large delegation of physicians, most of whom came from New York, visited Atlantic City during the week, and were the guests of Dr. Fleming and of the hotel men. They came to investigate the claims of this city as a health resort. Although their formal report will be made to the various medical organizations of which they are members, they declared themselves before leaving as satisfied that the merits of the resort as a retreat for invalids were equal to the claims made for it. The party was composed of Dr. William R. King, Washington; Dr. Schenck, Dr. E. H. Potter, Dr. A. B. Morton, Dr. John B. Garrison, Dr. Edward G. Tuttle, Dr. G. W. Roberts, Dr. J. D. W. Hallett, Dr. W. F. Holan, Dr. Charles Gennerich, Dr. A. W. Palmer, all of New York; Dr. K. B. Holmes, Rahway, N. J.; Dr. W. H. Winchell, Brooklyn, and Dr. L. C. Opdyke, Jersey City.

Under the direction of James B. Reilly, former proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, a milk trust has been formed in this city that promises to be an ideal monopoly. All of the hotels have pledged themselves to patronize it, and most of the proprietors are stockholders. It is capitalized at $150,000, and on a certain showing that it would pay dividends of 25 per cent., the stock sold at a premium before a quart of milk was delivered. Mr. Reilly is the President of the corporation.

The steward of the Hotel Dunlop has made a gastronomical discovery, which has resulted in the establishment of a new commercial industry. He recently came to Atlantic City without any practical knowledge of sea food at first hand. All he knew about fish was theoretical. The cod fishers in the Winter time frequently throw their cargo, still kicking, on the sand. The steward one day secured one of these big fish, and on examination discovered that the "cheeks" of the head were composed of finely fibred meat and were about the size of a large oyster. Scooping them out he fried them in butter and submitted them to his palate. The result was a revelation. The next day he tried the new dish on an epicure without telling him the nature of the food. The expert went into transports of admiration, and a new Lucullian dish had been discovered. At the same time the steward made another discovery. He found that the tongue of the codfish, or, to be more exact, the latchstring, was as delicate as the head, and he served it with the "cheeks." The new dish has been christened "codhead a la Dunlop."

At about the time of this discovery a complaint was made to the Board of Health of the enormous number of codheads thrown on the wharves at Gardner's Canal by the fishermen in preparing the homely fish for market. This item of news caught the eyes of several local capitalists who had heard of the steward's discovery, and they immediately formed a company for securing these heads at the moment of decapitation and sending them to the New York markets to be served as delicacies at the hotels and restaurants.

The steward, who unfortunately for himself, is not a member of this syndicate, made another discovery of equal importance. At this season of the year countless thousands of sand crabs appear on the beach. Heretofore they have simply been regarded as either amusing or a nuisance. They are about the size of an oyster. The steward tried the experiment of frying them in butter and discovered that they were as delicious as his codheads. So this has added another delicacy for the table of the good liver. In future sand crabs will go on the list of commercial exports from this port, the same company that has been organized to ship the codheads to the New York markets having arranged to include the crabs in these shipments.

PALM BEACH GAYETIES.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7.—Probably the most beautiful and elaborate ball ever given south of Washington was that at Whitehall, the residence here of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, last Tuesday night. It was a bal poudré. The guests, many of them leaders of New York society, numbered about 400.

Whitehall, one of the finest private residences in the world, is ideally located and constructed for such a function. It is in the midst of palms and other trees of the tropics and of spacious lawns that border on Lake Worth. The entrance, reached by a wide walk from the huge iron gate, is Colonial in style, and the immense white pillars give an effect of impressive statelines. Within the doors the visitor finds himself in a great hall, one of the features of which is the largest Persian rug ever brought to this country. Opposite the entrance is a wide marble stairway, dividing to the right and the left. On the right of the hall is the reception room, spacious and lofty, and furnished in the style of Louis XIV. Beyond is the magnificent banquet hall. On the left of the main hall as one enters is the library, as large as the reception room, but with an effect of coziness given by the deep red furnishings. The library leads to the music room and art gallery, where are hung some famous paintings. Across a court is the ballroom, said to be the costliest apartment of its kind in this country.

The house is built after a Spanish model around an interior court. The ballroom opens into this court, and on the night of the bal poudré its trees and shrubs were illuminated by small electric bulbs of various hues glowing among the leaves. On the opposite side the ballroom opens upon a wide veranda that overlooks the lake, lawns, and trees that on the night of the ball were lighted as those in the court.

The festivities were opened by a minuet danced gracefully by Miss Juliana Cutting of New York and Mrs. F. Fremont-Smith of Bar Harbor, Mrs. Frederic Sterry of the Virginia Hot Springs and Mrs. Clayton Dixon of Philadelphia. Miss May Winter Keane of Chicago and Miss Katherine Willoughby of Newport, Miss Rebecca Darlington of Pittsburg and Miss Mollie Andrews of Lakewood, Mrs. Horatio Rubens and Mrs. Leslie Cotton of New York, Miss Butcher of Philadelphia and Mrs. Stephen H. Bennett of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Joseph F. Dilworth of Philadelphia and Miss Charlotte Andrews of Lakewood.

General dancing followed, and then came supper, the Duke of Manchester escorting Mrs. Flagler and Mr. Flagler escorting the Duchess. The overflow from the banquet hall sat at little tables among the trees of the open court. Neapolitans played on mandolins and sang Italian love songs and serenades.

At a little past midnight the orchestra, screened by tall palms in a corner of the ballroom, began a spirited march, and the dancers filed in for the first figure of the cotillion, led by Mrs. Flagler and Edward Gray. Various figures were danced. Among the favors were pretty parasols and miniature cherry trees for the women and silk sashes and silver hatchets for the men. The souvenirs were gold cuff buttons and gold scarf pins for the men, brooches for the women, and small silver loving cups for all. One of the prettiest pictures of the ball resulted from the manner in which the loving cups were brought to room. A jinrikisha gayly bedecked with flowers appeared in the entrance drawn by five pickaninnies in fantastic costume and driven with reins of wide ribbon by Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, who was half buried in tropical blossoms. She drove once around the ballroom, and then distributed the favors.

Among the guests at the ball were:

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester,
Col. John Jacob Astor,
James Henry Smith,
H. S. Lehr,
Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt,
August Belmont,
Miss Winthrop,
Mrs. Elisha Dyer,
Miss Swan,
Mrs. George J. Gould,
Mrs. Kingdon,
Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart,
Miss Nathalie Schenck,
Miss Van Rensselaer,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman,
E. H. Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse,
James H. Hyde,
Henry Rogers Winthrop,
Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies,
Miss Pauline Whittier,
Frederick T. Martin,
Lynford Biddle,
Miss Biddle,
Miss Juliana Cutting,
Mrs. Walter Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. T. DeWitt Cuyler,
Edward Gray,
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna,
Miss Hanna,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robert,
Miss Margaret Young,
Miss May W. Keane,
Delancey Kountze,
Monson Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Jones,
Joseph Jefferson,
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill,
Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh,
Mr. MacVeagh,
Gen. and Mrs. Schofield,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sterry,
Leland Sterry,
James Stillman,
Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Watson,
Thomas Wanamaker,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLeod,
Miss Katherine Cameron,
Miss Martha Johnson,
John D. Crimmins, Jr.,
Henry Rogeiter Worthington,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews,
The Misses Andrews,
Judge George Carter Barrett,
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Adams,
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hoes,
Dr. and Mrs. Frank Fremont-Smith,
Russell T. Joy,
Edwin A. Johnson,
O. S. Campbell,
Samuel D. Babcock,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Darlington,
Miss Rebecca Darlington,
Mrs. Stephen H. Bennett,
William Keahe, Jr.,
J. Herbert Welch,
Howard J. White,
Desidor Vescey,
J. G. A. Remsen,
Frederick Sturgis,
Harry Disston,
Mr. and Mrs. James W. Sully,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Rea,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Burgess Warren,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Butcher,
Miss Mabel Tremaine,
W. Gordon Brown,
George E. Barnard,
Rev. and Mrs. George M. Ward,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence M. Waterbury,
W. T. Doty,
J. C. Sinclair,
Hugh Inman,
Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Olmsted,
Miss Olmsted,
Mrs. A. Dun Douglass,
Mrs. H. E. Benedict,
Miss Benedict,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler,
The Duke and Duchess of Manchester,
Col. John Jacob Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies,
Mr. and Mrs. John Mott,
Frederick T. Martin,
Miss Katherine Cameron,
Miss Juliana Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sterry,
Miss Martha Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill,
Delancey Kountze,
Monson Morris,
Henry R. Worthington,
J. R. Barton Willing,
John D. Crimmins, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green,
Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant,
Miss Andrews,
Miss Rebecca Darlington,
William Shaw,
J. G. A. Remsen,
Samuel Babcock,
Charles L. Tappin,
John Clinton Grey,
George E. Barnard.

A much smaller affair, but one also particularly characteristic of Palm Beach life, was the houseboat party given by Mrs. Horatio Rubens and Mrs. Leslie Cotton of New York, members of the Whitehall house party. The guests were conveyed to about a distance of about six miles down the lake, from the Royal Poinciana Dock in three launches, with a fourth following, in which was a company of negro singers, who sang plantation ditties during the journey on the lake. At the houseboat a Southern dinner was served, and then the tables were cleared away and the guests essayed to imitate the cakewalk steps. The Duke of Manchester won the first prize, a cigarette holder in a gold case. The second men's prize went to Col. John Jacob Astor. The first ladies' prize was awarded to Miss Juliana Cutting.

After the festivities on the houseboat the party enjoyed a charming evening sail back to the hotel dock, with more singing by the negroes. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler,
The Duke and Duchess of Manchester,
Col. John Jacob Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies,
Mr. and Mrs. John Mott,
Frederick T. Martin,
Miss Katherine Cameron,
Miss Juliana Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sterry,
Miss Martha Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill,
Delancey Kountze,
Monson Morris,
Henry R. Worthington,
J. R. Barton Willing,
John D. Crimmins, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green,
Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant,
Miss Andrews,
Miss Rebecca Darlington,
William Shaw,
J. G. A. Remsen,
Samuel Babcock,
Charles L. Tappin,
John Clinton Grey,
George E. Barnard.

B. Altman & Co.

During the months of March, April and May, the store will be open daily until Six P. M.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Avenue, New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Commencing MONDAY, MARCH 9.

Cotton Dress Goods.

5,000 Yards
Embroidered Muslins, all colors,
at 50C. per yard.
Formerly $1.00.

1,200 Yards
Mercerized Embroidered Batiste, 44 inches wide, all colors,
75C. per yard.
Formerly $1.85.

Axminster Carpets,
English and Scotch qualities,
$2.50 per yard. Formerly $3.50 & $4.50.

Best Domestic Qualities
$1.50, $1.20 and $1.00 per yard.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Will offer to-morrow, MONDAY, on Second Floor,

Women's and Misses' Walking Suits.

New Model Collarless LONG COAT, of English Mixture, also Navy Blue Zibeline, trimmed with White Broadcloth and Braid; regular value $40.00 — $24.50

WALKING SKIRTS, of Imported Kerseys, light-weight in Blue, Black, Brown and Oxford; regular value $16.50 — $9.75

Shirt Waist Department (4th Floor).

Extra quality CLUNY LACE WAISTS, made over white silk; regular value $25.00 — $15.75

WHITE MERCERIZED OXFORD WAISTS, embroidered bands on front, shoulders and cuffs; regular value $4.50 — $2.50

(Sizes 32 to 42.)

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th Streets.

Rothschild

Milliner,

Now offers his Spring Importations and Original Designs in Hats, Toques, English Walking and Waist hats at

Surprisingly Reasonable Prices

15 West 30th Street

Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

LACES.

BOHEMIAN, Paraguay, Guipure and Cluny Laces. Also Embroidered Batiste in matched Sets of Edges, Insertings and All-Overs.

Broderie Gauloise, Cluny Soleil Laces (exclusive novelties), Hand Embroidered Robes and Separate Waists.

SALE OF HAND-MADE LACES, Monday, March 9th.

POINT DE FLANDRES,
$1.95, 2.35, 2.90, 3.50, 7.85 per yard,
Regular prices $2.50 to $12.00

POINT DUCHESSE,
$1.65, 2.50, 5.00, 9.75, 16.75 per yard,
Regular prices $2.25 to $25.00.

Select Assortments of MISSES', CHILDREN'S and BOYS' APPAREL for the Spring Season,

Including a number of Misses' and Children's Imported Model Dresses from which copies may be ordered.

Spring Footwear

FOR WOMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN,

comprising Boots, Oxford Ties, Blucher Half Shoes and Sandals, in various leathers.

UNDERCLOTHING and OUTERGARMENTS For Infants and Little Children,

including many selections of original designs, amongst which are

FINE CLOTHES of Glacé Nainsook, embroidered and entirely hand-made.
PRINCESS ROBES trimmed with real laces; and Baptismal Cloaks, Caps and Veils.
SPRING and SUMMER COATS and REEFERS of Pongee and Fancy Taffeta Silk, Piqué, Organdie and Etamine.
PIQUÉ SETS, hand-embroidered, consisting of Coats, Bonnets and Carriage Covers.
BONNETS and HATS of Straw and Chiffon combinations, Mousseline and Washable materials.
Also COMPLETE LAYETTES,
Bassinettes, Hampers, Weighing and Toilet Baskets.

Suit Department (Second Floor.)

For TUESDAY, March 10th:

Tailor-made Walking Suits of Imported Tweed (Black, and Grey and Black Mixtures), medium length blouse coat, . . . $38.00

Of Oxford mixtures, and Blue or Black Cheviot, three-quarter length Coat, . . $28.00

Cotton Dress Goods.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 9th and 10th:

SELECT SPRING and SUMMER NOVELTY FABRICS,

Original prices 58c., 95c., $1.45 up to $2.50, at 38c., 55c., 68c. and 85c. yard.

(Counters Rear of Rotunda.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Great Western Champagne

—the Standard of American Wines

Pure and perfect, in every way the equal of the imported, yet but one half the price.

GOLD MEDAL

at Paris, 1900. Ideal for banquets and for the home.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,
Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y.
Sold by respectable wine dealers everywhere.

VOTE ON CHANGES IN STATE CONSTITUTION

New Hampshire to Pass on an Anti-Trust Amendment.

Nine Others Are Offered for Approval, Including One to Extend the Suffrage to Women.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7.—The voters of this State on Tuesday will pass on ten proposed constitutional amendments submitted by the convention summoned in accordance with the will of the electors expressed at the election in November, 1900. Five of the proposed changes are of minor importance, and the five which are specially engaging attention throughout New Hampshire are as follows:

One establishing an educational test for the suffrage, requiring every person, in order to be a voter, "to be able to read the Constitution in English, and to write," though the requirement is not to apply to any person now a voter, or any who shall be sixty years of age on Jan. 1 next; one "striking out the word 'male' before the word 'inhabitant' in the clause which provides that every male inhabitant twenty-one years of age, (with certain exceptions,) shall have a right to vote;" one empowering the Legislature to "impose taxes not only upon polls and estates," but also upon other classes of property, "including franchises and property when passing by will or inheritance;" one "granting to the General Court all just powers possessed by the State to enact laws to prevent the operations within the State of all persons and associations, trusts and corporations, who endeavor to raise the price of any article of commerce or to destroy free and fair competition in the trades and industries through combination, conspiracy, monopoly, or any other unfair means," and one increasing the basis of representation in the lower branch of the Legislature, from 600 population for the first Representative, and 1,200 additional for each subsequent member chosen from a town or ward, to 800 for the first and 1,600 for each additional, which, if adopted will operate to reduce the membership of the House from about 400, as at present, to about 325 or a trifle less.

CURBING OF TRUSTS.

As regards the amendment pertaining to trusts, like all the others except the one on suffrage, there has been little public discussion thereof.

Speeches by ex-Senator Chandler and Judge Aldrich, however, have been quite extensively circulated in pamphlet form, in support of the anti-trust amendment, the same having been delivered in the convention of which both were members, these gentlemen agreeing upon this proposition though disagreeing as to the woman suffrage amendment, which Judge Aldrich opposed and the ex-Senator voted for. For that matter, indeed, the convention was substantially solid for the anti-trust amendment, only two delegates in the whole body voting against it.

It was the amendment on the desirability of effecting some change which would materially reduce the membership of the House, which those voters of the State who voted for a convention mainly had in view, and it was this subject, more than all others, which engrossed the attention of the convention itself. Great difficulty was found in agreeing upon any proposition to submit to the people, such was the divergence of views among the delegates.

The proposition arrived at was the result of a compromise between those favoring the adoption of a district system and those who clung to the town system, and the present population basis of 600 for the first representative. The plan proposed is satisfactory in itself to very few, and many of those who hope, ultimately, to see the district system adopted will vote against it, believing that the better way to promote their own object, as will many of those in the rural towns which will lose representatives under the proposed plan. It is not generally believed that this or any indeed of the amendments submitted will be adopted by the people, since a two-thirds majority is required for adoption.

In point of fact, very little interest has been manifested or public discussion had upon any of the amendments, except that providing for woman suffrage. The New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association took up the subject last Summer, and began a campaign for the purpose of bringing influence to bear upon the convention to bring about the submission of such an amendment. To that end the President of the association, Miss Mary N. Chase, of Andover, made a canvass of the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, speaking in nearly 100 different subordinate Granges throughout the State, in which she awakened much interest; the Grange being based upon the principle of the absolute equality of the sexes. She secured extensively signed petitions to the convention asking for such an amendment, these indeed being the only petitions of any account upon any subject brought before the convention.

The presence in the State of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Association, was also secured for a week or two during this preliminary canvass, and several public meetings were addressed by her.

The convention, by a majority of eleven votes, finally decided to submit the amendment in question, though a determined effort was made to prevent it by Judge Aldrich of the United States District Court, who was a delegate in the convention.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS' WORK.

Soon after the convention completed its work, the woman suffragists established headquarters in this city and entered upon an active campaign. Several New Hampshire speakers and a number from abroad, have been addressing the people upon the subject in different localities for a number of weeks past, and a vast amount of literature in advocacy of the equal suffrage cause has been sent out through the mails to the voters of every town and ward, the entire work being under the personal supervision of Mrs. Catt, who has been here for the last eight weeks working early and late at headquarters, as well as speaking many times in different places, her closing address being in Representatives' Hall, Thursday night, where she replied to the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York, who spoke in the same place the evening previous, upon invitation of a number of prominent Republican officeholders, all anti-suffragists. Dr. Abbott's meeting, which was also addressed by Judge David Cross of Manchester, Miss Bissell of Delaware, and Mrs. George of Brookline, Mass., President of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, was presided over by Harry M. Cheney, Speaker of the House of Representatives. That of Thursday night, at which Mrs. Catt spoke, as did Oliver E. Branch of Manchester, President of the New Hampshire Bar Association, had as Chairman James O. Lyford of this city, Naval Officer of the port of Boston.

While probably not even the most enthusiastic suffragist seriously expects this amendment to be adopted, it cannot be doubted that a strong sentiment has been aroused in favor of the movement throughout the State, where little before existed. It is also true that strong opposition has been manifested of late, three powerful agencies being allied against it—the saloon interest, the political machine, and the great corporations, all of whom fear the introduction of the proposed new element into the voting strength of the State.

H. H. M.

ART SALES FOR ESTATES.

Old and Modern Pictures of Clarence King, W. H. Fuller, T. G. Weil, Victor Newcomb, and "John Doe" at the American Art Galleries.

Those who had the privilege of knowing the late Clarence King will not be surprised that among the objects left in care of his executors are pieces of uncommon beauty; for, though he never counted himself a collector he had an appreciation of art that is rare among men of science. Perhaps it was the long sojourns in England that made him take to water colors; for there is the home of the art; at any rate, he left many water-colors, and especially British ones, beginning with a delightful bit of the white cliffs of Albion by J. M. W. Turner, a small 7 by 9 inch drawing, very delicate in touch, with Turner's tremendous moving ocean in the foreground. Two small landscapes by David Cox, and a dog's-head by Landseer are also here.

Not less was he attracted by the modern Dutch painters—Weissenbruch, Bastert, Poggenbeek, Bosboom, du Chattel, H. W. Mesdag, Apol, Stortenbecker, Mauve, Israels, Blommers, Neuhys and others are represented by water colors; also the Frenchmen Ziem, (rarely seen in this medium,) Zuber, Jules Lessore, Gustave Doré, Navonne, Harpignies, and the Belgian Stacquet. To him also belong two delightful little water colors by Barye the sculptor, the "Lion Listening" and the "Tiger in the Desert," exhibited at the Barye memorial in 1889. A little drawing of water lilies by John La Farge and a landscape by Samuel Colman are among the American pieces. There is also a drawing in sanguine attributed to Correggio.

These are all on exhibition at the American Art Galleries in Madison Square, prior to sale at Mendelssohn Hall.

Clarence King also owned some tempera paintings by primitive Flemish, German, and Italian artists, bought on their merits, for names do not belong to them; such are a "Descent from the Cross," with very individual faces carefully wrought; a "Madonna and Child," on a solid oak panel, and "The Resurrection." There are two wings belonging to an old triptych and a "Prodigal Son," attributed to Salvator Rosa. A very fine old gray and pale picture of still life, supposed to be by William Klaass Heda of Haarlem (1594-1678) is one of the most notable early pictures here. What will strike most people in this period so favoring of portraits is the picture of a young gentleman in a magnificent curly brown wig by Nicolas Maes, admirable in expression and in modeling of face and hands. The portrait of a lady by Paulus Moreelse is hardly inferior; it is a charmingly painted face that she has, and her chains, bracelets, and rings light up the tremendous solidity and volume of her costume. These water colors and old paintings will be sold at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 12 and 13, beginning promptly at 8:30 P. M.

But the Clarence King pictures are only a portion of the sales on those evenings, and there are many pieces of bric-à-brac, Persian rugs and Chinese embroidered hangings, Japanese kakemonos of great beauty, Indian baskets, and other gear belonging to his estate and that of the late William M. Fuller which will be sold at the American Art Galleries on Tuesday afternoon, March 10, and the following days.

At Mendelssohn Hall, along with the King pictures, the Claude Montes belonging to the late Mr. Fuller will also come to the hammer. Among them are rather famous pieces, especially Winter scenes with icefloes on the Seine, brilliant views on the Riviera, and the soft Summer landscapes from the environs of Giverny. Then there are the pictures left by Theodore G. Weil, by H. Victor Newcomb, and still others sold by order of a firm of lawyers for the benefit of "John Doe," or, as the Roman lawmen used to say, of "Caius." So we are to have the pick of no less than four collections of paintings, representing a very wide range of taste and including some extremely beautiful pieces.

There is a little "Standard Bearer," by Zamacois, a perfect gem, which John Doe is parting with, a little figure which very few Meissoniers can touch for dignity and charming brushwork; perhaps the color scheme was beyond the master himself. Then there is a "Standard Bearer," by Meissonier, from the Victor Newcomb pictures, very fine indeed, but not so good as the Zamacois. From the same collection is a peasant girl by Millet carrying a jar of milk in an odd position, balancing it with a rope in her right hand as it perches on her left shoulder; it was in the Abner Harper collection, 1880, and came from the Lamont Richard sale of 1878. The Weil estate parts with a lovely little Corot, sweet in sky, shivery in the foliage, peaceful and inwardly radiant.

From the same quarter comes a somewhat famous Vibert, with a highly dressed fat Frenchman asleep in his chair, his portrait wide awake on the canvas which the painter has just left, and in the background the artist himself, scuffling with a comely, buxom person for a kiss. The Victor Newcomb collection supplies a very beautiful landscape by Diaz, dated 1872 and signed, and also a surprisingly good specimen of Sir L. Alma-Tadema's work, executed long ago, when he was still influenced by Baron Leys, a scene from a somewhat Belgian Rome of the time of the Emperors, called "Home from Shopping." Faces are individual, the coloring is rich. The Weil pictures supply Gérôme's "Sword Dancers," a genre picture of Egyptian life made from a study taken at the opening of the Suez Canal. It is a dance he saw at Philae, and has all his careful though hard brushwork, his tendency to sculpturesque painting, his attention to details of ruined pylons and temples in the background.

A little figure by Winslow Homer turns up among the pictures John Doe is selling, a girl in red stockings and the dress of a farmer's daughter carrying a pail of water, with head slightly inclined to the right and body out of plumb, to indicate the weight on the straight right arm. Brilliant Autumn leaves on a shrub to the right give the key of color. It is dated 1874, and has Homer's direct, unvarnished style. There are three landscapes by David Johnson, N. A.; a "Twilight," by George Inness, two Egyptian views by R. Swain Gifford, "The Kissing Bridge," with two couples, by George H. Boughton; two canvases by the late Albert Bierstadt, a couple of landscapes by Gilbert Munger, and "Mussel Gatherers," by Charles Sprague Pearce. Jiminez-Aranda, Boldini, Jules Worms, Berne-Bellecour, Van Marcke, Troyon, Schreyer, Rico, Meyer von Bremen, Rosa Bonheur, Madrazo, Bouguereau, Casanova, and Brascassat are here. The last came from the Aspinwall collection, is dated 1855, and shows a battle royal between bulls. Here is a copy or adaptation by Lefebvre of the famous nude "Truth at the Bottom of the Well" in the Louvre, a fine bit in its way. There is something here for every taste, and the general average of work is decidedly high.

PORTRAITS BY WM. M. CHASE.

Remarkable Likenesses of Men at the Knoedler Galleries—Chase's Rare Ability in Still Life.

A complete score of portraits by William M. Chase fill the upper room of the Knoedler Galleries and invade the other room; they represent late work by Mr. Chase and consist of likenesses of men, women, and children, the men slightly in the lead as to number, since those of women are seven in count, those of children five, while of adult men there are eight. These last, moreover, contain some of the very best portraits in the collection.

The place of honor on the broad wall opposite the entrance is a full-length standing portrait of the Hon. James C. Carter, a presentation canvas for the City Club, which compares very well indeed with the likeness of the same eminent lawyer made by Sargent for Harvard University. It is an able production, grave and dignified, the severity of the dark clothes softened by the easy pose—one hand in the trousers pocket, the head slightly turned, the expression of one listening. The flesh tints are clear and strong, the contrast between white hair and complexion pleasing. Altogether, it is a canvas of which the City Club will be proud.

White hair and rosy complexion are seen in still sharper contrast in the head of Mr. Carl H. de Silver of Brooklyn Borough, owing chiefly to the beetling white eyebrows of the sitter. This is another capital likeness. Heads of the sculptor Herbert Adams and the painter William Thorne are here, also the seated portrait of Mr. Emil Paur, the musician, which was shown this Winter at one of the regular exhibitions. The full-length of Mr. Jay Cooke shown at the annual of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts takes its place here worthily, and between it and that of Mr. Carter hangs a standing full-length of the Rev. Dr. William M. Irvine, presented to the Academy in Mercersburg, Penn. He looks straight from the canvas in a direct, almost challenging gaze, which is intensified by a peculiar modeling of the forehead just between the eyes. Here, again, Mr. Chase has been able to make one forget the distressful clothes of civilization by the earnest look and the fine modeling of the face. The same may be said of the half-length of Samuel T. Peters, Esq., which offers a very expressive masculine face, full of alert intelligence and will power.

The painter has much more scope when he puts women and children on canvas, but his difficulties are not lessened, they are merely of a different kind. The larger and more formed features of men are easier to draw than those of women and children, which are easily made feeble and pretty, since they are smaller and less salient. Character is less easily expressed in them than in male faces. One of the pictures that attracts attention at once, owing to the tones of the costume, is the full length of little "Master Robert," a very pleasing boy indeed. The full length of little Miss Beatrice Claflin, standing against curtains which, being slightly parted, present a downward streak of light to the right of the figure, has much life and vivacity, quite as much as, for example, the portrait of a little girl catching at her skirts as if about to dance, which is catalogued "When One Is Young," although the latter is in a position of arrested movement and the former merely stands before the curtains attentive and at rest. A portrait brought to a high finish is the half length of Mrs. George H. Earle of Philadelphia. Resplendent in full evening or ball dress are the full-length portraits of two young ladies—Miss Bellemy of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Content Johnson. All these portraits are placed against rather dark grounds, that of Mr. Carl de Silver on a very dark one, and with few exceptions there is no accessory whatever, not even a tapestry or a wall paper. This is all the more noteworthy, since in still life Mr. Chase probably wields the ablest brush on this side of the Atlantic. It seems a pity that he should not oftener revert to the old-fashioned way of introducing knick-knacks or bric-à-brac, seeing that he can paint "things" so superbly. From a painter overwhelmed with orders this may seem too much to ask, but it seems a pity all the same.

For many observers it may seem that the peg on which this little collection hangs is the seated portrait of Mrs. Chase in a white dress, with a jeweled cross at her bosom. Here the repose and color scheme are both effective, the face is attractive and the flesh tones true, while this little bit of jewelry sparkles in very pleasant fashion and corroborates what has just been said concerning Mr. Chase's mastery of still life. Looking round the gallery one almost regrets that his various feminine sitters did not adorn themselves with their choicest bits of jewelry, or borrow a piece from the artist's collection, in the same way that the sitters to the old Dutch and British portraitists used to allow themselves to be costumed and richly hung with jewelry, which was not theirs, but the provident artist's. Not that jewelry in masses can be recommended, but it certainly adds much to a woman's portrait if here and there one sees the gleam of an emerald or a sapphire, a ruby or a pearl. To many portraitists this would be a pitfall, since if done at all it must be done as Mr. Chase has painted the exquisite cross that Mrs. Chase wears—just that one bit and not a single other.

Coming in the same week with the opening of the exhibition by Miss Cecilia Beaux, it is interesting to listen to the comparisons made by artists and laymen between the work of these two excellent painters. The city is full of portrait makers; they swarm hither from all parts of the world—Italy, Austria, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, England, Canada, and Mexico. We shall have them presently from Japan and China, if they are not already here. The rivalry is intense and the criticism, on the part of artists at any rate, is ruthless. One can only regard with admiration those among them, and especially native painters, who have to make headway against an insensate prejudice in favor of all foreign art, who keep afloat in the welter of conflicting talk. Sargent, Chase, and Miss Beaux makes a rather good trio. And yet there are many people who do not care for portraits by their brushes, preferring something much more sharply cut and glittering.

There seems room for all kinds of and natures, tastes, and prejudices, which is called Manhattan.

ART NOTES.

A number of fine porcelains in solid colors, apple green, dark green, yellow, tea leaf, and other shades belonging to Mr. Richard H. Halsted are on exhibition at the American Art Galleries in the lower room, and will be sold on Saturday, March 14 at 3:30 P. M. Red, cobalt blue, turquoise, and mirror-black vases are among the single-color pieces. Many blue and white specimens are also present in various shapes; there are hard and soft paste white, ivory, and cream-white decorated, and incised jars, vases, and gallipots. Many belong to the finest periods of Chinese productiveness in this difficult art.

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The Boston Art Club is just giving up its galleries to a small exhibition of the local Water Color Club; twenty-seven artists show 106 drawings.

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The good people of Glasgow have begun to ask whether Edinburgh ought to continue in possession of the Royal Scottish Academy, seeing that art is more active in Glasgow, and the world at large has heard of the "Glasgow painters," while Edinburgh artists are unknown. A proposition to remove the Royal Academy is accompanied by an offer of the old Corporation Galleries as the home for the transplanted academy. The audacity of the suggestion might lend eloquence to the average Scot—"unspeakable" eloquence.

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The Architect MacColl, discussing in an English magazine the question how to interest the public in architectural designs, remarks: "Architects will surely be wise if they make up their minds to it that the public who will take the trouble to understand architectural drawings of any kind, or who, having taken the trouble, will be competent to appreciate, must always be a small one. Mr. Belcher's idea that 'in time the public would also come to appreciate how much is due to right proportions and to proper relations and scale of each part to the whole building' * * is, I fear, an amiable dream. The number of people who appreciate all this will continue to be a meagre company outside of the profession, and what is more, very limited inside of it. To think it unnatural that only two visitors enter the architectural room for every 2,000 in the painting rooms is to misconceive the situation. If there were only good pictures in the painting rooms these would be as empty as are those of the National Gallery. In the matter of painting the academy has definitely capitulated to public taste. It has no teaching, no convictions, holds up no standard; it is not an academy at all, but a universal provider. If this were profitably possible in the case of architecture, the same thing would have happened."

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The draped female figure modeled by Robert Aiken for the memorial shaft on Union Square, San Francisco, has been cast in New York and hoisted to its place on the ball which crowns the tall round pillar. The figure is a Victory without wings lightly poised on one foot, the left hand is above her head clutching a furled flag. Other bronze figures will be placed above the square base or plinth from which the round shaft rises, and reliefs will be placed against its faces.

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At the east galleries of Louis Katz, 430 Fifth Avenue, a series of the charming wild beast groups and statuettes by Frederick S. Roth will be shown to-morrow, and along with them a number of paintings by Albert L. Groll. On Wednesday in one of the same galleries the landscapes of Arthur Hoeber will be visible. These three exhibitions will continue until March 21.

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Charles Noel Flagg has painted a likeness of George P. McLean, formerly Governor of Connecticut, which will hang in the State Library at Hartford.

***

The collection of old and modern pictures belonging to the late Clarence King, William H. Fuller, and Theodore G. Weil has a very attractive little cattle piece by Constantin Troyon. Recent sales of Troyon's in London have developed some remarkable prices. An upright landscape in the MacAndrew collection, sold last month at Christie's, called "The Valley of the Toque," a picture full of golden light, brought $13,000. Just a year ago a Troyon sold for the record-breaking price of $35,000.

***

A portrait of his wife by an almost unknown Dutch painter of the seventeenth century, W. Drost, was bought by Mr. Hamilton McCormick of Chicago at a recent sale in the Christie auction rooms, London, for $3,200.

***

A cavalry skirmish by P. Wouwermans, also called "The Battle of the Standard," brought $3,000 at a recent London sale; it went for $1,650 in the Oppenheim sale in 1864; another Wouwermans showing a posting coach stopping before a cottage, brought $4,600. A portrait by Nattier of Elizabeth, Duchesse of Parma, in blue hunting costume, seated under a tree, went for $4,250.

***

Mr. George A. Macmillan, the London publisher, is Treasurer of the Cretan Exploration Fund. He issues an appeal for $4,300 to allow Mr. Arthur Evans to continue his excavations at Knossos, where such remarkable examples of a very early civilization have been unearthed. The modeled and painted reliefs now at Athens and in London give an entirely new idea of the art of Greeks, or of a people conquered and amalgamated by the Greeks long before the conjectured age of Homer. The palace at Knossos covers five acres. An ancient writing has been found, part signs, part alphabetic, which is likely to rearrange the history of the Phoenician and archaic Greek alphabet from which a large majority of the alphabets at present known. An exhibition of some of the finds is made at Burlington House. Contributions can be sent to Mr. Macmillan at St. Martin's Street, London.

***

A head of Martin Luther on a tablet, held in the arms of a nude boy in bronze, has been given to the Theodore Parker Memorial Church in Berkeley Street, Boston. It forms the third of a series, the others being tablets of Savonarola and Wyclif. Each figure is about four feet high, and is by the sculptor Krauss.

***

An equestrian statue of Kosciusko for Chicago, modeled by K. Chodzinski, has been rejected by the Municipal Art Commission of that city. The horse is ascending a slight declivity. Kosciusko, wearing a chapeau bras with cockade, turns his head to the left with raised chin, and points into the distance ahead with his right hand, holding a sword, a little higher than the level of his shoulders. The objections made are restlessness in movement and poor modeling in horse and rider. It was to be twelve feet high, and to stand on a fifteen-foot pedestal near the limits of Humboldt Park. On the Commission are Lorado Taft, sculptor; Ralph Clarkson, painter; W. L. B. Jenney, architect, and C. L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute. The refusal of this statue is a great blow to the Poles of Chicago, who have contributed patriotically to the fund.

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The Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., has opened a loan exhibition of paintings in the Art Gallery. On the Fine Arts Commission are Senator Dryden and Messrs. George H. Doane and Franklin Murphy.

***

The Art Students' League of Chicago's Art Institute has opened its annual exhibition. The Pratt Institute of Brooklyn Borough shows a collection of paintings by Claude Jean Monet lent by the Messrs. Durand-Ruel of Paris and New York.

***

A recent number of the St. James Gazette quotes with approval the remarks of Mr. Russell Sturgis in The International Quarterly of Burlington, Vt., on the killing of artistic architecture in America, and particularly in New York, by commercialism.

***

A little jug of Fulham-Delft or stoneware, brown of surface, with splashes of orange, green, and purple, having a silver gilt harness consisting of neckband, handle mount, straps, foot, and cover was sold the other day in London for $6,500. It has been the property of the church wardens of West Malling, Kent, and the silver setting has the London hall mark of 1581. It is nine and one-half inches high and six inches in diameter in its widest part. The bidding started at $650. It was sold to aid the fund of the church, where it has been since early Elizabethan days.

***

The collection of twenty-seven paintings by Hendrik Willem Mesdag, which were first shown in Chicago, are now in Hartford, and will be exhibited at the Union League Club on Friday next. On Monday it will be taken to Boston. They are mostly marines, and of large size.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Arrivals—Solace at Mare Island; Puritan and Lancaster, at Newport News; Barry, at Norfolk; Marietta, at San Juan; Dolphin, at Charleston; Topeka, at Fort Monroe; El Cano and Villalobos, at Pagoda Anchorage, Fuchau.

Sailings—Chauncey, from Newport News for Hampton Roads; Vixen, from San Juan for Culebra; Prairie, from Pensacola for Key West; Glacier, from Brisbane for Cavite; Safiro, from Cavite for Hongkong; Yankton, from Santa Cruz del Sur for Port Antonio.

"WHITEY" SULLIVAN ALIBI.

Evidence That Man Convicted of Murder Is Innocent.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 7.—Justice Betts, in special term in this city, to-day heard the application for a new trial in the case of "Whitey" Sullivan, convicted of the murder of Matthew Wilson, a watchman, of Cobleskill, N. Y., in November, 1900. Sullivan was convicted and sentenced to be put to death on or before March 10.

The sentence was about to be carried out when, on the statement of Father Curry of New York City, that new evidence had come to light, Gov. Odell granted a reprieve. At the conclusion of to-day's hearing it was decided to appeal to Gov. Odell for a respite of two weeks to enable further investigation into the new evidence.

Mayham & Mayham, Sullivan's attorneys, presented affidavits from George Arden, of Brooklyn, and Harry Hamlin, of New York, who swore that they were with Sullivan in a saloon at Albany on the night of the murder. John Butler of New York corroborated them and "Whitey" swore he was with them.

Richard Bassett, of Albany, identified "Spenny" Harris as the criminal brought before him from the Erie County Penitentiary to Albany to testify. James O'Reilly, of Albany, swore that "Spenny" confessed to hearing the shot, and this statement was corroborated by Edward J. Murphy of Albany, and John Butler of New York.

Opposing affidavits were present by District Attorney James J. Dox. Peter Buchanan of Albany, swore that O'Reilly was a criminal. John Keith of Albany, swore that Murphy had been arrested for felony. Seven affidavits were presented by New York parties that Hamlin was unknown where he claimed to live. "Ed." Jackson, alias "Dublin Ned," now in Dunnemora, swore that Sullivan was in Cobleskill on the night of the murder, and that there were two indictments pending against O'Reilly.

The Rev. Father James B. Curry of New York City was present in court.

"When the witnesses Arden and Hamlin, who swear they saw Sullivan in Albany in a saloon on the night of Nov. 26 and early on the morning of the 27th, came to me," he said, "I was anxious to know whether they were telling the truth, as their testimony, if true, would prove a complete alibi.

"In company with Joseph B. Reilly I went to the office of Benjamin F. Spellman to prepare an affidavit, and at my request he put those witnesses through a severe cross-examination, and they answered in such a straightforward manner each question propounded by Mr. Spellman that I was convinced that they were telling the truth. We questioned them as to their means of remembering dates and details, and they answered frankly without knowing that they were to be put through this fire of questions, and furthermore they testified that they were never convicted of crime.

"I feel confident Sullivan is innocent and have no fear of the outcome of this mo-

Messrs. Burnham & Phillips present this Spring in their new stores, 119 & 121 Nassau St., the most elegantly appointed, thoroughly organized and completely equipped tailoring plant in this country, where imported fabrics of high grade can be purchased in suitings at from $25 to $35.

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366 5th Ave., near 34th St,
On Exhibition Day and Evening.
Superb Paintings
Of the ANCIENT and MODERN Schools,
To be Sold by order of
Arthur Furber, Esq.,
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Belonging to the
Misses de Peyster
of this city.
The collection will be on exhibition until day of sale at the
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
And Will Be Sold at Auction in the
Grand Ballroom
OF THE
Waldorf-Astoria
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evenings next at 8:30 P. M.
Among the Masters represented are:
Jules Breton—Cazin—Jules Dupré—Diaz Schreyer—Meissonier—Rosa Bonheur—Carolus Duran—Jacque—Leon Comerre—Frederic Ede—Achille Fould—Harpignies. David—Van Loo—Mignard—Van der Helst—Mierivelt—Hoppner—Beechey—Constable—Rembrandt—Rubens—Salvator Rosa.
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

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Great Sale of
China and Cut Glass.
This big store has a tremendous outlet, unsurpassed purchasing power, unequalled economies of distribution. No circumstances can arise whereby any house CAN do better for its customers.
The statement is strong because the fact is strong—it is tested and droven every business day in the year—it will find special and emphatic proof in the prices that prevail during this great sale of China and Cut Glass.

Decorated Dinner, Tea and Fish Sets.
DINNER SETS, of American Porcelain, spray decorations, 100 pieces; reg. $9.00 . 5.85
DINNER SETS, of American Porcelain, filled in floral decorations with gold tracings, 112 pieces; reg. $12.00 . 7.98
DINNER SETS, of Henry Alcock's English Porcelain, violette underglaze border decorations with gold lines, 112 pieces; reg. $15.00 . 9.97
DINNER SETS, of Carlsbad china, flower and gilt decorations, 101 pieces, including large platters and soup tureen; reg. $18.50 . 12.49
DINNER SETS, of Theo. Haviland china, spray and blossom decorations, gold stippled, 100 pieces; reg. $25.00 . 16.85
FISH SETS, of Austrian china, fish decorations in natural colors, gold tracings and gold handles, 15 pieces; reg. $9.00 . 5.98
TEA SETS, of German china, assorted floral decorations, 56 pieces; reg. $7.98 . 4.98

Carlsbad and French China
CUPS AND SAUCERS, of Theo. Haviland china, decorated; reg. 35c. each . 19c
DINNER PLATES, of Theo. Haviland china, decorated; reg. 39c. each . 25c
COVERED DISHES, of Carlsbad china, floral and border decorations; reg. $1.50 . 75c
SAUCE BOATS, Carlsbad china; reg. 75c. 39c
CUPS AND SAUCERS, of Carlsbad china, decorated; reg. 25c. each . 10c
PLATES, of French china, decorated; reg. 19c. each . 10c

Cut Glass.
Finest Quality American Glass, Deep, Brilliant Cutting.
FRUIT BOWLS, 8 inch; reg. $4.00 . 2.98
BERRY BOWLS, 8 inch; reg. $5.00 . 3.98
SUGAR AND CREAM; reg. $4.25 set, 2.98
CELERY TRAYS; reg. $5.75 . 3.98
SPOON HOLDERS; reg. $4.00 . 2.69
WATER BOTTLES; reg. $3.95 . 2.69
SUGAR & CREAM SETS; reg. $7.50 . 4.98
OLIVE DISHES; reg. $1.50 . 98c
BONBON DISHES, with handles; reg. $1.50, 98c
OIL BOTTLES; reg. $2.49 . 1.69
NAPPIES, large, with handles; reg. $2.49 . 1.69
SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, sterling silver top; each . 25c
KNIFE RESTS; each . 15c., 19c., 25c
THIN BLOWN TUMBLERS, seven designs, our own engraving; reg. $1.00 doz. . 69c

English Porcelain.
Henry Alcock's Violette Underglaze Border Decorations.
BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES, each . 5c
TEA PLATES, each . 7c
BREAKFAST PLATES, each . 9c
DINNER PLATES, each . 10c
PRESERVE DISHES, each . 4c
TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, each . 10c
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SALAD BOWLS, each . 15c
OATMEAL BOWLS, each . 7c
PITCHERS, 1 pint, each . 15c
PITCHERS, 1 quart, each . 19c
SOUP TUREENS, each . 98c

Ladies' Coats, Suits, Skirts.
LADIE'S COATS, man tailored, of tan Coverts, black Worsteds and Venetians; finest silk and satin linings . 8.75, 11.75
FANCY DRESS SKIRTS, of Canvas Cloths, Etamines, Cheviots and Broadcloths, elaborately trimmed . 6.95, 9.75
TAILORED WALKING SKIRTS, of Meltons, Kerseys, Worsteds and Cheviots, with heavy strappings and stitchings . 5.00, 7.50
LADIES' SUITS, man tailored, of Etamines, Canvas Cloths, Cheviots and Broadcloths . 16.75, 24.50

Ladies' Shirt Waists.
LADIES' WAISTS, of white striped Madras or Cheviot, fronts of tailor stitched plaits; also of fine lawn, trimmed with four embroidered insertions and tucks, all with the new full sleeves; special at . 1.79
LADIES' WAISTS, of white silk finished Canvas, fronts tucked or box plaited; or of fine Persian Lawn, front, back and sleeves of small tucks, prettily trimmed with embroidery, fancy collar; special at . 2.79

Silk Petticoats.
LADIES' PETTICOATS, of fine taffeta silk, black only, made with accordion plaited or section flare flounce, special at . 4.39
LADIES' PETTICOATS, of finest grade black taffeta silk, graduated accordion flounce, finished with ruche or section flare flounce, with plaiting above; special at . 6.29

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Girls' & Misses' Dresses.
New Spring Suits in all the leading shades, in etamines, voiles and twine cords, made in blouse effect and the new frock coat.
Walking Suits, in tweeds, cheviots and Scotch goods, made in the latest styles.
Dancing Frocks for misses and children, in fine nainsooks and organdies, also Wash Gowns in white and colors.
A large assortment of Russian and Peasant Dresses, in pique, linen and all new wash materials.
Spring Coats, in three-quarter and reefer lengths, made of tan covert, red and blue cheviot and zibeline.
Plain White Reefers and Three-Quarter Coats of serge, white canvas, voile and fancy materials, handsomely trimmed.
Misses' Jackets of covert cloth, also the New Frock Coats, same styles in black and blue cheviots.
Silk Coats for children in reefer and three-quarter lengths of peau de soie and taffeta, also Fine Long Coats.
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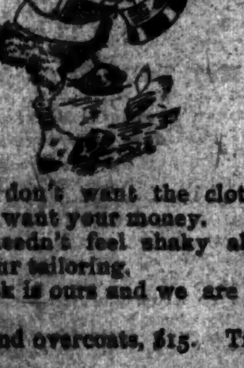
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MENDELSSOHN HALL,
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Remarkable Embroideries
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NEW WALL PAPERS of good style at moderate cost.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REASONABLE RATES.
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IMPORTER { GOWNS, NECKWEAR, WRAPS, BLOUSES.
TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

BRIDGE STRIKE DEFENDED

President Buchanan of the International Union Explains It.

He Declares That the American Bridge Company Has Been the Aggressor in the Matter.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—President Buchanan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who is in this city to-day, issued a statement giving the reasons for the general strike against the American Bridge Company.

"The company started the fight in Buffalo," he said, "by sub-letting the riveting on a job at the Lackawanna steel plant to be done by non-union men, after the union men had done the difficult part of the work. The company then attempted to put non-union men to work fitting and riveting on a bridge where our members were working.

"The representatives of No. 6, Buffalo, requested the company to comply with the agreement by allowing members of the union to do the work. The request was disregarded by the Superintendent of the company, and a strike occurred there."

The statement sets forth that in Pittsburg the company put non-union men to work on "false" work, contrary to the established working rules. Other rules are alleged to have been broken in Philadelphia, New York, and Albany. These grievances, he says, were referred to the international President for adjustment, but he was unable to secure a conference with the American Bridge Company officials.

"After consulting the international Executive Board," President Buchanan concludes, "I have issued an order for a general strike."

President Buchanan declined to commit himself concerning the possibility of other trades unions becoming involved. It is believed here, however, that all building trades in cities where the strike is on will be affected.

"It has come to the stage where we must either quit the business or fight," Mr. Buchanan said in an interview. "It is absolutely untrue that the strike was ordered on account of the Hoisting Engineers' Union. While it is true that the lockout of engineers affected us in New York, there had been no strike of the Bridgemen's Union in that city."

According to reports received to-day by President Buchanan there are 1,500 men idle in New York, 1,000 in Pittsburg, 200 in Marietta, near Wheeling; 100 in Toledo, 300 in Albany, and 200 in Philadelphia. Reports are yet to be received from Harrisburg, Penn.; Buffalo, Syracuse, and other points in the United States and Canada.

The strike of the iron workers here and in other cities against the American Bridge Company was as great a mystery as ever yesterday, according to the officials of the company. It was a matter of guesswork to them, they said, whether the strike in this city was in sympathy with the men who went out in Pittsburg or with the portable hoisting engineers who went on strike here against the company.

J. J. Johnson, Secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, is in this city. He said that nothing would be done in extending the strike or settling it until the President of the American Bridge Company, who is now in Baltimore, returns to this city.

AUTOMOBILES DURING STRIKE.

Plan of Labor Men to Relieve Traffic When Street Railways Are Tied Up.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 7.—Chairman Dillsworth of the National Board of the Street Railway Employes' organization came here to-day on business in connection with the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company.

Mr. Dillsworth said that at a conference between Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; President Mahon of the Street Railway Employes of America, and himself the idea of forming a stock company to operate automobiles during railway strikes was discussed. If the plan were carried out, Mr. Dillsworth said, thirty automobiles would be sent to this city to be operated by strikers for passenger service.

Mr. Dillsworth also intimated that at the conference the possibility of a general strike of street railway employes of the country was discussed.

ELEVATED EMPLOYES' UNION.

Grievances May Be Submitted After Completion of Organization.

Herman Robinson, who, with the officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, has been organizing the guards and conductors on the elevated railroads, said yesterday that he was completing the work of organization, expecting to have all the men enrolled in a day or two.

Assistant Superintendent Grape said yesterday concerning the taking on of more men, that the railroad company had not advertised for men and had not departed from its usual rule. He said that the company had not been informed of any grievances on the part of the employes and was not preparing for a possible strike.

It is believed that after the completion of the organization of conductors and guards demands will be prepared and a Grievance Committee sent to the officials of the company. When a strike on the Manhattan Railway Company's lines was threatened recently the motormen, nearly all of whom belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, were able to induce the company to sign an agreement which provided better conditions. The guards and conductors had a verbal agreement. They accepted the conditions at the time, but they have become dissatisfied.

"We will simply ask for better conditions and security against low wages," a guard said yesterday. "With a union behind us we will have much more confidence."

President Mahon left New York for the West last evening. Organizer Robinson will keep in communication with him.

NO CHANGE ON THE WABASH.

Chairman of the General Committee of the Conductors' Union Favors United Action.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—"We are working on the answer to the injunction," said Judge Irwin, chief counsel for the Wabash employes, to-day.

"We are waiting on the answer to the injunction," said President Ramsey of the Wabash. This describes the situation in the present difficulty between the grievance committees of the firemen and trainmen employed and the Wabash Railroad.

John Hopkins, Chairman of the General Committee, Order of Railway Conductors, made a statement to-day on the conditions on the Wabash system.

"The real grievance is not a case of wages," he said. "A violation of the old schedule is one of the causes of complaint. This is done by the company putting on preferred runs with regular crews that get a monthly salary. This cuts the pay for firemen from 2 cents a mile to about 1¼ cents, conductors from 3 cents to 2 cents, while engineers and firemen receive the same for working on these trains as for any other freight train.

"But this is the straw that broke the camel's back: Not satisfied with all this for nothing, they put two engines on and make them haul a dead freight train outside of the high gates, and now they wonder what we are kicking about.

"After we work like slaves all Winter in all kinds of weather without rest, often for sixty hours at a stretch, we are told we have nothing to complain of. In the Spring when navigation opens up and business drops off, these preferred crews, with the big engines and double-headers, can handle about half of that business and the rest of us can eat dried snowballs or wait until nice, cold, stormy Winter comes around again, with its sleet and ice on the running boards on top of the cars.

"The Adams injunction even takes away the right to quit the company's service, and if made permanent they can hold men as bonded slaves. Now I, for one, an Order of Railway Conductors man, and one who voted against a strike, believe in upholding the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to the last ditch."

President Ramsey said to-night: "I do not wish to discuss the matter other than to say the alleged grievances mentioned by Chairman Hopkins were not referred to or brought up by the committees in their meetings with the Wabash officials. The trouble with Mr. Hopkins is that he is not on a 'preferred run,' a position they are all after. These runs are part meat and high-class freight trains, which practically make passenger-train time."

TRAINMEN'S DEMANDS GRANTED

Union Pacific the First Road to Sign New Scale—Substantial Increase in Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 7.—The Union Pacific Railroad to-day effected a settlement with its conductors and trainmen, granting the full demands of the men and being the first road to sign the new scale presented to all Western railroads in December without threats of a strike from the men.

After presenting their demands, the Union Pacific committee waited results after the Santa Fé settlement. Then they asked President Burt for a conference, which they secured. The conferences have occurred each day for the past week, and the new scale was signed this afternoon.

The freight men secure 15 per cent. increase, while the passenger men secure 12 per cent. increase. Both sides are pleased at the result.

WILL NOT MEET LABOR LEADERS.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Officials Decline to Discuss Grievances with Any Except Employes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—It was said to-night that an important meeting will be held next Monday by the grievance committees representing the employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, together with Valentine Fitzpatrick, Third Vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and W. C. Wilkins, Second Senior Conductor of the Order of Conductors, at which will be read to the committees the reply sent late to-day by the officials of the railroad to the request that Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Wilkins be permitted to meet in joint conference with the committees of the employes and the railroad's officials.

On authority of President John M. Hall of the railroad it is learned that the company declines to meet the grand officers because they are not employes of the railroad, and also again declines to meet with any joint committees of the employes.

The grievance committees have thus far declined to make any public statement, and the grand officers say they will wait to learn what action the Grievance Committees will take on Monday.

There is unofficial talk about the possibility of a strike, but that can be ordered by the employes only after a poll has been taken. The company's officials say they are confident that no strike will be ordered.

O'REILLY HAS A DOUBLE.

Man Who Resembles Him Causes Much Worry to Policemen and Proprietors of Tenderloin Resorts.

Police Captain Miles O'Reilly has a double. The fact was first found out late Friday night, while Capt. O'Reilly was at home with his family, and the double was walking about causing consternation among the policemen and resort proprietors in the Tenderloin district.

During the past week it has been noticeable that policemen on the street have been attempting to look in both directions at once, to see if they could spot a rather short, bent man, with white hair and whiskers, and wearing a slouch hat pulled over his eyes, who seems to haunt the posts of almost every policeman in the Tenderloin. On several occasions the men have been seen to have a haunted look in their eyes, and upon being questioned, have complained that "the old man" hadn't left their posts that night.

Saloon proprietors have remarked that the Captain was becoming rather strenuous in his old age, walking about the streets during the greater part of the night and looking into barrooms from time to time, or walking into one of the notorious resorts.

On Friday night a policeman was slowly walking his post, when he turned about, and was met by a man whom he took to be the Captain. The policeman saluted, and the other returned the salute. Several times after that he met the same man, and each time gave and received the customary recognition.

Upon returning to the station house the policeman related his experience in passing Miles, and was informed that the Captain had not been in the station house at all that night. Other men coming in heard the tale, and then told of similar experiences.

Capt. O'Reilly, when told of his double, merely remarked, "Ain't that nice."

SMART WORK OF POLICEMEN.

Hurry Women and Children from a Burning House and Get All Tenants Out.

Thomas Fay and Martin Fay, brothers, are both policemen, the former being attached to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and the latter to the Eighty-eighth Street Station. They were leaving their home at 879 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, at 6:30 last evening, when a boy stopped them.

"There's a fire just around the corner!" he said when he could catch his breath.

The policemen followed the boy's direction and found huge clouds of smoke pouring out of the front portion of the five-story double flat house, 1 Beekman Avenue. While Martin ran to the nearest fire-alarm box, Thomas entered the burning building. Policeman James Stephenson of the Alexander Avenue Station also arrived about that time.

Two flights up the two men found Mrs. Charles Langdon and her four children, ranging from two to nine years. The woman seemed panic-stricken, and apparently unable to decide what to do. The children were crying. The policemen first got this family out safely, and then found that Mrs. John Griffith, who with her eight-months-old child was trying to get out of her flat on the third floor by means of the fire escape, was also in danger. The policemen also rescued her. Others in the house were helped to safety, and everybody was out of the building when the firemen arrived.

The blaze started in the flat of Mrs. Meekowitz, on the first floor. A curtain is believed to have been blown against a gas jet by the wind. There were in all fifteen families in the building. The damage was confined to the first and second floors, and is about $1,500 in extent.

MAY NOT ACT ON CRUM.

Southern Senators Aroused, but the President is Determined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Speculation is busy with the question what the Senate Committee on Commerce will do with the nomination of W. A. Crum to be Collector of the Port of Charleston. The present outlook is that the committee will take no action on Crum's nomination. If it does not, the President will probably make Crum a recess appointee and let him fill the office until Congress meets in December.

The usual custom, where two different Senates have had a chance to confirm a nomination and have not done so, is for the President to give it up and appoint some one else. Mr. Roosevelt, however, seems determined to depart from this custom, and it is said that if the Senate fails now to confirm Crum he will not only designate the colored doctor as a recess appointee, but will send his name in a third time next December.

The President's persistency seems to have had the effect of making the Southern Senators more determined. They intend to defeat the nomination, if possible. Mr. Tillman, who was decidedly lukewarm on the Crum question two months ago, is stirred up now, and says he will fight the nomination to a finish.

ANGRY COMMUTER'S SUIT

Wants Damages Because Tardy Trains Made Him Late for Dinner.

Seeks to Recover $100 from the Erie Road for Alleged Failure to Furnish Expeditious Transportation.

Because the Erie Railroad delayed his homecoming on several nights in December, and prevented him from having his dinner at the accustomed time, George A. Miller, an attorney of 54 Wall Street and a member of the firm of Carter & Ledyard, has brought a Supreme Court action against the corporation, demanding monetary damages to the extent of $100. By the action Mr. Miller, himself a commuter of several years' standing, says he desires to spread before the world the manner in which soulless railroads conduct their commutation accommodations.

Mr. Miller announces himself as the attorney in person in the action, papers in which have just been served on the road. For twenty-eight years he has been a practicing attorney before the bar of this county, and he also is a professor of law at the New York University. His home is in Montclair, N. J. In his action Mr. Miller declares that the Erie Railroad Company owns the stock, and leases and operates the New York and Greenwood Lake Railway, running from Jersey City to Greenwood Lake, through Montclair. He says the company announces all its trains as connecting with the Chambers Street Ferry from New York at the Pavonia station in Jersey City, and that the distance to Montclair from Pavonia station is but thirteen miles.

The Erie Railroad, on Dec. 1 of last year, he says, announced its time table for the month as including nine or ten daily trains between Montclair and the Chambers Street Ferry, the times ranging from 5:30 and from 4 to 8 P. M. running out to Montclair, and from 4 to 8 P. M. running out of Montclair. He says there are nine way stations between Jersey City and Montclair, but that all the trains do not usually stop at all of them, and that the running time, as announced from New York to Montclair, is between forty-five and fifty minutes.

Mr. Miller purchased a commutation ticket on Dec. 1, paying $3.50 and it entitled him to sixty rides. In his words he was also entitled to be "furnished with facilities for safe, comfortable, and expeditious transportation generally, according to the advertisements and published time tables of the company." It is upon the alleged failure to carry out this agreement that he sues. He declares that on the nights of Dec. 8, 9, 11, and 15 the trains leaving New York at 6:23 P. M., and on which he rode on those days, did not reach Montclair until nearly 8 P. M., although due there nearly an hour earlier.

On Dec. 20 he says the trains leaving here at 5:23 did not arrive until 6:35, several minutes behind its scheduled time. On all the other days of the month, he asserts, the trains on which he rode were from ten to twenty minutes late.

"By reason of the failure of the said defendant to perform its agreements," he declares, "the plaintiff suffered annoyance, inconvenience, and excessive fatigue; was deprived of necessary rest and leisure, of the comfort and society of his family, that his necessary meals were delayed and their quality impaired, all to the damage of $100."

Mr. Miller declares he is determined to press this action to a trial and says the "army of commuters" of this city is vitally interested in the result.

THE VESUVIUS TO BE SOLD.

Government to Get Rid of the Dynamite Cruiser—The Case of the Manila.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius will be sold in all probability soon. To repair the Vesuvius, it is said $50,000 would be required, while to remove her pneumatic dynamite guns, and the making of other alterations necessary to equip her as a dispatch boat, would require an expenditure of $90,000, both of which sums in the opinion of the Navy Department are greatly in excess of what would be justifiable under the circumstances.

The going of the Vesuvius will remove from the roster of ships in the American Navy one of the most unique failures in modern naval history. The project of firing dynamite from pneumatic guns has long since been proved a failure, and there are other things in connection with this queer craft, too, almost as much to her detriment as the dynamite equipment.

Another vessel now in the navy, and to which is attached much sentiment owing to the fact that she is one of the ships captured by Commodore, now Admiral, Dewey in the battle of Manila is likely to go under the hammer. This ship is the old iron merchant craft, Manila. The Manila last Fall arrived at San Francisco in a disabled condition. A board of survey was appointed to look the old ship over, and their report was to the effect that to put her in good trim would require an outlay of about $150,000, while even then, owing to her design, she would not be a very desirable addition to the navy.

To transform her into a receiving ship, $100,000 was the estimated cost, and since she can only accommodate a small number of men, that was also considered undesirable. The result is that the Government has decided that the vessel is unfit for repairs and that it is not to its interest to retain her in the service.

However, owing to the sentiment attached to the Manila, the department decided to submit the matter to Congress, which could give effect to the sentiment by joint resolution or otherwise. Congress did not take any action on the matter, though, and now the Secretary of the Navy can do what he thinks is best for the service in the matter.

LEGAL NOTES.

WAGE COUPONS.—Edward M. Knox, the hat manufacturer, has a custom in his factory by which his employes accept certain coupons, representing the value of work performed. The coupons are payable at the factory office on certain dates. Joseph Sabo, a hatmaker in the factory, received $10 worth of the coupons, but he either lost or had them stolen from him before presenting them for payment. He treated them as lost, and made no claim for the amount they represented until about seven months had elapsed, when, at the request of the factory's "shop committee," he assigned his claim to William Clayton, who brought suit against Mr. Knox in the Municipal Court. A judgment of that court in the plaintiff's favor has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Justice Woodward, for the appellate tribunal, after saying that it would hardly be suggested that, if Mr. Knox had paid Sabo the money, instead of giving him the coupons, there would be any liability upon his losing the money, continues: "As the coupons represented money, and were payable to any one who presented them, it would be a harsh rule to say that the defendant, who may have paid these very coupons, could be called upon to make good the loss, and especially when the person to whom they were given had remained passive for a period of seven months, without giving the defendant any notice of the loss, so that he might take steps to protect himself." Justice Woodward also calls attention to the fact that it was shown that Sabo had been given coupons in excess of his earnings, which more than compensated him for his loss.

IDENTITY OF A DEFENDANT.—After Jacob Meuer had obtained a judgment by default in an action on a promissory note against Sam Bardler and Zachariah K. Berlin, "the name Zachariah being fictitious, real first name being unknown to plaintiff," a person named Zax K. Berlin moved for vacation and cancellation of the judgment upon his averment "that he was the defendant above named, that he was never served with a summons herein, or authorized any one to appear for him." The court denied the motion on the ground that it did not satisfactorily appear that the applicant was the defendant. The Appellate Division, on appeal, takes the same view. Justice Jenks, for the court, said in part: "It does not appear that there was any judgment entered against Zax K. Berlin. The judgment is against a Berlin named as Zachariah, which name is fictitious. It does not appear that the plaintiff has moved in any way to enforce his judgment against the affiant Zax K. Berlin. A judgment against Zachariah (fictitious) or against Zachariah would not warrant proceedings against the property of Zax."

Dr. Jacobi's Lecture Postponed.

The Charity Organization Society announces that the lecture on "Tuberculosis and Children," which was to have been delivered by Dr. A. Jacobi to-morrow, has been postponed to Monday, March 16.

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LOCAL WRESTLERS WON

A. A. U. Championship Bouts at New Polo Athletic Association.

G. Mehnert of Newark Turn Verein Was the Only Visitor to Win National Honors.

The athletes of this city captured all the National wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union with one exception last night in the gymnasium of the New Polo Athletic Association, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Of last year's champions I. Niflot of the Pastime A. C. and George Mehnert of the Newark National Turn Verein were the only ones to retain their titles. Schumacker, the 158-pound champion, was beaten in a preliminary bout last night. W. Karl was too heavy to defend his title in the 105-pound class, and he was beaten in the 115-pound class. J. Cooke and N. Nelson, both Pastime A. C. athletes and last year's champions in the 135 and 145-pound classes, were not among the entries this year.

Two of the championship bouts had to go to the referee for decision after extra periods of six and three minutes, which made fifteen minutes in all. The first of these was in the 135-pound division, and the contestants were B. Bradshaw of the Boys' Club and Arthur J. Mitchell of the St. George Athletic Club. In the first two periods of six minutes each the men wrestled evenly. Bradshaw won by aggressiveness in the last period of three minutes.

J. Niflot and A. Karl, Pastime Athletic Club men, furnished the second extra period bout. Karl was the stronger man, but Niflot was much more scientific. While he had much the better of the first period, he was unable to throw his man, and the referee, under the rules, had to order the two extra periods. Niflot got the decision.

Robert Curry won the championship of the 105 class in seventeen seconds. William Beekman of the New West Side Athletic Club beat J. Mellinger of the St. George Athletic Club in the 158-pound championship bout. Mehnert retained his title as the 115-pound champion by beating William Hagney, while M. R. Yokel secured the 145-pound championship in 3:15. Summary:

105-Pound Class.—Gus Bauers, National Turn Verein, beat Leon Masters, Pastime A. C. Time—1:28. Robert Curry, St. George A. C., beat John Hein, Boys' Club. Time—5:10.
Final.—Robert Curry, St. George A. C., beat Gus Bauers, National Turn Verein. Time—0:17.
115-Pound Class.—George Mehnert, National Turn Verein, beat William Nelson, St. George A. C. Time—9:00. William Hagney, National Turn Verein, beat D. Gersel, National A. C. Time—0:32. W. Garlosa, Paul Kelly A. C., beat W. Karl, Pastime A. C. Time—2:15. Otto Miller, New York, beat William Linden, Young People's A. C. Time—2:19. William Hagney, National Turn Verein, beat Otto Miller, New York. Time—5:00. George Mehnert, National Turn Verein, beat W. Garlosa, Paul Kelly A. C. Time—0:17.
Final.—G. Mehnert, National T. V., beat William Hagney, National T. V. Time—3:35.
125-Pound Class.—Joseph Renkel, St. George A. C., beat Leonard Burkhardt, Young People's A. C. Time—0:48. J. Niflot, Pastime A. C., beat August Wester, National T. V. Time—8:00. Joseph Renkel, St. George A. C., beat J. N. Wernz, West Side Y. M. C. A. Time—0:31. A. Karl, Pastime A. C., beat J. Baier, New West Side A. C. Time—6:00. J. Niflot, Pastime A. C., beat Joseph Renkel, St. George A. C. Time—8:00.
Final.—J. Niflot, Pastime A. C., beat A. Karl, Pastime A. C. Time—15:00.
135-Pound Class.—B. Bradshaw, Boys' Club, beat J. Horn, Boys' Club. Time—1:55. Henry J. Spanger, National T. V., beat J. Sabino, German-American A. C. Time—0:00. Arthur J. Mitchell, St. George A. C., beat C. Noll, Mott Haven A. C. Time—6:00. B. Bradshaw, Boys' Club, beat Henry J. Spanger, National T. V. Time—9:00.
Final.—B. Bradshaw, Boys' Club, beat Arthur J. Mitchell, St. George A. C. Time—15:00.
145-Pound Class.—M. R. Yokel, Pastime A. C., beat Henry J. Spanger, National T. V. Time—6:00. F. Wolken, Boys' Club, beat A. Ressler, New York. Time—6:00. Albert Zeikel, National T. V., defeated W. Litigen, New York. Time—0:34. John King, National T. V., beat R. Wolken, Boys' Club. Time—1:08. M. R. Yokel, Pastime A. C., beat Albert Yerkel, National T. V. Time—9:00.
Final.—M. R. Yokel, Pastime A. C., beat John Krug, National T. V. Time—3:15.
158-Pound Class.—J. Mellinger, St. Bartholomew A. C., beat Charles Mayer, St. George A. C. Time—6:00. William Beekman, New West Side A. C., beat Otto Glackner, German-American A. C. Time—5:00. William Schaefer, Jr., National T. V., beat Charles Erickson, Norwegian T. S. Time—4:02. J. Reiss, New West Side A. C., beat M. R. Yokel, Pastime A. C. Time—1:02. J. Mellinger, St. Bartholomew A. C., beat J. Reiss, New West Side A. C. Time—3:28. William Beekman, New West Side A. C., beat William Schaefer, Jr., National T. V. Time—2:56.
Final.—William Beekman, New West Side A. C., beat J. Mellinger, St. Bartholomew A. C. Time—3:53.

DEVERY'S FIGHT FOR POWER.

Arguments in Appeal Taken by the Tammany Leaders Who Seek to Bar Him from Executive Committee.

William S. Devery's fight to take his place in the inner councils of Tammany Hall, as the result of his victory at the polls last November, has progressed as far as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, where the case was argued yesterday on the appeal taken by the Tammany leaders. The case in question is that of the People ex rel. Peter J. Garvey, respondent, against the Democratic General Committee and others, appellants. The court now has the case for action.

It is by this action that Devery has been fighting to have his members of the General Committee declared regular and entitled to their seats, which would mean his own election by the general committeemen to be a member of the Executive Committee. When his men were barred out by the action of the Tammany leaders on Dec. 30, when the Executive Committee was organized, Devery took the matter before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court and secured a peremptory writ of mandamus against J. Sergeant Cram and John T. Oakley, compelling the recognition of the "Big Chief" as the Tammany leader in the Ninth District. It was from this action the Tammany organization appealed, and this was argued before the Appellate Division.

Max D. Steuer, in arguing for the appellants, contended that Garvey and his associates declared the Ninth Assembly District was not permitted to name a member of the Executive Committee, a right which they declared they had under the rules of the General Committee. They assert they did select such a member, recognition of whom was refused. Mr. Steuer held that as yet nothing had appeared showing who had been selected by the members of the General Committee, and not until the person so selected should present himself at the Executive Committee and have some rights refused him could any claim be made that rights had been violated. The Tammany leaders set up the allegation that they had no notice from Garvey that he and his colleagues had agreed upon a representative for the Executive Committee.

Devery's attorneys, arguing for Garvey, were Abram I. Elkus and Joseph M. Proskauer. They contended Garvey and his associates, by filing with the General Committee the notice of their election, became absolutely entitled to their seats as a matter of right, with every privilege pertaining to their office, and hence to their representation on the Executive Committee.

Originally there were two actions, one to compel the recognition of the Devery members of the General Committee and the second to compel the recognition of the selection for the Executive Committee. The Tammany leaders have since abandoned their fight to keep out the General Committee members, and are confining their contest to Devery, to whom they object as a member of the Executive Committee.

SENATOR CARMACK IN TOWN.

He Thinks Treaties Will Pass—Any Republican of Prominence Can Get 1904 Southern Delegates, He Believes.

"I reckon so," was the answer made by Senator Carmack of Tennessee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night when asked whether the Cuban and Panama treaties would be passed at the special session of the Senate.

Questioned regarding his opinion whether President Roosevelt could secure the delegates to the Republican National Convention from the Southern States, he said:

"It is my belief that any Republican of prominence who will put up a good fight in the South can get all of the delegates, regardless of what Mr. Roosevelt may do."

THE FREDERICK STATUE.

President Roosevelt Approves Postponement of Arrival of Kaiser's Gift.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Roosevelt has addressed to Baron Sternburg, the German Minister, a reply to the suggestion recently made at the instance of Emperor William, that the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great, which is to be erected in the grounds of the new Army War College, be postponed until 1904.

The President has approved the suggestion and informed his Majesty, through the Minister, that it will be entirely convenient to the Washington Government to receive the statue next year instead of this Summer, as had been originally intended. It is probable that the unveiling of the statue will occur shortly before the opening of the St. Louis Exposition, and that the commission, which will be composed of descendants of men who served with Gen. Washington, shall go from here to St. Louis to attend the opening exercises there.

Luncheon to Sir Frederick Borden.

A luncheon to Sir Frederick W. Borden was given yesterday at noon at the Lawyers' Club, in the Equitable Building, by George H. Munroe of Munroe & Munroe of this city and Montreal. Sir Frederick W. Borden resides at Toronto, and is the Minister of Militia of the Canadian Cabinet.

He was accompanied by Dr. W. E. Deeks of Montreal, one of the officials in the Medical Department of the Canadian Military Service. Among the guests were J. N. Greenshields of Montreal, A. G. Lomis, A. B. Leach, E. Waugh, Edward Hatch, Willard R. Green, George Drakely, H. R. Steel, and Andrew Clough of New York.

Barnard Has One Woman Professor.

Although Barnard is a college exclusively for women students, there is only one woman professor in the institution, Miss Margaret E. Maltby, who was appointed last week to the position of Adjunct Professor of Physics. Miss Maltby is the second woman ever appointed to a professorship in Barnard.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

George A. Detchemendy, late Captain, Twenty-second Infantry, is requested to report to Major General Samuel B. M. Young, President of the Army Retiring Board in Washington, for examination and inquiry as to whether at the date of his resignation he was incapacitated as the result of an incident of service, and whether said resignation should have been accepted as valid.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, Commissary, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge temporarily of the Quartermaster's Office at New Orleans, to relieve Capt. Clyde E. V. Hunt, Quartermaster, who will sail about April 15 for the Philippine Islands, and report for assignment to duty.

Capt. Amos H. Martin will repair to Washington and report to the Quartermaster General for instructions, and sail for the Philippine Islands, and report for duty.

Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. John P. Storey, Artillery Corps, President of the Examining Board at Fort Monroe, for examination.

Capt. Charles W. Foster, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Camille C. C. Carr, Fourth Cavalry, President of the Examining Board at Fort Riley.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Artillery Corps, Quartermaster, will report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for consultation on official business.

Assignments of officers recently promoted:

Cols. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Albert L. Myer, Seventeenth Infantry.

Lieut. Cols. Cornelius Gardener, Twenty-first Infantry; Alfred Reynolds, Eleventh Infantry.

Major William Black, Thirteenth Infantry.

Second Lieuts. Nicholas W. Campagnoli, First Infantry, to Company C; Albert B. Hatfield, Eighteenth Infantry, Company E; Converse H. Lewis, Twenty-third Infantry, Company K; Thomas C. Musgrave, Eighteenth Infantry, Company M; Joseph O. Mashbourne, Sixth Infantry, Company D.

Navy.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield is detached from command of the United States European squadron March 30, and ordered home to be retired March 30.

Ensign E. N. Marbie is detached from the Wheeling, and ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster D. Potter is detached from the Hancock, and ordered to the Illinois.

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Just Ready for a Great Opening when an unfortunate fire destroyed the two upper floors of our building.

While our stock suffered little or no damage you would not buy our goods as perfect. We agree with you, and as we have obtained a good settlement from the insurance companies we will offer our entire stock

At a Great Sacrifice.

It is impossible to go into details. Everything has been reduced, and we can satisfy your every want in outer wearing apparel

Please Note.—Our workroom is not as yet in order, therefore we cannot make alterations on newly purchased goods.

No goods will be sent C. O. D., nor will we refund or exchange during this sale.

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Youths' Imperials and Four-in-Hands..... 50c. & 98c

Babies' Light Weight Jerseys, button on both shoulders, in white, light blue, scarlet and navy; sizes 2 to 8 years..... $1.65

Boys' and Girls' Pajamettes of fancy Madras in dainty colorings; sizes 2 to 8 years..... 75c

Boys' Negligee Separate Blouses of fancy Cheviot, with or without collar; sizes 6 to 14 years..... 75c

Children's Rompers of blue Chambray, divided skirt; yoke effect; very serviceable; sizes 6 months to 8 years..... 75c

Boys' Bath Robes of fancy striped Flannelette, in pink and blue effects; sizes 2 to 10 years..... $1.75

Boys' Negligee Shirts of Madras, Percales, plain and pleated bosoms..... 98c. to $2.00

Misses' Neckwear. Bishop Stocks, plain and fancy colors, of linen, lawn and Oxford cloth, embroidered and hemstitched, 50c. & 69c
Lawn Turn Over Collars with stocks..... 25c
Sets of Collars and Cuffs, in pretty colorings..... 50c

Plauen Lierre Lace Collars, handsome patterns, new shapes, adds a finish to jackets and dresses..... $1.35, $1.90, $2.85 & $4.50

Misses' Knit Golf Jackets, blouse effect, button front, in scarlet, white, navy and gray..... $5.25

60-62 West 23d Street.

[illegible]LETICS IN THE NAVY

[illegible] Department Ready to Furnish Equipment to All Vessels.

Trophies Will Be Given for Rowing, Sailing, Football, Baseball and Fencing—Officers Favor the Plan.

The Navy Department at Washington, through the Bureau of Equipment, has by a special order dated Feb. 26 last, notified the commanders of all vessels in commission that the department stands ready, and is anxious, to furnish complete athletic equipments to the various vessels in the active service. Those vessels that desire the outfits can secure the equipment immediately by communicating with the department at Washington.

The equipment offered to the men of the navy includes everything from a boxing glove to a complete baseball uniform. Besides the articles of equipment the department also informs the "jackies" that it stands ready to furnish to their respective ships suitable trophies to be competed for by the men in games of baseball, football, fencing, rowing, and broadswords.

The equipment allowed, and as prescribed in the special order, consists of baseballs and bats, catchers' mits, masks, and protectors; double striking bags, boxing gloves, footballs, belts and stockings, football trousers, broadswords, broadsword gloves, fencing foils and masks. In regard to the baseball uniforms the order states that on the application of the commanding officer of the vessel desiring the equipment the vessel will be supplied with ten baseball suits, the suits to consist of cap, shirt (with name of warship on breast,) trousers, and stockings. The trophies, which are to be neatly mounted and arranged so that proper and necessary inscriptions can be engraved upon them yearly, will be furnished at the request of the squadron commanders. These trophies are:

For vessels having complements of three hundred men or over—Rowing, a gilded rooster; sailing, a small model of a navy cutter under sail; baseball, a blue and gold banner; football, a gilded wooden football; fencing, crossed broadswords.

For vessels having complements of less than one hundred men: Rowing, a silver rooster; sailing, a small model of a navy whaleboat under sail; baseball, a red and gold banner; football, a silver plated wooden football; fencing, crossed broadswords.

In explanation of the great interest that the Navy Department is taking in the support of athletics among the enlisted men of the navy, an officer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard said:

"It has long been a matter of comment in the service that the men who are on ships where athletics are most encouraged are in every way more efficient than those on vessels where little or no attention is paid to healthy sports, such as those enumerated in the order recently issued. To-day it is a fact that every naval officer in the world is aware that when it comes to athletic prowess the men on the ships of the American Navy are in physique and intelligence the superior of any similar body in the world, and this gratifying condition is due to a great extent to the encouragement of athletics by the officers of the American Navy. Take the Brooklyn for instance, which did such excellent work at Santiago.

"At that time there was not a ship in the navy that had a more athletic complement of men. Then take the Illinois, late of the European squadron, but now of the home fleet. Where can you find a finer body of men than her crew, a crew that is remarkably proficient in rowing, sailing, and the various other branches of sport, which the department is now paying extra attention to. Then there is the little Nashville, also of the European station. Everybody remembers her sailing crews ran away with everything last year in the other squadrons in European waters.

"This shows that there is no better way to make a good sailor and at the same time a loyal and true man to ship and country, than these athletic contests. They give the 'jackie' a certain pride in ship and squadron that otherwise he would not acquire, and when a man gets that fondness for his vessel that comes from victory hard won, whether in engagements in times of war, or athletic contests in times of peace, that man is bound to be a better man in every way as a result of those contests."

Admiral Dewey and Admiral Evans are perhaps as enthusiastic supporters of sport as are to be found in the navy. As an example of the interest the present commander in Asiatic waters (Evans) takes in athletics it is only necessary to refer to recent articles on the enthusiasm that now reigns supreme in Manila over the contests for baseball and field championships now being waged by various army and navy teams in that city.

The conditions governing the annual competition for trophies as outlined by the Navy Department will be determined each year by a board of officers appointed for that purpose by the Commanders in Chief of the various stations.

A CHANCE FOR SWIMMERS.

Cleveland Sportsmen's Show Arranges for Games and Water Polo Contests.

[illegible] A. Wenck of the New York Athletic [illegible] left for Cleveland last night, where he [illegible] to have charge of the aquatic features of the Sportsmen's Show, which is to be held in that city under the auspices of the International Forest, Fish, and Game Association from March 23 to April 4. There will be water polo, long and short swimming races. Many Eastern swimmers contemplate entering the contest because there has been so few open indoor events held this season that they do not feel that this chance can be allowed to go by. A schedule of the events follow:

March 23—60 yards open, 40 yards novice, water polo game, Toronto vs. Naval Reserves of Chicago. March 24—60 yards novice, 80 yards open, water polo, Pittsburg vs. Milwaukee. March 25—40 yards tub race, 100 yards handicap, water polo, losers of first and second games. March 26—40 yards candle race, 200 yards open, 160 yards relay race, (four men,) water polo, winners of first and second games. March 27—80 yards novice, 100 yards open, (scratch,) water polo, winner of third vs. loser of fourth. March 28—60 yards open, 200 yards handicap, 160 yards relay race, (four men,) water polo, winner of fifth game vs. New York Athletic Club. March 30—100 yards handicap, 300 yards open, 160 yards relay, Armour Institute vs. University School; water polo, Armour Institute vs. University School. March 31—100 yards open, 300 yards handicap, water polo, University of Chicago vs. University of Wisconsin.

April 1—60 yards novice, 40 yards tub race, 220 yards Amateur Athletic Union American championship, water polo, University School vs. Pennsylvania. April 2—60 yards open, 40 yards candle race, 440 yards American Amateur Athletic Union championship, water polo, winner of first vs. Yale. April 3—40 yards novice, 100 yards handicap, 160 yards relay for colleges, 880 yards American Amateur Athletic Union championship, water polo, losers of first and second games. April 4—220 yards handicap, 100 yards and mile championships, Amateur Athletic Union, water polo, winner of third vs. Columbia.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Telamon's victory in the Oakland Handicap, worth [illegible] to the winner, to-day strengthened the case against Buchanan, the jockey, whose suspension was due to the horse's poor showing. Lindsey rode him, and, though he outclassed his field, restrained him for the first half mile, sent him to the front on the stretch turn, and won easily at the end. Coupled with Major Tenny Telamon was a decided favorite in the betting. Redan, Thane, and Arachne were the other winning favorites. Jockey [illegible] was so badly hurt by Watkins Overton's fall in the sixth race that he was removed to the hospital in an unconscious and critical condition. Senator Bush was so badly injured during a gallop this morning that it was deemed best to destroy him. Weather fair; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Choice, 108 pounds, (Winkfield,) 6 to 1, won; Hucena, [illegible] 3 to 5, second; Ellis Dillon, 101, (Munro,) [illegible] to 1, third. Time—1:51. Rastus, Chorus [illegible], Regent, Inspector Stao, Polly Bixby, [illegible] and Anti-Trust also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. [illegible] pounds, (Winkfield,) 9 to 5, won; [illegible], 108, (Munro,) 10 to 1, second; [illegible], 106, (O'Neil,) 60 to 1, third. Time [illegible]. Henry of Franstamar, Rock Ford, [illegible], Film, Donnie Belle, Cinch, John, and [illegible] also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and three-eighths; selling. [illegible], 98 pounds, (Fuller,) 9 to 2, won; [illegible], (Gannon,) 6 to 1, second; Ruby Ray, [illegible] 5 to 1, third. Time—2:24. The [illegible], Peat, Wanderlin, and False Lead [illegible].

FOURTH RACE.—The Oakland Handicap; one mile and a quarter. Telamon, 107 pounds, [illegible] 8 to 5, won; Marshal Neil, 102, (Gannon,) [illegible] second; St. Tammany, 105, (Davisson,) [illegible] third. Time—2:18 2-5. Bon Chance, Jessie Jarboe, Major Tenny, Major Mansir, Erne, and Warranted also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Barkelmore, 102 pounds, (Davisson,) 8 to 1, won; Mrs. Frank Foster, (Odom,) 7 to 10, second; Orpheum, 93, (Lindsey,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Right and True, Goodman, Pirate, Lady Winkle, and Sebinal also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Thane, 101 pounds, (Fuller,) 3 to 5 won; Stratton II., 102, (Otis,) 10 to 1, second; Jove, 90, (Davisson,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Moderator, Star Cason, and Emir also ran. Watkins Overton fell at the quarter and Don Ernesto threw his rider.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Arachne, 110 pounds, (Hicks,) 4 to 5, won; Sister Kate II., 102, (A. Hall,) 25 to 1, second; Peter Duryea, 111, (McJoynt,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:19 4-5. Lord Neville, Velasquez, Prestonian, The Caxton, and Aline S. also ran.

WRESTLER'S NECK BROKEN.

George Cooper, thirty-one years of age, died in his home at 210 Java Street, Greenpoint, yesterday morning, from the effects of a fall while wrestling with Frank Wagner of 145 Java Street, Greenpoint, in the clubrooms of the Turn Verein Athletic Club at Driggs Avenue and Humboldt Street, on Friday evening. It was a friendly wrestling bout and was witnessed by only a few of the members.

Some of those who saw the bout say that the wrestler slipped and fell, while others declare that he was lifted off the floor by his opponent and thrown backward over a shoulder to the floor. He became unconscious and Dr. Simpson expressed the belief that the man was suffering from a partial paralysis, due to the shock of the fall. He was taken to his home, and he died without regaining consciousness.

Dr. Wuest, Coroners' physician, performed an autopsy on the body and reported that death resulted from a broken neck. Frank Wagner, who is a mineral water manufacturer, was arrested on a charge of homicide. He was released by Magistrate O'Reilly under $1,000 bail.

DE WITT CLINTON GAMES.

J. Danaher was the principal performer at the sixth annual games of the De Witt Clinton High School Athletic Association, which were held in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, last night, twice covering 60 yards from scratch in 0:06 4-5, and equaling the interscholastic indoor record. The summary follows:

60-Yard Dash—Final heat won by J. Danaher; H. Barnett, second; A. Monaghan, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

880-Yard Run—Won by A. Whitaker; J. Weinberger, second; R. Adams, third. B. Linde finished second, but was disqualified. Time—2:21 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Junior—Final heat won by G. Cossenas; M. Meyer, second; P. Mitchell, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Running High Jump—Won by S. Thomassen, with 5 feet ¾ inch; W. Bogner, second, with 4 feet 10½ inches; F. Blandy, third, with 4 feet 8½ inches.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final heat won by J. Danaher, (scratch;) H. Barnett, (scratch,) second; P. O. O'Connor, (3 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Hurdle Race.—Final heat won by C. Finch; J. Kosak, second; N. Barnett, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

440-Yard Handicap.—Final heat won by C. Levy, (16 yards;) J. Sanders, (18 yards,) second; E. Manowitch, (15 yards,) third. Time—1:04.

220-Yard Handicap.—Final heat won by C. Davis, (9 yards;) A. Friedman, (9 yards,) second; E. Bopp, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:27 3-5.

One Lap Junior Race.—Final heat won by M. Meyer; E. Hoffman, second; J. Gaynor, third. Time—0:21 1-5.

Inter-Term Relay Race—Won by Eighth Term, Monaghan, Barnett, Danaher, and Gold; Seventh Term, second. Time—4:18 1-5.

440-Yard Run—Won by C. Zeimer; F. Durlacher, second; B. Levy, third. Time—0:59 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot—Won by Bernard Kraft, with 39 feet 10½ inches; V. Frank, with 35 feet 11 inches, second; W. Bogner, with 33 feet 11¼ inches, third.

220-Yard (Final)—Won by A. Monaghan; H. Barnett, second; R. Martocchi, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

Alumni Against Undergraduates.—Handicap Relay Race for Two-thirds of a Mile—Won by Undergraduates, (75 yards,) with Edelson, Simons, Whitaker, and Zeimer; Alumni, Veitch, of New York University, Cragin, A. Walz, and J. Walz of Columbia University.

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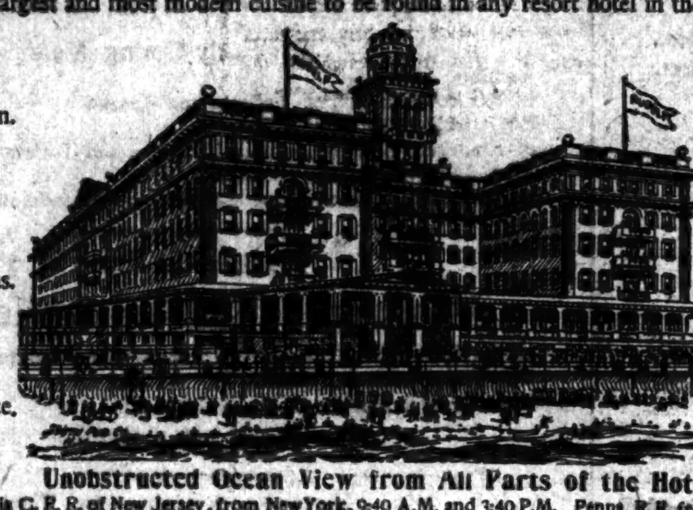

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Barbarossa, Mar. 19, 10 AM	Kurfuerst, Apr. 30, noon
Kurfuerst, Mar. 26, 10 AM	*Neckar.......May 7, 1 PM
*Neckar.....Apr. 2, 1 PM	Luise.........May 14, noon
Luise.......Apr. 9, 10 AM	Friedrich.....May 21, noon
Barbarossa, Apr. 23, 1 PM	Barbarossa, May 28, 11 AM

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GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
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*Lahn....Mar. 14, 9 AM	†Gera.......Apr. 18, 11 AM
†Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM	†Weimar.....May 2, 11 AM
K. Albert, Mar. 28, 3:30 PM	K. Albert....May 9, 3 PM
*Trave.....Apr. 4, 10 AM	Lahn.........May 16, 11 AM
P. Irene....Apr. 11, 4 PM	P. Irene.....May 23, 3 PM

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St. Paul, Mar. 18, 10 AM	St. Paul, Apr. 8, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland, Mar. 14, 10 AM	Kensington, Mar. 28, 10 AM
Vaderland, Mar. 21, 10 AM	Southwark, Apr. 4, 10 AM

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEAPOLIS	Mar. 9, [illegible] P. M.
MINNEHAHA	Mar. 14, [illegible] A. M.
MESABA	Mar. 21, [illegible] A. M.
MENOMINEE	Mar. 28, [illegible] A. M.
MINNETONKA	April 4, 10 A. M.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
6:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AN CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
[illegible timetable; Dining Car and Congressional Limited trains listed]
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "The Southern's Palm Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:10 P. M. week days. Mail, 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station) [illegible]
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible timetable]
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Agent.
3-4-1903.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. [illegible]
[illegible timetable: Buffalo Local, Mauch Chunk Express, Black Diamond Express, Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local, Wyoming Valley Express, Easton Local, Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Limited, The Buffalo Train]
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Broadway, and [illegible] Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:40 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:01.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:05 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 25 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, [illegible]
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Baths.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:30 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:45, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 29 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

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9:05 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
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Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

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(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: [illegible]
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
[illegible timetable]
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—[illegible]
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—[illegible]
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—[illegible]
ATLANTIC CITY—[illegible]
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—[illegible]
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—[illegible]
9TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—[illegible]
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—[illegible]
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Union Square West, [illegible] Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; [illegible] Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
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Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
[illegible timetable: Chicago, Pittsburg; Chicago, Columbus; Pittsburg, Cleveland; "Pittsburg Limited"; Cincinnati, St. Louis; Norfolk]
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
[illegible timetable: Washington, Balto. trains; "Royal Limited"]
*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

BLAMES TROLLEY ROAD FOR NEWARK DISASTER

Coroner's Jury Charges Officials with Gross Negligence.

Lackawanna System Held Responsible to a Degree—Board of Public Works and Police Department of the City Accused of Neglect.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 7.—The Coroner's jury impaneled to conduct an inquest into the Clifton Avenue grade crossing disaster of Feb. 19 last, returned a verdict at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, holding the North Jersey Street Railway Company chiefly responsible for the accident in that it failed to install proper safeguards at the crossing and neglected other necessary precautions.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company is also held responsible to a degree, while the Board of Public Works and the Police Department are also charged with neglect of duty.

The verdict follows:

"In the performance of our duty, as indicated by the charge of his Honor Chief Justice Gummere and C. W. Heilman, the Coroner, we submit the following as the result of our investigation:

"We find that Ernestine Miller, on the morning of Feb. 19, 1903, was a passenger on trolley car 291 of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, in the City of Newark.

"At the Clifton Avenue crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said car, in approaching on a comparatively steep decline, was not controlled by the motorman's brakes, broke through the railroad gates that had been lowered across the tracks, and came into collision with the passenger train on said steam railroad. The death of Ernestine Miller was caused by the collision.

"The terrible calamity that has brought sorrow to so many persons calls for more than ordinary investigation for the purpose of finding out clearly all the facts and fixing the responsibility. We have had before us many witnesses and voluminous testimony. The North Jersey Street Railway Company operates an immense trolley system, comprising practically all lines within the City of Newark and the County of Essex.

"We find its organization to consist of numerous officials, with clearly defined duties, and a code of rules and regulations in printed pamphlet form placed in the hands of each employe for their direction and guidance in the performance of their several duties.

"Notwithstanding this thoroughness of organization, we find among the officials and employes a disregard of their several duties, a systematic shifting of responsibility from one to another, and a lack of thoroughness and care for the public that has convinced us that however practical and elaborate the system may be, it does not protect the lives and promote the comfort of the public.

"We find that the tracks at the grade at Clifton Avenue on the morning of the accident were covered with ice and snow to the depth of two or more inches. Those who carefully examined the tracks immediately after the accident state that no trace of salt or sand could be found. The sand provided for that purpose was found frozen in the box and could not be used.

"We also find this trolley car to have been heavily overloaded, not less than 120 passengers being on it at the time it left the Orange Street crossing. There were eight and possibly ten passengers on the front platform at the time of the collision, which must necessarily have interfered with the motorman in the performance of his duty.

"It is fair to presume that, had the rules of the company prohibiting the use of the front platform been enforced, no deaths would have occurred in this collision.

"We find, further, that the trolley company had not used the most approved methods for safeguarding the tracks at this point, while they must have realized that this was one of the most dangerous grade crossings in this system. They failed to install what is known as the derailing appliance. The general manager gave as the reason for failing to adopt such device that they were prevented by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, but we find such a device has been acceptably used at the Bloomfield Avenue crossing of the same railroad in Montclair, and for this reason we cannot accept the statement of the general manager as satisfactory for leaving unprotected for so long a time this dangerous crossing.

"We find the employes of the trolley company were continually disregarding the rules and regulations that were prepared for their guidance, and that the infraction of these rules was clearly known to the head officials of that road.

"For these reasons we find that the North Jersey Street Railway Company is guilty of gross negligence in the performance of their duties as common carriers within the City of Newark and County of Essex, and because of this gross negligence we hold this company responsible for the collision and the death of Ernestina Miller.

"We find the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company are violating the city ordinance by the running of their trains at a much higher rate of speed within the city limits than is permitted by the ordinances; also for not stopping all trains at the Broad Street crossing, all of which also are violations of such ordinances.

"But we feel that these violations cannot be held as in any measure contributing directly to this dreadful disaster.

"We find, further, that the Board of Street and Water Commissioners and the Police Department, whose duty it is to care for the safety of the public and the interests of the city, have not performed their whole duty, inasmuch as they have knowingly permitted flagrant violations of many city ordinances, and we would call upon those departments of our City Government to promptly insist upon full compliance with all laws pertaining to street and railroad traffic."

In conclusion, the jury makes the following recommendations:

"We would recommend that the Board of Street and Water Commissioners cooperate with the City Council in revising all city ordinances having for their object the regulation of all steam and street railway companies operating within the city, the object being that such ordinances shall more nearly conform to the requirements of our rapidly growing city.

"Such ordinances should be clear and specific and leave no doubt or uncertainty as to their meaning or application as some are found at present.

"We recommend, further, that all citizens unceasingly labor for the abolishment of all grade crossings of the steam railroads within the city limits.

"Experience goes to prove that the most elaborate safeguards that ingenuity can devise cannot eliminate the element of danger that some time, somewhere, and somehow the accident is sure to occur.

"We believe that time for concerted action has come. Citizens and governing bodies should make a united effort to accomplish this most desirable purpose. Let it not be said that they died in vain, yielding up their precious lives."

The verdict was signed by James A. Coe, foreman; A. S. Staats, August Goertz, Frederick E. Stoutenburgh, Max Sachs, and Thomas Oakes, comprising the Coroner's jury.

Robert Emmet Memorial Meeting.

The memory of Robert Emmet is to be honored as usual this year under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael in the Academy of Music this evening. Recorder John W. Goff will be the Chairman of the meeting and Judge O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis will deliver the oration. Irish national songs are to be rendered by Andrew Mack, Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, Miss Mary A. McGowan, and Armagh O'Donahey. This is the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Robert Emmet's birthday and the centennial year of his execution.

Americans Get Canadian Contracts.

American machinery yesterday won again over foreign competiton, when contracts were awarded to New York and New Jersey concerns to the amount of more than $250,000 by Samuel I. Silverman and Col. R. H. Morrison, representing large mining interests. The goods are to be shipped to Prince of Wales Island, off the Alaskan coast, and to points in the neighborhood of Valdez, Alaska.

The Cold commonly described as "deep-seated," with pain and soreness in the breast, difficulty of breathing, and all that, yields quickly to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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HORGAN & SLATTERY CHUCKLE WITH GLEE

Joke They Are Said to Have Played on Municipal Art Commission.

Reproductions of Gargoyles and Decorations by Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci Rejected as Immature and Inartistic.

Horgan & Slattery, architects, during Mayor Van Wyck's administration drew plans for mud scows and also got jobs on public buildings ranging from a $100 alteration to a $4,000,000 Hall of Records. Everything artistic and inartistic was put in the way of the Tammany "official" architects because they had the support of John F. Carroll and Mayor Van Wyck. Since the advent of Mayor Low attempts have been made to get public work away from them.

The most important contract they have at present is the completion of the Hall of Records. Mayor Low could not abrogate the contract awarded to the Tammany firm soon after the death of George B. Post. Messrs. Horgan & Slattery have been for months in the depths of despond because of the attacks of Mayor Low and his officials. Last week a change took place in the personal appearance of the architects. Vincent J. Slattery said to a friend near the City Hall:

"I have eaten the canary."

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter sought out the Tammany architects.

"What has happened in the Hall of Records matter?" was asked of Arthur J. Horgan.

"Ask Slattery," responded Horgan, with a very broad smile.

"What has happened in the Hall of Records matter?" was asked of Vincent J. Slattery.

"Ask Horgan," said Slattery, with even a more capacious smile that that displayed by his partner.

Then Contractor John Pierce was sought out. He was asked as to the long delays in the completion of the Hall of Records, and said:

"One set of officials approve some part of the work and another commission of officials hold them up. I can't say a word, but go and ask the Municipal Art Commission."

The Municipal Art Commission, made up of men of wealth who give their artistic training to the city free of charge, were not inclined to talk about the Hall of Records plans.

Now the story has leaked out in detail through statements made to Tammany politicians by Horgan & Slattery.

"It's a great joke," said a friend of John F. Carroll yesterday. "You see, the reform officials, under the lead of Mayor Low, have been camping on the trail of Horgan & Slattery. Many plans for mural decorations and gargoyles and pilasters and chimney corners and other things necessary in a four-million-dollar Hall of Records of modern type have been turned down by the Municipal Art Commission.

"A heart-broken sculptor who has a reputation to sustain found a lot of his best work declared inartistic and immature by the Municipal Art Commission. He went to Horgan and said: 'I'm an artist and my work's all right, but the Art Commission rejects it. What's the matter?' Horgan told the artist that the Art Commission was aiming the shots not at the artists, but at the architects. Then Horgan said he would talk to Slattery, and Slattery said to his partner, 'Let's put up a scheme.' The next order the artist and sculptor got was to make careful copies of the gargoyles and some of the decorations of Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci in St. Peter's at Rome. 'Make them careful copies,' admonished Slattery. A batch of the drawings and some casts were submitted to the Art Commission.

"Say, those drawings and other things were rejected by the Municipal Art Commission as immature and inartistic. Our reform officials have decided that the work of Michael Angelo and some work of Leonardo da Vinci in the decorative line is not good enough to go in the Hall of Records. Now you know why Horgan & Slattery are laughing. That's the whole story."

Another visit to the firm of Horgan & Slattery elicited the following from Vincent J. Slattery:

"It is true that many of the plans made for the artistic decoration of the Hall of Records were rejected by the Municipal Art Commission. Our firm has the contract for completing the Hall of Records, and we want to finish the work as early as possible. There has been a kind of wholesale rejection by the Municipal Art Commission of many detail plans which were the work of H. K. Bushe-Brown. Much of this rejected work was afterward submitted to some famous New York artists, who declared it to be of a high order of merit. Then it was arranged to submit to the Municipal Art Commission exact reproductions for the cornices of some gargoyles by Michael Angelo in St. Peter's at Rome. Many of these drawings were rejected by the Municipal Art Commission as not being up to the standard of their artistic ideas. I won't say much more about the matter just now."

It was learned at the office of the Municipal Art Commission in the City Hall that many drawings for mural decorations and sculptor work on the Hall of Records had been rejected. The sessions of the Art Commission are held in secret, and the reasons for their action on any plan is never made public. No information could be obtained as to the reasons which impelled the commission to reject any of the drawings or casts for decorative work.

A SHORTER COLLEGE COURSE.

Digest of Replies Received by President Butler from the Several Faculties of Columbia University.

Early last October President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University addressed a circular letter to each professor in Columbia University, Barnard College, and Teachers College, inviting a free discussion on the recommendations for a shortened college course, made in his first report to the Trustees. In the March number of the Columbia University Quarterly, which appeared last week, is a leading contribution by Prof. Munroe Smith, based upon the replies received to the circular letter. The letter contained the following questions:

"(a.) Should the basis for admission to the professional schools of law, medicine, applied science, and education be the completion of a secondary school course, or the completion of a four years' college course, or, finally, the completion of a shortened college course?

"(b.) If you prefer the last, to what extent should the college course be shortened?

"(c.) Should any degree or other academic designation be granted for the completion of a college course less than four years in length? If so, what degree or designation?

"(d.) Is the existing arrangement by which a college senior may take the first year of a professional course and count it toward the degree of A. B. satisfactory as a permanent policy?"

This letter brought forth 121 replies which Prof. Smith has summarized in his article. The idea is practically unanimous that a college course of two or more years duration or a course of two or more years in a scientific school of collegiate rank or equivalent examinations should be required for admission to all the professional schools of Columbia, at least as regards candidates for professional degrees. This view is supported by the contention that the members of professions, being the natural leaders of the community, should stand distinctly above the public in general culture as well as in technical training. No professor thought that the requirement of collegiate training would exclude the poor man from a profession.

Some difference is observed in the attitude of the Faculties of the various schools toward the curtailment of the academic course. The college Faculty thought that the course might be shortened with advantage, the Law Faculty preferred the four years' course, the Faculty of Medicine a three years' course, while the Faculties of Teachers College and the scientific schools favor President Butler's two years' college course.

The majority of replies to the third question are opposed to the granting of any degree or designation for a college course of less than three years, very few are willing to recognize by a degree the two years' course, while fourteen do not agree to do more than recognize a shortened course as giving the student a right to enter a professional school.

Sons of Benjamin Jubilee.

The silver jubilee of the Independent Order of Sons of Benjamin will be held tomorrow at the Terrace Garden, on Fifty-eighth Street. This order has 150 lodges, with a combined membership of about 20,000. There will be commemorative exercises at 4 o'clock, a banquet at 7 o'clock, and a reception at 10 o'clock. Every woman present will receive a silver loving cup.

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TABLE CLOTHS	2x2 yds., $1.80, 2x2½, $2.25, 2x3, $2.70	
	2x3½, $3.15, 2½x2½, $3.25, 2½x3, $3.85	
NAPKINS,	20 inch, $1.80 Doz., 24 inch,	$2.65
LINEN SHEETS, large size,		Pr., $4.25, $5.25
LINEN PILLOW CASES, 22½x36 inches,		" 95c, $1.25
MARSEILLES BED SPREADS, large size,		$1.98, $2.95
HEMSTITCHED LINEN HUCK TOWELS,		Doz., $2.95, $4.20

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RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, new importations,	Pair,	$5.50, $6.75, $9.50
ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS, new spring patterns,	Pair,	$6.75, $9.25, $11.50
RUFFLED RENAISSANCE BED SETS, for single and double beds,		$6.75, $12.50, $16.50

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Lyons Printed Liberty Satin, plain and jacconette effects, high grade goods, all the latest designs . . . $1.10 yard

Changeable Peau de Cygne, soft and lustrous, in a variety of colors; suitable for dresses and waists, at . . . 68c. yard

Black Taffeta Silk, bright and lustrous, 20 inches wide, good value at . . . 48c. yard

Black Taffeta Silk (imported), 21 inches wide; guaranteed to wear at . . . 68c. yard

Black "Spottprufe" Taffeta, suitable for ladies' costumes, absolutely spot and perspiration proof, at . . . 95c. yard

Black Peau de Soie, a very superior dress quality, 21 inches wide; special value at . . . 88c. yard

DRESS GOODS.

100 pieces all wool Voiles and Albatross, street and evening shades, . . . 39c. yard

100 pieces Granite Suitings; most serviceable fabric for street wear; all shades, . . . 68c. yard

Snowflake Voiles, black, blue, gray, castor and brown, white, white, . . . 90c. and $1.25 yard

Fish Net, choicest of novelties, all colors, . . . $1.50 yard

In the Black Goods Department we are showing a great variety of weaves, and at popular prices:

Voiles, at . . . 39c., 85c., 95c. yard

Etamines, . . . 68c., 85c. and $1.10 yard

Broadcloths, . . . $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 yard

Stripes and Polka Dot Mohairs, 50c., 85c. and $1.00 yard

LADIES' SPRING SUITS.

Mixtures of Oxford, Blue, Brown and Gray; Jacket, blouse effect, plaited and trimmed with braid; flare skirt, with silk drop; value $31.00, at . . . $23.50

Also Black and Blue Cheviot, handsomely tailored; collarless blouse, plaited; seven gore skirt, plaited; value $27.00, at . . . $20.75

ETAMINE DRESS SKIRTS.

Several styles, unlined, trimmed with taffeta, $6.25, $7.50, $7.75

Also a limited number with percaline drop skirt, at . . . $7.50

VISIT OUR PICTURE GALLERIES (2nd Floor.) Special—500 Christy Sketches in one-inch Black Ebony Frames, at $1.39 each; worth $2.00.

PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS AND INQUIRIES BY MAIL.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

ENTRANCES ON THREE THOROUGHFARES.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant.

MARCH FUR SALE.

Strictly reliable London dyed Alaska Sealskin jackets and coats, $275, $315, $360, $450.

Persian Lamb jackets and coats, plain and trimmed. Net prices $135, $165, $200, $260, $360.

Model coats in Sealskin and Persian Lamb; advance styles, 30, 34, 36, 38, 44, 47 and 52 inches long.

NOTE: This will be a splendid opportunity to purchase a beautiful Sealskin or Persian Lamb coat at a great saving on next season's prices.

Reliable and Durable Low Priced Furs.

Over 250 complete sets to select from.

Muffs and boas, stoles, victorines, various lengths in Black and Blue Coon, Alaska Sable, (Skunk), Stone Marten, Isabella and Sable dyed Fox, Black Bear, Sable dyed Stone and Baum Marten; Black, Blue and Silvered Lynx; Siberian Squirrel, Royal Ermine and Mink. Complete sets, some as low as $16, $20, $25, $40, $65, $85, $100, up, all subject to a very large cash discount. Fur lined coats for men and women.

Coachmen's coats, Persian lamb trimmed and genuine Marmot lined. The up-to-date style.

NOTE: Now is the best time to buy these goods. The interest on $100 for the next six months is only $3.00, and you can save $25 on the investment. It will only cost you $4.00 to store and insure. A clear saving on $100 of $18; a saving on a $200 coat of $36. These are facts worth considering.

RUSSIAN SABLE muffs $125, $175, $225, $300, $400, $500, $650, $700, $1,000. Boas, stoles, capes, victorines and mantles at corresponding prices.

HUDSON BAY SABLE muffs at $50, $60, $75, $90, $125, $325. Neckpieces, shoulder capes, victorines, stoles and boas to match at corresponding prices.

NOTE: I have a very large stock of all the genuine, reliable furs, which I am anxious to sell before storing away. You can make a large saving on the furs, and I can use the money to advantage. All my goods are NOW marked down to the lowest possible prices.

Bear in mind that furs are becoming scarce; there were only 22,000 Alaska Seals caught last year to supply the world. It takes 4 skins on an average to make a coat, and you can figure how many ladies will be fortunate enough to secure a Sealskin coat.

Mink, Sable, Otter, all the genuine, reliable furs are becoming scarce; any one who can afford the investment will save a large marginal profit if they buy now.

NOTE: I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables or Mink, only the genuine, natural skins.

All sales strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval.

41st & 42d Sts., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

Carriage entrance No. 129 West 41st St.

Financial Advertising IN NEW YORK MORNING NEWSPAPERS

During February, 1903.

	1903. Agate lines.	1902. Agate lines.		Agate lines.
The New York Times . . .	46,637	35,816	Gain	10,821
2nd Morning Newspaper . .	33,389	38,906	Loss	5,517
3rd " "	28,615	23,960	Gain	4,655
4th " "	25,360	20,664	Gain	4,696
5th " "	17,297	20,827	Loss	3,530
6th " "	15,882	32,238	Loss	16,356
7th " "	10,716	10,737	Loss	[illegible]

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
March 8, 1903.

WAR BITTERNESS REVIVED

Northerners Would Wave the "Bloody Shirt" Over Lee Statue.

Talk of Placing an Effigy of John Brown Beside it in Statuary Hall at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Evidence is accumulating that if the State of Virginia persists in the purpose to enforce her undoubted legal right of placing Gen. Robert E. Lee's statue in the Capitol there will be a plentiful stirring up of sectional feeling. Western Congressmen are particularly violent on the subject, and the Lee statue will not get into Statuary Hall without a recrudescence of "bloody shirt" speeches.

The Kansas delegation, which is particularly stirred about the affair, will lead the fight. There has been some talk to the effect that Kansas might send a statue of John Brown and put it beside that of Lee, Brown being a figure in Kansas history and also a man whose name is particularly offensive to Virginia.

Representative Curtis of Kansas said to-day: "I do not know about John Brown, but I do know there is one man who will fight against putting Lee's statue in the hall. I think it will be a disgrace. He was a traitor to his country, and I will not sanction an official honor for a traitor."

Similar sentiments were expressed by Representative Miller of Kansas. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin said he thought it would be unwise to officially honor the memory of a man who had tried to destroy the Government.

The best illustration of the temper in which the Western Congressmen are likely to approach the question, however, is afforded in a joint resolution introduced by Representative Weeks of Michigan in the closing days of the last session, providing for the erection of a statue of John Brown in Richmond. It is as follows:

"Whereas, John Brown of Ossawatomie, Kan., was instrumental in ridding the United States of the curse of human slavery; and,

"Whereas, the State of Virginia and other States of the Union were particularly benefited by his disinterested and philanthropic career in behalf of the oppressed; therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that a statue of John Brown of Ossawatomie, Kan., in marble or bronze, with appropriate pedestal, be erected in or upon the United States Custom House and Post Office building or grounds in the City of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, and that the sum of $25,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for the same and the necessary expenses attending its erection and dedication.

"That a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of War, be, and the same is hereby, constituted and appointed and charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of this resolution."

As Mr. Weeks's resolution died with the Fifty-seventh Congress, opponents of the Lee statue declare that it will again be introduced in the Fifty-eighth. While the obvious intent of the resolution is sarcastic, some of the Southerners take it seriously. Representative Maynard of Virginia said to-day:

"My State did not appreciate John Brown's disinterested and philanthropic career, and our people do not take kindly to such ideas as that contained in the resolution introduced by Mr. Weeks. Personally, I do not believe that Mr. Weeks wished his proposition to be seriously considered. If he did, we cannot but regard it with suspicion and distrust. The State and people of Virginia would resent and resist in every possible way the accomplishment of the plan outlined by the gentleman from Michigan and the men whom he doubtless represents."

Up to date all the harshness and ill-feeling which have characterized the discussion have come from the North. The Southern attitude has been that of placid insistence upon the placing of the statue.

Representative Livingston of Georgia thus discussed the question to-day: "This talk against the Lee Statue is all misdirected. Virginia has been given the right to place the statues of two of her sons in the hall, and that right cannot be taken away, although there may be a great deal of fuss and feathers about the acceptance of the statue by Congress.

"The Marquette statue was never accepted by Congress, but it remains in Statuary Hall, all the same. Georgia has a statue of Alexander Stephens in the hall. He was a Vice President of the Confederacy. If hatred of the Confederacy is at the bottom of this movement, why any more objection to Lee than to Stephens? Both represented a principle, and each in his way did all he could to make that principle permanent.

"If Kansas wants to place John Brown's Statue in the hall no one can object. If Kansas thinks he was one of her great men nobody can object to her ideals of what great men are. The reflection will be on Kansas, the same as will be the case as to Lee, if there is any reflection."

DEAN OF THE POSTMASTERS.

M. T. Winchester Has Held Office in South Amenia, N. Y., for More Than Fifty-three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—After an investigation by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General's office, it is ascertained that Milo T. Winchester, Postmaster at South Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., is the oldest Postmaster in the service, and is declared to be the dean of a body numbering nearly 100,000.

Mr. Winchester has been in office since July 10, 1849, a period of more than fifty-three years. The salary of his office is $183 a year. Up to December the late Roswell Beardsley of North Lansing, N. Y., was the oldest living Postmaster. He had been seventy-five years in the service at the time of his death. When the facts regarding his service became known at the time of his death the clerks of the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General made an investigation of the records of the office to discover who was next in line, and have recently discovered that Mr. Winchester is entitled to that honor.

Mr. Winchester was appointed Postmaster of South Amenia by Postmaster General Jacob Collamer by direction of President Zachary Taylor, and has served ever since that time. His office is in excellent condition and there has never been a complaint filed against it.

DIRECTOR MERRIAM RESIGNS.

Ex-Representative Mercer of Nebraska Being Urged on the President for Head of the Census Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Director William R. Merriam of the Census Bureau to-day called upon the President and tendered his resignation, to take effect May 15. He said that he placed the date so far in advance because he wanted to complete some of the work in the bureau before he left.

The President knew of Mr. Merriam's intended resignation only from what he had seen in the newspapers. He gave the Director his good wishes for future success, and expressed regret that he found it necessary to leave the Census Office. Mr. Merriam is resigning in order to become Vice President of the International Mercantile Agency of New York City. This concern was organized some time ago by New Yorkers and Canadians for the rating of credits in this country and Canada.

Mr. Merriam was formerly a member of the State Legislature of Minnesota, and served as Speaker of the State House of Representatives. In 1888 he was elected Governor by an overwhelming majority, and was re-elected in 1890. At the expiration of his term as Governor he returned to his business as President of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul. In 1896 he was a member of the National Committee, and as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention he served on the Committee on Resolutions, which put the gold plank in the platform.

He never held a National office until 1899, when he became Director of the Census. He has the distinction of being the last man to serve as Director of the Census before it became a permanent department, and also the first Director after it became such.

Since it became known that he would resign several names have been suggested for his place. The name most prominently mentioned, and that which seems to have the strongest backing, is that of David H. Mercer of Nebraska, for ten years a member of Congress. Owing to a factional fight in the Republican Party in Omaha, Mr. Mercer was beaten for re-election last year. His friends have since been urging the President to find a place for him. Some time ago he received the unusual compliment of having representatives of every Republican State delegation in the Union go to the White House and ask the President to give a place to him. The President said at that time that he highly appreciated Mr. Mercer's qualities and would be glad to find a place for him, but that there was none then vacant.

One element in the campaign for Mr. Mercer is that his friends are desirous of rebuking the Republican faction which defeated him by having a place found for him which will be a promotion instead of merely a consolation prize. The Directorship of the Census would be such a place. His service as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has made him popular with both parties in the House, notwithstanding a pronounced willingness on his part to get into a fight whenever anybody seemed to be looking for trouble.

SENATE COMMITTEE CHANGES.

Democrats Decide to Recognize Propriety of Senator Clark's Appointment to Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate held a session to-day for the purpose of considering the question of filling vacancies of the Senate committees.

The committee decided to recognize the propriety of Senator Clark's appointment as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to succeed Mr. Bailey. It was stated that Mr. Bailey, before withdrawing from the committee and suggesting Mr. Clark as his successor, consulted individual members of the Steering Committee. The committee had Senator Clark in mind two years ago for the place, and would have put him on the committee then had there been a vacancy.

CONSIDERING CANAL TREATY.

Senate Committee Hears Mr. Morgan and Adjourns to Await Mr. Money's Presence.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was in session for an hour and a half to-day. During the most of this time the Panama Canal treaty was under consideration, but the committee adjourned until Monday without taking action on it.

The adjournment was in order to accommodate Senator Money, who is a member of the committee, and was absent from the city during the greater part of the last session on account of illness. His condition is now so much improved that he is returning to Washington, and expects to arrive in time to be present at the meeting Monday.

Senators Morgan and Bacon are the only Democratic members of the committee now in the city, and the Republican members, conceding that the minority party is entitled to larger representation, readily consented to the request for a postponement. The greater part of to-day's session was consumed by Senator Morgan, who renewed his plea for the amendment of the canal treaty in many particulars.

LIEUT. WELLS ACQUITTED.

Commander of Wrecked Naval Tug Leyden Found Not Guilty of Negligence.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The court-martial which tried Lieut. Chester Wells for casting away his vessel, the naval tug Leyden, on the south coast of Block Island and Jan. 21 last, has acquitted that officer.

A court of inquiry had previously recommended that there be no further proceedings, but Secretary Moody thought that the court-martial should be held.

MANY MORE NAVAL OFFICERS.

Navy Appropriation Act Also Provides for the Commissioning of a Dozen Enlisted Men Annually.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Navy Appropriation act makes a considerable increase in the number of officers of the navy, beginning with the grade of Lieutenant Commander. There are now 170 line officers of that grade on the navy register, and seven additional numbers advanced for meritorious service. Hereafter the number in this grade will be 200, thirty numbers having been added by the act passed March 3. Fifty numbers are added to the grade of Lieutenant, which will make the strength of that grade 350.

In addition to this increase in the line, there is to be a large increase in the staff corps. To the pay corps there are added two Pay Inspectors, with the rank of Commander; thirty-six Paymasters, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander; twenty-six Passed Assistant and Assistant Paymasters, with the rank of Junior Lieutenant and Ensign, respectively.

Thirty Surgeons are to be added to the Surgeon General's corps, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and 120 to the junior grades, with the rank of Lieutenant and Junior Lieutenant, respectively.

To the Naval Constructor's corps there are added twenty-nine Constructors and Assistant Constructors, and to the Corps of Civil Engineers one Engineer and twelve assistants.

The act provides that the increase in the grade of Lieutenant Commander and Lieutenant shall be filled by promotion each year of not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total number of the increase in each grade, and not more than twenty-five Assistant Surgeons, twenty Assistant Paymasters, five Assistant Naval Constructors, nor three Assistant Civil Engineers in addition to those needed to fill vacancies in those grades shall be appointed in any one calendar year. The act also provides for the appointment each calendar year of twelve Ensigns from among the boatswains, gunners, and warrant machinists.

MR. VEST TALKS POLITICS.

Ex-Senator Says the Republicans Have Staked Everything on the Maintenance of the Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ex-Senator Vest, who completed twenty-four years of continuous service in the Senate on March 4, will make his future residence in this city, where he owns a comfortable home on one of the principal avenues. He finds himself a private citizen for the first time in forty-three years, and in view of his advanced age and physical infirmity expresses great gratification with the relief that has come from a surrender of public office and its attendant labor and responsibilities.

In the course of conversation to-day, Mr. Vest had little to say of the work of the last Congress, beyond observing that it had enacted several important laws and neglected to pass several bills that should have passed. With regard to the future of the Democratic Party, Mr. Vest said:

"The condition of the country next year will have an important and perhaps decisive bearing upon the future of parties. The Republicans have staked everything upon the maintenance of the present high tariff, and if the present condition of affairs can be maintained until the Fall of 1904 the Democrats cannot win.

"The Republicans will ascribe the prosperity which then may prevail to the Dingley tariff, and the majority of the voters never will stop to analyze the truth of the claim. As to the trusts, they have been irritated, but not enraged, by the legislation of this session, and they would rather have the Republican Party, with the legislation enacted within the last few months than the Democratic Party on any terms.

"All this is outside the question as to whether the Democrats are to come together in the next Presidential campaign. I do not know what Mr. Bryan will do, and have no right to speak for him in any way, but he will certainly appear at the next Democratic National Convention, and will be an aggressive factor in whatever is done."

Le Boutillier Brothers

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN

FIGURED FOULARDS AND SATIN LIBERTYS,

59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., $1.00

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF THEIR POPULAR

FIGURED INDIA SILKS

at 39c

7,500 yards

Highest grade CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS just from the looms, and by far the best line ever shown in this city.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

ANOTHER STATEHOOD FIGHT.

Next Congress Will Be Asked to Create New States—Prospects for Oklahoma Are Bright.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Statehood fight will be taken up again in the next Congress, and so far as Oklahoma is concerned it will no doubt prove successful. Oklahoma might have got in a year ago if she had not tied her fortunes to those of Arizona and New Mexico.

Dennis Flynn, the retiring Delegate from Oklahoma, said to-day: "It is to be regretted that we did not secure Statehood, but it is well known that an agreement was tacitly entered into to the effect that Oklahoma will be admitted at the next session of Congress, and admitted in such a way that when Indian Territory is attached some provision will be made equalizing the school land moneys.

"The Territory can feel proud of the fact that the bitterest enemies of Statehood had nothing but bouquets to throw at Oklahoma. Our people are prosperous, and, as I have always said, are the pet of the American Congress. I believe this condition will continue."

It is still a question how Arizona and New Mexico will fare. The bill will again be brought up in the House, and that body has always been favorable to the admission of all three States. Senator Quay is particularly desirous that the two Southern Territories shall be admitted, and the political status of his case will be much improved if he insists on the Republican Senators going on record on the eve of a Presidential campaign.

He will very likely be in a stronger position in the next Congress than he was in the last. Western sentiment is favorable to the admission of all three Territories, and Mr. Quay's talk about "broken platform pledges" will have a new significance just before the convention meets which is to draft a new platform. If the bill passes the House it will take a good deal of courage for the Republican Senators to hold it up in view of the position Mr. Quay can place them in before the West.

BELGIUM'S VENEZUELA CLAIM.

Mr. Bowen and Minister Moncheur Sign the Protocol—Settlement of Preferential Question.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Minister Bowen and Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister, to-day signed the Belgian protocol for the settlement of the claims of Belgium against Venezuela. This last convention, which is the eighth signed by Mr. Bowen since his arrival here, follows the lines of the American protocol and provides that the Queen of the Netherlands name the umpire in the event of the Belgian-Venezuelan commission's failure to agree.

Mr. Bowen this morning sent notes to the representatives of the allies here, announcing his return to Washington and his readiness to continue the negotiations. As the draft of The Hague protocol submitted by Mr. Bowen some days ago was sent by special bag to London, Berlin, and Rome, it is probable instructions to the Italian and British Ambassadors and the German Minister will not arrive until the middle of next week. At the instance of Mr. Bowen, the three representatives on Feb. 14 signed an addenda to the peace protocols providing that the 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of the ports of Puerto Cabello and La Guayra, set aside for the payment of the debts of Venezuela, shall be paid out by the representative of the Bank of England in Caracas, "in conformity with the decision rendered by The Hague tribunal."

Venezuela will insist that this agreement be carried out to the letter, though thus far there has been no indication on the part of the allies that they will attempt a settlement of the preferential question either at Caracas or Washington.

MR. CORTELYOU'S NEW OFFICES

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Obtains Temporary Quarters in the Builders' Exchange.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Cortelyou has obtained temporary quarters for the Department of Commerce and Labor in the Builders' Exchange, 721 Thirteenth Street, Northwest. His own office and that of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield will be in that building, which already is occupied by the Lighthouse Board, one of the bureaus of the new department.

Secretary Cortelyou will continue his office at the White House probably until the latter part of next week, when he will join Commissioner Garfield in their new quarters. The temporary offices are not so commodious as are desirable, but Secretary Cortelyou believes they will serve until a reasonably suitable building can be obtained.

The appointment of William L. Lee of Washington as telegraph manager of the new department was announced to-day. Important official positions have practically been decided upon, but public announcement of the appointments will not be made for a few days.

WOMEN FIGHT FOR RICHES

Court of Appeals Favors One Who Dominated Joseph Thorne.

Dissenting Opinion Declares Adopted Daughter of Wealthy New Yorker Should Have His Estate.

ALBANY, March 7.—A story of unusual human interest is revealed in a decision of the Court of Appeals. The case is that of "Brantingham vs. Huff, appellant—judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event."

The court decides adversely to May Thorne Brantingham in the litigation instigated by her to recover from Mrs. Eugenia Huff the estate of the late Joseph Thorne of New York City, a wealthy man who, with his wife, had adopted the plaintiff when she was less than two years old. A few years before his death Thorne became estranged from his wife and went to live with the Huffs in Ossining, N. Y. He died in 1897, and one year prior to his death made a will in which he left small legacies to three nieces and his physician and the residue of his property, amounting, it is estimated, to several hundred thousand dollars, to Mrs. Huff. His wife had died previously.

The adopted daughter claimed the estate under a contract alleged to have been made between Thorne and his wife and the mother of the plaintiff at the time of her adoption. The mother is still alive, in England, and through a commission testified that Mr. Thorne had said:

"May will have everything that is ours, and should I die first I will see that May is well off. We have no children of our own and no relations to leave any money to, and she will be exactly treated in every way as if she was our own child."

A written contract of adoption, following the form in use at that time, was signed by the mother and the Thornes, stating simply that the girl should be cared for by the Thornes until she reached the age of eighteen years.

The courts below held that the Thornes were bound by the verbal contract relative to which the mother testified, and that the girl was thereby entitled to the Thorne estate. The Court of Appeals, however, by a divided court, reverses that judgment, holding that the written instrument is the only one that can be recognized and that Thorne had the right, at the time he made his will, to make Mrs. Huff his beneficiary; in short, to dispose of his property as he pleased.

The prevailing opinion is written by Judge Haight, a dissenting opinion by Judge Bartlett. It is the latter that contains the interesting sidelights on the story involved in the case. Judge Bartlett describes the last five years of the life of Joseph Thorne and his wife as "a pathetic tragedy."

"In October, 1892," says Judge Bartlett, "the sole appellant in this court (Mrs. Huff) entered the life of Joseph Thorne. From that hour she seems to have dominated him, and his subsequent actions disclose complete infatuation. The appellant, at the time this acquaintance began, resided in the City of New York, but in about four months Joseph Thorne, who resided on Staten Island, bought a house in the vicinity of his own, for the sum of $6,000, and placed the title in the appellant, who shortly thereafter moved into the same with her husband, the latter being employed in a dry goods store in the City of New York at a salary of $18 a week. Shortly thereafter the appellant took up her residence in the Thorne mansion.

"In the year 1895 articles of separation were executed between Joseph Thorne and his aged wife, he giving her $575 in cash and an allowance of $25 per week during the remainder of her life, although his estate is valued at $200,000. In January, 1896, Joseph Thorne purchased a house for $22,500, putting the title in the appellant. The latter with her husband moved at once into this new house, and Joseph Thorne went with them and remained there until his death in the following year. Mrs. Thorne sought refuge in the home of her adopted daughter, the plaintiff, and remained there until her death.

"During the year 1896 Joseph Thorne transferred to the appellant the greater part of a valuable personal estate, and also executed a will in which she was the principal beneficiary. This will made no reference to the plaintiff, the adopted child of the testator.

"The Thornes were not destined to long survive this wrecking of the old home; the wife died in April, 1897, and her husband followed her to the grave in less than thirty days, dying at the house of the appellant.

After discussing the findings of the courts below, in which the adopted daughter was fully sustained and Mrs. Huff was discredited on the ground of fraud and undue influence, Judge Bartlett declares that Mrs. Huff "stands before the court as having obtained this property without consideration by fraud and undue influence, and with the intention of defeating plaintiff of her rights under an agreement which had been fully recognized by Joseph Thorne for a period of thirty years. We have here involved no rights of those representing the testator's blood, and the case presents none of those features which have led Judges and lawyers to question the propriety of enforcing agreements like the one now under consideration; for the sole, bald issue is, in my judgment, whether this daughter of the Thornes adoption shall recover property to which she is entitled in law or justice or whether the appellant, with full knowledge of the existing agreement, and with fraud and undue influence, shall wrest it from her."

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

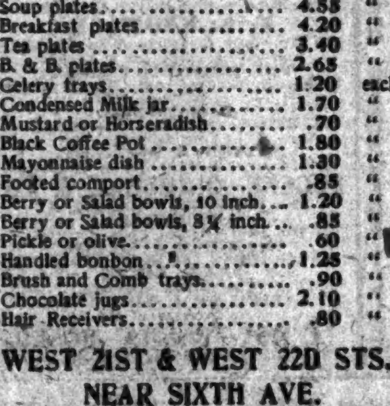
FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

10 PATTERNS OF FINE LIMOGES CHINA TO BE SOLD

25% Less than Regular Prices.

The story is told in the above simple statement. A reduction of one-quarter from our regular prices means more than it seems to. We show illustrations and give prices from one pattern only. This is a fine Limoges China, with rococo scroll on edge in sage green and green border. Flower decoration of bouquets and festoons of roses in pink, red and blue, with delicate green leaves.

This is an important sale, and one to which we recommend you to give immediate attention. The entire 10 lines are fairly illustrated by the following prices:



	Reduced price.	
Dinner Plates	$5.00	dozen
Soup plates	4.55	"
Breakfast plates	4.20	"
Tea plates	3.40	"
B. & B. plates	2.65	"
Celery trays	1.20	each
Condensed Milk jar	1.70	"
Mustard or Horseradish	.70	"
Black Coffee Pot	1.80	"
Mayonnaise dish	1.30	"
Footed comport	.85	"
Berry or Salad bowls, 10 inch	1.20	"
Berry or Salad bowls, 8½ inch	.85	"
Pickle or olive	.60	"
Handled bonbon	1.25	"
Brush and Comb trays	.90	"
Chocolate jugs	2.10	"
Hair Receivers	.80	"

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS., NEAR SIXTH AVE.

Horner's Furniture.

SPRING - - - 1903

We open the Spring season with everything that is new, reliable and fashionable in Furniture, whether wanted for town or country homes. Other important features are the moderate prices at which the goods are marked, and their unequalled assortments.

Dining-room Furniture in all finishes of Antique, Belgian, Flemish and English, with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets, and Side Tables to match.

Bedroom Furniture in all the various woods and finishes, including special lines for country homes. English Brass Bedsteads in newest patterns. Enamelled Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings.

Parlor Furniture, Library Furniture, Venetian Carved Furniture in latest designs.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

Hicks Dress Shield

A NEW DISCOVERY. Lightest and Softest Shield ever made. Odorless and sanitary. Can be washed and ironed with a hot iron. Largest dress shield company in the world. Absolutely guaranteed by the CANFIELD RUBBER CO., 781 Broadway, N. Y. ASK FOR THE NEW SHIELD.

DOMINICAN CLAIMS SETTLED.

Mr. Powell Cables Concerning the Clyde and Ros Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Powell, the United States Chargé d'Affaires at San Domingo, cabled to the State Department to-day that he had made a complete settlement with the Dominican Government of the long-pending Clyde and Ros claims.

The Clyde case is based on a claim by the Clyde Line Steamship Company for a continuance of preferential treatment by the imposition of port dues on other steamship lines from which they themselves are exempt. The Ros claim is based on a concession granted to Ros, a naturalized American citizen, for the creation of a port, of which concession he was illegally deprived.

CHICAGOAN ROBBED IN BOSTON.

Paper Manufacturer on Visit There Found Beaten Almost Insensible.

BOSTON, March 7.—The police of this city are trying to find the cab driver or other person who, after having beaten Sylvester H. Harriman, a paper manufacturer of Chicago, until he was almost insensible, robbed him of $500 and all his jewelry.

Mr. Harriman was found early to-day lying in a half-conscious condition in a North End doorway. He was covered with bruises, and for a time he could give no intelligible account of himself. Later, from disconnected statements, the police learned that he had been assaulted and robbed. He suspected a cabman whom he had hired to take him to a hotel, although he had visited several different places about town.

General Electric's Turbine Plant.

LYNN, Mass., March 7.—The General Electric Company is planning the erection of a large plant 800 by 300 on its property here, to be devoted to the manufacture of turbine engines. A tract of fifty acres of marsh land is to be added to the plant and equipped with dock facilities.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Our Great Spring Sale

begins to-morrow

The Offerings will be Sensational

CONDITIONS OF SALE

FIRST......No Mail or Telephone Orders filled.
SECOND....To prevent buying by dealers and to ensure widest possible distribution, purchases limited to quantities quoted.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS
Firm and lustrous—24 inch—a grade never before sold under 69 cents .... .49
Limit—15 yards.

SNOWFLECK SUITINGS
All wool—52 inch—Blue, Brown, Gray, Green, Oxford and Black—Spring's most popular Dress Goods—sold elsewhere at .89 ...... .38
Limit—10 yards.

BLACK CHEVIOT SERGES
Splendid for wear—42 inch—universal 50 cent grade .... .28
Limit—10 yards.

FINE FRENCH GINGHAMS
Beautiful quality and colorings—fancy stripes in emb'd chain and cord effects—elsewhere .45 .... .24
Limit—15 yards.

FANCY DRESS CRASHES
Blue, Tan and Gray, with white corded stripes and checks; also plain linen color—Similar are elsewhere sold at .10 ... 6
Limit—12 yards.

SCHOOL DRESS PLAIDS
Bright, cheery combinations in Scotch colorings, set off with white mercerized stripes—made to sell at 21 cents 9¼
Limit—12 yards.
On sale in Flannel Dept.

BLACK SKIRTING MOREENS
Mercerized finish—usually .39 ...... .19
Limit—8 yards.

MOIRE VELOUR PERCALINES
Not ordinary percalines, but extra quality—velvet finish—colors and black—usually 19 cents 9
Limit—10 yards.

FANCY WHITE GOODS
Fine Madras Weave with lattice and fancy cord stripes—elsewhere 29 cents .... .15
Limit—12 yards.

FANCY MERCERIZED WHITE GOODS
Etamine and Cheviot Weaves—beautiful quality—subject to slight imperfections—perfect price 39 cents .... .12½
Limit—12 yards.

FINE PILLOW CASES
Very fine close muslin—just one size, 46x36—an extra inch for shrinkage, which leaves a full 45x36 after washing—usual price 13 cents 7½
Limit—One dozen.

FINE MUSLIN REMNANTS
Yard wide pure Bleached Muslins, that regularly sell from 6 to 16 cents a yard—among them are finest grade linen finish Muslins and strong Twills that will be snapped up in a jiffy—lengths run from one to ten yards—our price per yard for any in the lot 4⅞
Limit—15 yards.
On large centre tables in Muslin Department—Basement.

ALL LINEN TABLE DAMASKS
68-inch—Clover, Dot, Fern, Bluebell and Lilybell—69 cent quality .... .49
Limit—6 yards.

LARGE DAMASK TOWELS
All linen—fancy border—knotted fringe—size 19x44—a 25 cent towel .. .12½
Limit—Half dozen.

ALL LINEN HUCK TOWELS
18x36—ready hemmed—Good sellers at 17 cents .... .11
Limit—Half a dozen.

PERSIAN STRIPE DRAPERIES
Light weight for Summer cottages—bright colorings—value .45 .... .24
Limit—12 yards.

2,000 YARDS FLAX VELOURS
High grade—rich miroir velvet finish—21 colorings—50 inch—cost the importer $1.10 yard—our price .... .98
Limit—12 yards.
Which is enough for two pair curtains or a suite of furniture.

VERONA-VELOUR TABLE COVERS
Two-toned Emerald, Crimson and Myrtle—rich medallion designs—2 yards square—value $6.98 .... 2.98
Limit—One.

BOBBINET CURTAININGS
Five styles with lace edged side ruffle and inserting—were .24 ..... .11
Limit—12 yards.

POINT ARABE LACE CURTAINS
Heavy corded patterns—wide borders—strong diamond mesh—value $7.98 .... 4.98
Limit—3 pair.

REVERSIBLE CENTRE CARPETS
New Spring combinations in Red, Green, Blue and Oak—
3x2 yards....usually $1.98 .... 1.19
3x2¼ yards....usually $2.19 .... 1.49
Limit—One.

WINDOW SHADES
All new Spring tint and white—fancy cord fringe—3x6 feet—a 35 cent value .... .17
Limit—six.

CUT GLASS SHAKERS
Salt and Pepper—Sterling Silver tops—usually 25 cents .... .14
Limit—Two pieces.

SILVER PLATED WARE
Dinner Knives—triple plate—elsewhere 98 cents half dozen ..... .49
Limit—One dozen.
Rogers Silver Plated Gravy Ladles—Handsomely engraved—elsewhere 69 cents .... .33
Limit—One.

DAMASK CUSHION SQUARES
Satin finish—Rich colors—24 and 36 inch—elsewhere 49 and 69 cents ..... .19
Limit—Two.

CABINET STATIONERY
Irish Linen and vellum finish—60 sheets and 60 envelopes—white and tinted—value 24 cents .... .11
Limit—Two.

RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES
Pure gum or cloth lined—one to three quarts—best grade and finish—value .89 to $1.25 .... .39
Limit—One.

LADIES' COVERT CLOTH JACKETS
Newest Spring Coat and Blouse shapes—tan and olive—with and without velvet collars—newest stitching—fine satin linings—value $10 and $12 .... 5.98
Limit—One.

LADIES' BLACK DRESS SKIRTS
Medium weight Cheviot—unlined—new narrow gore yoke formed by tucks and seven taffeta silk bands—last week's price $6.98 .... 3.49
Limit—One.

LADIES' WHITE WAISTS
Figured and Mercerized Stripe Cheviot and embroidered Lawn—tailored and fancy styles—worth $1.25 and $1.49 .... .89
Limit—One.

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS
Full flounces, with extra wide insertings and edge of strong woven Maltese and Torchon laces—value $1.75 .... .98
Limit—One.

LADIES' FINE CORSETS
Prunella and Silk Cloth—Straight Fronts—black and fancy shades—full lace and ribbon trim—good sizes—usually $2.69 .... 1.19
Limit—Two pair.

BLACK LIBERTY SILK RUFFS
Full pleated or flat cape effect—ribbon or ruche edge ends—value $3.50 .... 1.98
Limit—One.

LADIES' BLACK CHIFFON HATS
Latest shapes—entire crown of ruffled satin ribbon—value $2.00 ..... 1.24
Limit—Two.

GIRLS' FINE WASHABLE DRESSES
Plain and fancy Ginghams—best colors—high neck with bertha and yoke trim'd with tucks and emb'y ruffles, medallions and inserting; also low neck, with white pointed bertha, with ribbon velvet run insertings—belt and sleeves to match—4 to 14 years—worth $2.25 and $2.75 .... 1.39
Limit—Two.

GIRLS' CAMBRIC DRAWERS
wide ruffles with tucks or lace—2 to 12 years—were .29 to .39 .... .18
Limit—Two.

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES
Such as most houses sell at $1.25 and $1.50—trimmed with lace or fine emb'y—high neck and low neck—sizes to 3 years .... .69
Limit—Two.

BOYS' DOUBLE BREAST SUITS
Spring mixtures of olive, tan and brown—durable all wool fabrics—8 to 16 years only—Good Three Dollar Suits 1.69
Limit—Two.

BOYS' LAUNDERED WAISTS
Mother's Friend—New Spring Percales—Best colorings—detached collar—4 to 11 years—usually .40 .... .24
Limit—Two.

BOYS' PERCALE SHIRTS
Full laundered—perfect fit—11½ to 14 neckband—two detached collars—value 59 cents .... .35
Limit—Two.

LADIES' KID GLOVES
Black, White, Tan, English Red, Pearl, Brown, Mode, Gray—clasp or laced—all sizes—equal to most Dollar Gloves .... .47
Limit—Two pair.

UNION TAFFETA UMBRELLAS
26 inch—new style handles—with case and tassels—value $1.49 ... .69
Limit—One.
Only One Hundred sold every hour.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE
Hermsdorf dye—unbleached soles or all black with double soles, heels and toes—value .24 .... .14
Limit—3 pair.

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL
Shirts and Drawers—intermediate weight—usually .69 .... .39
Limit—Two sets.

10,000 YARDS EMBROIDERIES
Cambric and Nainsook—edgings and insertings—fine dainty patterns and showy open designs—widths 1 to 6 inch—value 15 to 19 cents 9
Limit—15 yards.

FANCY LACE GALLOONS
Venise and Batiste Appliques—white, ecru and Arabe—value .29 ..... .15
Limit—10 yards.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS
Persian Bands, Chiffon Appliques, Silk Scroll Braids and new wood silk trim'gs—worth .50 and .69 .... .33
Limit—10 yards.

SILK EMB'D STOCK COLLARS
Also fancy Silk and Mercerized Cheviot and Madras Tailored Stocks—single and double tabs—worth .29 to .39 .... .17
Limit—Two.

LEATHER WRIST BAGS
Black, Pearl, Tan, Walrus and Seal—Nickel or Gilt finish—Moire or Suede lined—value .98 and $1.25 ...... .65
Limit—One.

TAFFETA SILK RIBBONS
3½ inch—all shades—were .15 9
Limit—10 yards.

FINE NAINSOOK DRESS SHIELDS
Single and double covered—size 3-4-5—usually 14 cents 9
Limit—2 pair.

FRILLED GARTER ELASTIC
Best colors—usually 10 cents 4
Limit—5 yards.

BLACK SILK BELTS
Taffeta and Satin—with and without back postilion and ornaments—Grape or Medallion Clasps—worth .49 and .69 .... .29
Limit—One.

MEN'S ALL LINEN H'DK'FS
Hemstitch with initial—Unmatched value at .12½—now 9
Limit—One dozen.

Great Assortments of New Spring Goods in All Departments.

AMUSEMENTS.

"SULTAN OF SULU" SONG.

"The Queer Little Ostrich" Written by Princeton Student.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7.—It was learned through The Alumni Weekly to-day that the little song which is being sung by Gertrude Quinlan, leading woman in George Ade's "The Sultan of Sulu," is the work of a Princeton sophomore—Maurice P. Dunlap of St. Paul, Minn. The title of the song is "The Queer Little Ostrich," and Dunlap wrote both words and music.

Dunlap originally wrote the song for the Triangle Club's new play here, but the effort was turned down. Dunlap took a leading part in the "King of Pomaru," last season's production of the Triangle Club. He is also a member of the cast in this season's play, "The Mad Mullah of Miasma."

LIEBLER & CO.'S NEW PLAY.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and "Lovey Mary" to be Combined.

Liebler & Co. have purchased from The Century Company and Mrs. Annie Hegan Rice of Louisville the rights of dramatization of Mrs. Rice's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and her later story "Lovey Mary." The work of dramatization has been placed in the hands of Mrs. Anne Crawford Flexner, who had to do with the dramatization of "Miranda of the Balcony." Mrs. Flexner, who is an intimate friend of the author, has already prepared a scenario, which is said to give promise of a delightful play. The production will be made early next season. The two books, having the same story, will be included in the one play.

It was through J. M. Barrie that the work came to be dramatized and accepted by Liebler & Co. George Tyler of that firm was recently in London, and while at lunch with Mr. Barrie the latter remarked that he had just read the books of Mrs. Rice, and that he considered them as among the best American books of reputation for play purposes. When Mr. Tyler returned to New York he had the scenario made and then accepted the dramatization.

AT THE OPERA.

A magnificent performance of "Tristan und Isolde" was given yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, before an audience of the size and temper that always greets the repetitions of Wagner's great masterpiece—filling the house, listening with profound attention, and giving as ample demonstrations of its enthusiasm as matinée audiences can be expected to give. The lines of the performance were familiar to those who have followed the course of "Tristan" during the season now drawing to its close, and the representatives of the characters were those who have taken them with the best results: Mme. Nordica as Isolde, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Brangaene, Mr. Anthes as Tristan, Mr. Bispham as Kurwenal, and Mr. De Reszke as King Marke. Mme. Nordica was in uncommonly fine voice and sang with immense power and intensity of passion. Her Isolde is an unceasing marvel to its observers. It is not the creation of great histrionic genius, but has been wrought to a marvelous degree of expressiveness and convincing eloquence by virtue of unceasing thought operating through the finest artistic sensibility and keen intelligence. It shows always new details and new effectiveness, and yesterday afternoon it was exhibited at its best.

Mr. Anthes is ripening and maturing his conception of Tristan, and it is a very different and a much more influential impersonation than when he first essayed it here a few weeks ago. He sings it better as well as acts it better; in the last act he never has any too much voice to spare, and we somehow feel that he is going dangerously near the limit of his reserve power. Yesterday he was somewhat less certain of his intonation than he has been when at his best. There is still work for him to do in finishing and completing his impersonation, but it has many fine traits.

Mr. Bispham's Kurwenal, Mme. Schumann-Heink's Brangaene, and Mr. De Reszke's Marke are among the most excellent characterizations of those personages of Wagner's drama that we have had. Mr. Hertz again gave an impassioned and superbly dramatic reading of the score.

At the evening performance—at popular prices—"Carmen" was sung. For once the popularity of Bizet's opera was not made manifest. The audience was small, but, as is usual in such cases, it was most enthusiastic. Seygard was the Carmen. The rôle of the wayward gypsy is one in which this artist rises to a place in the ranks of first-class artists. She endows it with spirit, vivacity, and sensuous suggestion. Alvarez was an ardent Don José, Fritzi Scheff an attractive Micaela, and Scotti a manly and picturesque Toreador.

MME. SZUMOWSKA'S RECITAL.

Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, who has always been welcomed in New York as a pianist of refined and gracious gifts since her first appearance here several years ago, gave a pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. Her programme afforded an agreeable relief from the conventional recital programmes and was especially agreeable in that it was chosen with reference to her special powers and gifts. For Mme. Szumowska is a player of great charm and of a truly poetic spirit, but her powers are contained within certain well-defined limitations, and she is at her best in music that does not sound the deepest depths of passion or call for the most resounding exposition of virtuoso brilliancy. Her playing was wholly delightful in Handel's D minor suite, Brahms's capriccio in B minor, (from his Clavierstücke Opus 76,) which she had to repeat; Mozart's rondo in A minor, one of Scarlatti's short pieces, (an allegressimo with venturesome skips in the crossing of the left hand over the right;) four pieces by Chopin, the F minor fantaisie, the B major nocturne, the G flat major impromptu, and the A flat major valse; and then a group of three virtuoso pieces from which even Mme. Szumowska could not escape: one air and variations by Chaminade, one Etude de Concert by Schloetzer, and Liszt's paraphrase of the themes of the quartet in "Rigoletto."

The intimate charm, the quickening imagination of her readings, her keen insight into the inner meaning, the finish and grace of her playing, and the glowing opalescence of her tone made all these things in their various ways delightful. The Brahms capriccio, a fanciful piece, developed with much resource of decorative design, she played in such a way that she was enthusiastically invited to repeat it, and did so. The Mozart rondo was of a delicious silvery purity, and in the old-fashioned bustling bravura piece of Scarlatti's she reached a crystalline brilliancy. Her Chopin playing was warmly felt and full of some sentiment without sentimentality. Her style is not quite large enough to compass all there is of passion and vehemence in Chopin's F minor fantasie; but in this alone was there the feeling that she was not realizing all that her musical feeling was prompting her to. In the three show pieces at the end, even in the much bedizened paraphrase of Liszt, she disclosed technical powers of a high order, and played with a sparkling brilliancy. There was an audience of good size present that manifested much pleasure at Mme. Szumowska's performance.

Rehearsing in a Parlor Car.

A special train having one of its cars fitted with a miniature stage is a novelty in railroading, but that is just what the "Big Four" railroad has agreed to furnish Henry W. Savage for the movement of "The Prince of Pilsen" Company from Cincinnati to New York. Mr. Savage has sent about thirty new recruits for the chorus of "The Prince of Pilsen" to Cincinnati, and of course there will be rehearsals every day for the benefit of the new members of the chorus. The special train will leave Cincinnati Sunday morning, and in order that a full day's rehearsals may not be lost a miniature stage has been fitted in one of the parlor cars, and regular rehearsals with the full company and the entire orchestra will be held all day Sunday while the train is speeding toward New York. The engagement of "The Prince of Pilsen" will begin at the Broadway Theatre Tuesday, March 17.

"Der Wald" to be Sung First.

As Mme. Gadski expected when she declared that she would not sing unless "Der Wald" were put first on the bill Wednesday night, the management at the Metropolitan Opera House gave way yesterday and obeyed the prima donna. The victory was not won, however, without some strife. When the announcement was made that Miss E. M. Smyth's new opera was to be put on following a four-act opera, "Il Trovatore," and the various singers and the author heard of this attempt at what they termed "artistic murder," there was trouble.

"Ghosts" to Go on the Road.

Arrangements were made yesterday whereby "Ghosts," now playing at Mrs. Osborn's playhouse, will go on the road for a tour, commencing March 30, at Buffalo.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT.

The soloists at this Sunday evening's popular concert will be Mme. Roger-Miclos, the Parisian pianist, (by arrangement with Mr. L. M. Ruben,) Mme. Louise Homer, Miss Marilly, Mr. Anthes, and Mr. Campanari, while Mr. Hertz will conduct. Mr. Anthes will on this occasion make his first appearance at these concerts, singing an air from "Der Freischütz" and three Lieder. The pièce de résistance of Mme. Roger-Miclos will be a Rhapsodie Hongroise of Liszt. She will also play a gavotte dedicated to her by the composer, Ten Brinck, and a Grande Valse by Moszkowski. Following is the programme:

Prelude, "Lohengrin" .... Wagner
Air, "Colomba tortorella," from "Il Flauto Magico" .... Mozart
Mr. Campanari.
"Ave Maria" .... Gounod
Miss Marilly.
(Accompaniment for Organ, Harp, and Violin.)
Aria, "She is gone, and gone forever," from "Orpheus and Eurydice" .... Gluck
Mme. Louise Homer.
a. Prelude, Act III., "Carmen" .... Bizet
b. "Dance of the Sun Feast" .... Henry Waller
(American Indian.)
Air, "Nein, länger trag' ich nicht die Qualen," from "Der Freischütz" .... Weber
Mr. Anthes.
Rhapsodie Hongroise .... Liszt
Mme. Roger-Miclos.
Symphonic Poem, "Vltava," ("The Moldau") .... Smetana
Songs—
a. "Nachstück" .... Schubert
b. "Du bist die Ruh" .... Schubert
c. "Geh' rollt mir zu Fussen" .... Rubinstein
Mr. Anthes.
Air, from "Les Huguenots" .... Meyerbeer
Mme. Louise Homer.
a. Gavotte .... Ten Brinck
(Dedicated to Mme. Roger-Miclos.)
b. Grand Waltz .... Moszkowski
Mme. Roger-Miclos.
Song, "Alba d'Amore" .... Mascheroni
Mr. Campanari.
Song, "Toujours à toi" .... Tschaikowsky
Miss Marilly.
Kaisermarsch .... Wagner

LONE PINE MINING FIGHT.

J. Edward Addicks, It Is Said, Will Appear for Dr. Flower and Mrs. Delabarre, Who Are Interested.

There will be a meeting of the Lone Pine Mining Company's stockholders at Cooper Union Tuesday at 2 o'clock because of a call by George Edward Mills, attorney for a number of stockholders. The object, as stated, is to recover and save for the stockholders of the Arizona, Eastern and Montana Company and the Lone Pine Mining Company large and valuable interests which it is claimed are being withheld from the stockholders.

Mr. Mills represents, among others, Mrs. Delabarre. The action to be brought is directed against Andrew D. Meloy, Charles A. Douglass of Washington, R. P. Mellor of Plymouth, Mass., and W. E. Hall of Berryhall County. Dr. R. C. Flower is interjected throughout the fight. It is said that J. Edward Addicks of Delaware will attend in behalf of Dr. Flower and Mrs. Delabarre.

PROCTOR'S

5TH AV. 28TH St. & BROADWAY. Minnie Seligman, Wm. Bramwell, The Proctor Stock Co. 20c, 50c. Res., 75c.; Bx. sts. $1. CONTINUOUS—FULL ORCHESTRA. The Largest, Highest-Salaried and Most Artistic Stock Co. in America in RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN'S COMEDY, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

58TH ST. AND THIRD AV. FAVORITE STOCK. Edna Archer Crawford, Ned Howard Fowler. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c. JOSEPH ARTHUR'S EVER SUCCESSFUL RURAL COMEDY DRAMA, BLUE JEANS. Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AV. THE PERMANENT STOCK CO., WITH ADELAIDE KEIM, JAS. E. WILSON, ALL THE OTHER FAVORITES IN MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN'S GREATEST SUCCESS, A GOLD MINE. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c. Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

23D ST. WEST OF 6TH AVE. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. ALL STAR ACTS. ONE MORE SENSATION! Brilliant Production of the One-Act Play, WAS IT A DREAM BY ROLAND B. MOLINEUX, Author of "The Room with the Little Door." THE BAGGESSENS, RICKEY & NELSON, ROBERT FULGORA, PRESS ELDRIDGE, RAE & BROSCHE, MARION CARSON, MANY OTHERS. BIG SUNDAY CONCERT.

Manhattan Theatre. Broadway and Thirty-third St. HARRISON GREY FISKE .... Manager. Eves. at 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. The London (Garrick Theatre) Success THE BISHOP'S MOVE. A Comedy in Three Acts, by John Oliver Hobbes and Murray Carson. Management of James K. Hackett. "Brilliant wit—a work of art."—World. "Clear and wholesome."—Evening Sun. "A success of distinction—a comedy of wit."—Brooklyn Eagle. W. H. THOMPSON AS THE BISHOP. "A delightful bishop."—Herald. "An artistic delegate."—Evening Sun.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. E. G. GILMORE & EUGENE TOMPKINS, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 2D MONTH. JOHN C. FISHER & THOS. W. RYLEY'S STUPENDOUS AND MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL OF Florodora. ITS PHENOMENAL BUSINESS IS THE TALK OF THE TOWN. PRICES—25-50-75-1.00. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EV'GS, 8:15.

AMERICAN, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. DANGERS of PARIS. Mat. Daily Except Mon. 25c. TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Best in Town. 25c. 50c. Jess Dandy, Howard & Burke, Jas. H. Cullen, Laura Bennett & Katie Allen, Fox, Leah Russell and 7 other big acts.

14th Street Theatre. Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reserved Seats, Orch. Circle and Balcony, 50c. WEEK OF MARCH 9TH. The Season's Event—EVERYTHING NEW. McFADDEN'S ROW OF FLATS. BEST OF ALL SPECTACULAR FARCES. Noted for its Singers, Dancers, Comedians.

NEW STAR, Lexington Av. and 107th St. Ev'gs, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25c. HOWARD HALL, the MAN WHO DARED. TONIGHT Big Sunday CONCERT 25, 35, 50c. FLORENCE BURNS, Snyder & Buckley, Gt. Star Quartet, Al Grant & others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. Engagement of the entire FERENCZY OPERETTA CO., From the Central Theatre in Berlin. Monday, March 9, and every evening, Rheinhardt's Operetta, "DAS SUESSE MAEDEL." (The Sweet Girl.) Seats now on sale.

METROPOLIS, 142d St. & 3d Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MASTER JOE SANTLEY In A Boy of the Streets. TO-NIGHT CONCERT 25 & 50c. Miss Kate Lynde, Sullivan and Pasquelena, Florence Morrison and others.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Eve., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. JACOB LITT .... Proprietor. LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! John C. Fisher's Magnificent Production. THE SILVER SLIPPER. By the authors of "FLORODORA." SAM BERNARD, CYRIL SCOTT, EVA DAVENPORT, ELEANOR KENT, SNITZ EDWARDS, STANLEY HAWKINS, HARRY BURCHER, HELEN ROYTON, DAISY GREENE, MAY HALLATT, AND EDNA WALLACE HOPPER. Commencing TUESDAY, MARCH 17, HENRY W. SAVAGE WILL PRESENT The Musical Comedy Success PRINCE OF PILSEN. By Pixley and Luders, Authors of "KING DODO." Cast includes: John W. Ransone, Arthur Donaldson, Albert Parr, Edgar Norton, Sherman Wade, Helen Bertram, Annie Lichter, Lillian Coleman, Jeanette Bageard, Bella Frank. LARGE AND CAPABLE CHORUS. SALE OF SEATS AND BOXES Next Thursday 9 A. M.

CIRCLE. THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE IN NEW YORK. 60th Street and Broadway. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE. PERCY G. WILLIAMS, Prest. & Manager. DAILY MATINEE, 2:15. Price, 25 and 50c. Ev'gs, 8:15, 50c. to $1.00. You Don't Have to Wait for a Good Act. There Is One on the Stage All the Time. TO-NIGHT, ALL STAR SACRED CONCERT AT 8:15. Le Roy, Talma & Bosco, Gertrude Mansfield & Carl Wilbur, Ida Van Sicklen & J. Royer West, Hal Merritt, Sallie Stembler, Billy Johnson, Harry Taft, and other star acts. BEGINNING MONDAY MATINEE. First Time on Broadway in Eight Years, R. G. KNOWLES, The American Comedian Who Has Kept London Laughing for a Decade. THE BRRETTO FAMILY, Wonderful Leapers and Human Bridge Builders. JESS DANDY, The Hebrew Comedian Who Sings His Own Songs. SNYDER & BUCKLEY, The Funniest Musical Act in Vaudeville. EUGENE O'ROURKE & CO. In a Funny Skit, "PARLOR A." ARTIE HALL, The Real Georgia Coon Shouter. HARDING & AH SID, The Clown and the Chinaman. MLLE. OLIVE, The Dainty Juggler. LIFE OF A FIREMAN, A Pronounced Hit! LE ROY—TALMA—BOSCO, World's Monarchs of Magic.

NEW YORK, Broadway & 45th St. Eve., 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER .... MANAGERS. 4TH GREAT WEEK. SENSATIONAL NOVELTY! A LAUGH EVERY MINUTE. AT 9:30 P. M.—DON'T MISS IT. BERT WILLIAMS SINGS HIS FAMOUS COMIC SONG, "I'M A JONAH MAN." HURTIG & SEAMON present WILLIAMS & WALKER, "FAVORITES OF THE 400," IN THE COMIC OPERATIC FARCE, "IN DAHOMEY." SUPPORTED BY COMPANY OF 100. GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRESENTED BY COLORED ARTISTS. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. SEATS TO BE HAD 4 WEEKS AHEAD. TO-NIGHT! Ted Marks' Great CONCERT! Camille D'Arville, R. G. Knowles, Jess Dandy, Josephine Sabel, Winona Winter & Co., Mabel Hudson, and 10 other Stars.

New York's Finest. The World's Safest Theatre. MAJESTIC. E. D. STAIR & A. L. WILBUR, Props. GRAND CIRCLE. Evenings at 8; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sharp. The Season's Cyclonic Success, Fred R. Hamlin's Princely Production. WIZARD OF OZ. BRING THE CHILDREN TO THE Wednesday Matinee. Popular Prices. EV'GS & SAT. MATS. Best Seats $1.50.

PRINCESS, Broadway & 29th St. Telephone 2463—Madison. Sam S. Shubert, Manager. Messrs. Shubert and Chas. E. Evans, Lessees. "A witty and diverting comedy replete with movement and color." AMELIA BINGHAM PRESENTS HER COMPANY IN CLYDE FITCH'S BRIGHTEST PLAY, THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON. Mats. Thursday and Saturday.

Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse. PROFESSIONAL MATINEE THURSDAY. PRICES 50c. to $1.50. SECOND BIG WEEK. GEORGE FAWCETT Presents MARY SHAW in 'GHOSTS.' "Mary Shaw's work was perfect."—Alan Dale. "Miss Shaw's work challenges comparison with Duse."—N. Y. Herald. "Mary Shaw is an actress of great power."—N. Y. World. Regular Matinée Saturday, 2:30. Evenings 8:30.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager. 3d Month. "A Great Success."—Herald. CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, which includes CHARLES RICHMAN, MARGARET ANGLIN. In Its Greatest Triumph, Robert Marshall's Greatest Play, THE UNFORESEEN. "Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., nr. B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager. SPECIAL. The Girl with the Green Eyes, with Clara Bloodgood, can only be given at this theatre until Saturday night, March 28. On Monday evening, March 30, its thrice postponed Boston engagement begins. 100th Time March 23—Souvenirs. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY, THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES, With CLARA BLOODGOOD. "A Popular Success."—Sun. "Clever play, brilliantly acted."—Herald. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Ave. CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager. NEXT HAMLET MATINEE TUESDAY AT 1:45 P. M. Eves. at 8. Matinées Saturdays, 2. LAST TWO WEEKS OF MR. Sothern. Management of Daniel Frohman. IN If I Were King. MONDAY, MARCH 23, LAST WEEK OF MR. SOTHERN, when he will appear for SIX NIGHTS and SAT. MATINEE as Hamlet. Monday, March 30, The 15th Century Morality Play, EVERYMAN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées at 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager. 8TH WEEK. "Success for star and author."—Herald. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL In Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play, "MICE AND MEN." "Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. EVGS. 8:15. MATS. AT 2:15. In consequence of the engagement of Charles Hawtrey in his famous success, "A Message from Mars," beginning on Monday, March 30, Mr. James T. Powers, in "The Jewel of Asia," can only remain at this theatre until Saturday night, March 28. Superb Musical Comedy Production. BRILLIANT SUCCESS. A GEM OF BEAUTY, MELODY, AND RATTLING FUN. JAMES T. POWERS IN GEO. W. LEDERER'S THE JEWEL OF ASIA. A NOTABLE CAST AND EXCEPTIONAL ENSEMBLE. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Thursday and Saturday. PERPETUAL PRESSURE OF PEOPLE. LAST WEEK. KIRKE LA SHELLE'S PRODUCTION OF Augustus Thomas's Marvelous Comedy Success, The Earl of Pawtucket with Elizabeth Tyree and Lawrance D'Orsay. MONDAY, MARCH 16, Seats Ready Thursday, 9 A. M. ELSIE de WOLFE In Hubert Henry Davies' Comedy, CYNTHIA.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., Near 7th Av. One Week, Beginning To-morrow Night. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY. VIOLA ALLEN as ROMA, in Hall Caine's Play, THE ETERNAL CITY, with Great Supporting Cast, Including Edward Morgan, E. M. Holland, Frederic De Belleville. Incidental Music by Pietro Mascagni. LIEBLER & CO. .... Managers. TO-NIGHT 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats. 50c-75c. VAUDEVILLE CONCERT. 10 STAR ACTS. March 16th, Virginia Harned in Iris.

WALLACK'S, Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 3RD MONTH. HENRY W. SAVAGE PRESENTS GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success, SULTAN OF SULU. Music by Alfred G. Wathall. Mat. Wed. Prices 50c. to $1.50. 11TH WEEK. Frank Moulan, Fred Frear, Paul Nicholson, George Shields, Maude Lillian Berri, Gertrude Quinlan, Blanche Chapman, Templar Saxe.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE LALOO AND LALA, THE WONDERFUL DOUBLE MARVEL. TWO LIVING HUMAN BEINGS MERGED INTO ONE. THEY ARE ONE, YET TWO, WITH 4 ARMS, 4 LEGS, 4 FEET, 4 HANDS. EVERYTHING NEW. ENOCH, MAN FISH, 3 Minutes Under Water. ELASTIC SKIN MAN. WYOMING JACK, Rifle Expert; SAM FURST, Yankee Whittler. THEATRE—J. E. BURKE & CO. in "THE COUNTRYMAN," McDERMOTT & KELLY, MLLE. ZORA, wire act; GLOBE COMEDY FOUR; NEW PICTURES; EDISON PROJECTOSCOPE.

THIS AFT. & EVG. 10 STAR ACTS. HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. and 7th Av. MATINEES, MON., WED., SAT., SUN. 25c. RES. ORCH. Com. To-Morrow Matinee. JULIA KINGSLEY & NELSON LEWIS, GUYER & DALY, HAL DAVIS & INEZ MACAULEY, MIDGLEY & CARLISLE, HACKER & LESTER, RAYMOND TEAL, LA BELLE BLANCHE, THE CARLONS.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. "Both star and play are inimitable."—Herald. MARIE CAHILL. Seats 4 weeks in advance. In D. V. ARTHUR'S Production of NANCY BROWN.

DEWEY, EAST 14TH ST. 3D & 4TH AVS. TO-NIGHT GRAND GALA POP. Popular 25c. 50c. Prices. Barrow, Lancaster & Co., STINSON & MERTON, SNYDER & BUCKLEY, TALBOT & ROGERS, ARTIE HALL, MR. & MRS. ELLSWORTH, GRACE & MARION, The Workingmen's Paradise, Robt. Becker's Harmonists. Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat. and all Week, LONDON BELLES BURLESQUERS, "MARRIED MASHERS," "LOOPING THE LOOP."

WEST END, Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. All Seats (Reserved) 25c. and 50c. LEWIS MORRISON in "FAUST." Next Week—Wm. A. Brady's "Way Down East."

3RD AVE. Thea. Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. THE ELEVENTH HOUR. [illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO. .... Prop's & Managers. Owing to length of performance Curtain rises Eves. at 8, Wed. & Sat. afternoons, 2. Next Mat. Wed. SPECIAL PRICES 50c to $1.50. 8TH CROWDED WEEK. THE STUPENDOUS MARVEL IN GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE, KLAW & ERLANGER'S Colossal Production of the Drury Lane Spectacle "MR. BLUE BEARD." By Arthur Collins & J. Hickory Wood. Adapted for the American stage by John J. McNally, with lyrics by J. Cheever Goodwin, and music by Frederick Solomon. CLIMAX OF HUMAN DARING. "When at the end of the second act of Mr. Blue Beard, at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, a young woman started in graceful flight from the stage, and, soaring over the heads of the audience, almost touched the rail of the gallery, all the while scattering over those below bunches of fragrant pink carnations, the climax was reached of one of the most gorgeous spectacles that ever has been placed on an American stage."—N. Y. Herald, Jan. 22d. More Than 3 Shows in One. Seats for 11th week, beginning Monday, March 30th, (and all intervening Performances,) on sale to-morrow morning.

Admission 25c. Sundays. WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. —NEW TO-DAY— ALBERT KNAPP, the Modern Blue Beard. This Afternoon and Evening POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA. TO-NIGHT SACRED CONCERT. Sig. Bellaretti, Sig. Briglia, Sig. Cibelli, Neapolitan Quartette, &c. TO-MORROW EVENING & ALL THE WEEK, DE KOLTA. New Problems and Illusions.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15. 1,000 Choice Reserved Seats at 50c. Popular Wed. Matinée, 25c., 50c. MR. HERBERT KELCEY & MISS EFFIE SHANNON IN WILLIAM GILLETTE'S GREAT DETECTIVE PLAY, PRECISELY AS PRODUCED ON BROADWAY, SHERLOCK HOLMES. TO-NIGHT 25c., 50c. SUNDAY CONCERT. R. G. Knowles, Crawford & Stanley, Joe Flynn, etc.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2. One block east of Grand Central Depot. 8TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY. PRICES EVENING 25—35—50. THE ROMAN TRAGEDY VIRGINIUS. By JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES. MAR. 16TH DION BOUCICAULT'S SHAUGHRAUN.

VICTORIA THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE. SPECIAL WED. MAT. PRICES, 50c. to $1.50. BLANCHE WALSH in "RESURRECTION." "Miss Walsh did work that was a revelation."—Alan Dale. "A powerful drama—Blanche Walsh won a real artistic triumph."—Eve. Sun.

BELASCO THEATRE. B'way and 42d St. Matinee Saturdays at 2. CURTAIN RISES AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES IN The Darling of the Gods. A Drama of Old Japan in 5 acts, by DAVID BELASCO & JOHN LUTHER LONG.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 29th St. Mat. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY and burlesque—THE BIG LITTLE PRINCESS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. THE ONLY CIRCUS EXHIBITING IN NEW YORK THIS YEAR. COMMENCING WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 18, AT 2 O'CLOCK. For a brief season only. Two performances Every Week Day thereafter at 2 and 8 o'clock. Doors open an hour earlier for an inspection of the myriad animate and inanimate wonders specially secured and designed for presentation this season. NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE UNDER ANY PRETEXT. Opening Performances at 2 o'clock. Evening Performances at 8 o'clock. Every Matinee Precisely the Same as the Night Exhibitions. Owing to the condition of the city's streets no parade will be given this year in New York.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST, GRANDEST, BEST AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION. AMERICA'S REAL REPRESENTATIVE SHOW. BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. 3 CIRCUSES. 2 MENAGERIES. 1000 WONDERS. ALL THE BEST AMUSEMENT IDEAS. BRIDGEPORT, CONN. NEW YORK CITY. CONDUCTED ON SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES—DAILY EXPENSES [illegible]

CROWNED WITH THE LAUREL THAT'S VERDANT OF LEAF. Returned to New York, the City of its Birth and Organization, After Amazing and Astounding OVER 50,000,000 VISITORS IN EUROPE, Including the Courts and Foreign Embassies of All the Civilized Nations. Admired, Extolled, Lauded, Unqualifiedly Praised and Constantly PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY IN ALL THE BIG CAPITALS and Enthusiastically Applauded by the People of All Lands. NOW HOME AGAIN IN THE LAND OF ITS BIRTH. Creating an Epoch in Amusements with an Overwhelming Exhibition. PRESENTING THE IDEAL SHOW OF THE WHOLE WORLD. Comprised in Circus, Hippodrome, Menagerie, Museum, Prodigy, Aerial, Equestrian, Gymnastic, Acrobatic and Athletic Departments, with 3 Rings, 2 Stages, Aerial Enclave, Race Track, Spectacular Amphitheatre, Sports Arena, Freak Platforms and Gymnastic Plaza. 300 PRODIGIOUS AND PHENOMENAL PERFORMERS, whose incredible, unexpected, mysterious, breathless, inexpressible, indescribable, strange, weird, curious, surprising and sensational exploits ON THE GROUND, IN THE AIR, and with new and INGENIOUS APPARATUS bewilders, amazes, confounds, astounds, illustrates and instructs. THE WHOLE COUNTRY AGOG while every child waits in breathless expectancy for A PEEP INTO THIS VERITABLE WONDERLAND, the bare enumeration of whose marvelous and most glorious new attractions would fill a page of this newspaper. Imagination Disturbed by the Magnitude of the Exhibition. Organized with rare intelligence, presented with lavish prodigality, with inimitable art, elegantly and beautifully conceived, and now produced with the combined logistics of years of experience and with the wonderful facilities possessed only by this institution. It is a place of amusement, and amusement is what it provides in practically inexhaustible quantities and for every variety of taste. Replete with an abundance of everything appealing to the delicate, refined and cultured as well as to the general desire and popular wish. Illustrating all the best efforts and successful exploits of man and beast, with the champion representatives of every country on Earth. Where Pleasure and Purity Are Paramount and Permanent. Admission to all, including numbered seat, 25 & 50 cents. (26th & 27th St. entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00 & $1.50, according to location. (Madison Av. entrance only.) Private boxes, six seats, $8.00, $12.00 and $15.00. Single box seats $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open on March 16, Madison Av. entrance, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats from $1.00 upward. No seats reserved by telephone, but may be secured by mail when orders are accompanied with cash.

CASINO, BROADWAY AND 39TH ST. TELEPHONE 4702—38TH. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Mgrs. 350TH TIME WED., MCH. 25TH. With Costliest and Prettiest Souvenir Ever Seen. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production. The Merriest and Prettiest and Most Tuneful Production on Earth. A CHINESE HONEYMOON. Millions Have Seen and Enjoyed It in America and England. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT'Y.

3D MONTH AND LAST 2 WEEKS AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. DE WOLF HOPPER AS MR. PICKWICK. Assisted by a Magnificent Company of Well-Known Artists, including: Digby Bell .... as .... Sam Weller; Grant Stewart .... as .... Alfred Jingle; Henry Norman .... as .... Tony Weller; Louise Gunning .... as .... Arabella; Marguerite Clark .... as .... Polly; Laura Joyce Bell .... as .... Mrs. Bardell; Louis Payne .... as .... Winkle; J. K. Adams .... as .... Wardle; Guy H. Bartlett .... as .... Fat Boy. AN EVENING WITH DICKENS.

KEITH'S, 14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV. E. F. ALBEE .... General Manager. Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M. MILTON & DOLLIE NOBLES, TOM NAWN & CO., MARVELLOUS MERRILLS, CAROLINE SHEPARD, STINSON & MERTON, JOSEPHINE SABEL, Wartenburg Bros., Quaker City Quartette, La Petite Adelaide, Barrington & Martell, Kennedy & James, Jas. Dooley, Spaulding, Pongo & Leo. 30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

DALY'S. DANIEL FROHMAN .... Manager. At 8:15. Matinée every Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. 3D MONTH of the MERRY, TUNEFUL, MUSICAL FARCE in 3 acts, THE BILLIONAIRE. Presenting JEROME SYKES. The Sensation of N. Y. Season.

DALY'S .... Thurs. and Fri., at 3. BURTON HOLMES. Next Thurs. & Fri., Mar. 12 & 13, Denmark; Mar. 19 & 20, Sweden; Mar. 26 & 27, Norway; April 2 & 3, Norway, (Midnight Sun.) 3 P. M.

Daly's Wetzler Concert. TO-MORROW (MONDAY) AT 3. MR. DANIEL FROHMAN Has Arranged with H. H. WETZLER and HIS ORCHESTRA for a special concert of FRENCH AND VIENNESE MUSIC, in connection with HUGO HEERMANN, the Distinguished German Violinist, and MR. EMILIO DE GOGORZA. Seats ready, box office, Ditson's and Tyson's.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY. CHOIR OF 70 ARTISTS. FRANK DAMROSCH .... Director. Second Concert, Thurs. Eve., Mar. 12. Works by LEO, CHERUBINI, BRAHMS, CORNELIUS, FRANK and BERLIOZ. Tickets on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 489 Fifth Ave., and at Box Office Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1902-1903. Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. 19TH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. ROGER-MICLOS (by arrangement with Mr. L. M. Ruben,) Homer, Marilly, Anthes (his first appearance at these concerts), Campanari. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz. LAST TWO WEEKS OF GRAND OPERA. Mon. Eve., March 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. [illegible] Wed. Eve., March 11, at 7:45—Double Bill: DER WALD (first perf. in America), Gadski, Anthes, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Followed by IL TROVATORE (only time this season). [illegible] Fri. Ev., March 13, at 8—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Marilly; Alvarez, De Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Flon. Sat. Aft., March 14, at 2—ERO E LEANDRO. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; De Marchi, De Reszke, Dufriche. Conducted by the composer, Mancinelli. Sat. Eve., March 14, at 8—(At Pop. Prices)—Double Bill—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT (The Daughter of the Regiment). [illegible] Followed by PAGLIACCI. [illegible] WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ANNUAL BENEFIT ACTORS' HOME. THURSDAY NEXT AT ONE O'CLOCK. Parterre Boxes, (holding 6,) $60. Seats in Grand Tier Boxes, $2.50. Reserved seats also at 50c. and 75c.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1903. Sixty-first Season. 1903. WALTER DAMROSCH .... Conductor. FRIDAY, March 13th, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, March 14th, at 8:15 P. M. SOLOIST: MME. ROGER-MICLOS, PIANIST. PROGRAM: Symphony No. 4, F minor .... Tschaikowsky. Concerto for Piano No. 2, G minor .... Saint-Saëns. Three Movements from Dramatic Symphony ROMEO AND JULIET .... Berlioz. Love Scene, Scherzo "Queen Mab," Grand Fete at the House of Capulet. Tickets can be had at CARNEGIE HALL Box Office daily during the week of the Concert, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also at TYSON'S, [illegible] MANN'S and at DITSON'S. [illegible] FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. DAVID BISPHAM by GENERAL REQUEST WILL READ Shakespeare's "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" with MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC for ORCHESTRA, CHORUS and SOLOISTS. FRANK DAMROSCH .... Conductor. Management .... HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats 50 Cts. to $1.50.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Saturday Aft., March 14, at 3. Only Recital. HEERMANN VIOLIN. BURMEISTER PIANO. Management .... HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats, $1 to $1.50 at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Evening, March 26, at 8. ORATORIO SOCIETY. FRANK DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR. The Dream of Gerontius by EDWARD ELGAR. Poem by CARDINAL NEWMAN. Soloists: Miss Ada Crossley, Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, Mr. David Bispham. Tickets, 50 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12.50 and $15.

FREE LENTEN ORGAN RECITALS. WILLIAM C. CARL. Next Friday evening, March 13, at 8:15, First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av., 12th St. Soloist, Richard T. Kay, violinist. No tickets required. Dates, March 13, 20, 27, April 3.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Thurs. Ev., Mar. 12, at 8:15. BEATRICE BOWMAN, Soprano. Assisted by THE DANNREUTHER QUARTET, MR. PAUL TIETJENS, Piano. Res. Seats, $2.00 and $1.50. [illegible]

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Motor Vehicles Now Used in Hunting—A New Discovery in Electric Ignition—Novel Automatic Water Feed Regulator for Steam Vehicles.

Although almost every other sport was more or less adequately represented at the annual Sportsmen's Show in the Madison Square Garden during the past two weeks, automobiling was only represented by a few gasoline motors exhibited by the launch makers and not a single completed vehicle was shown. The absence of motor vehicles was neither an accident nor an oversight, but was due to the policy of the management of the show. In order to avoid any infringement upon the field of the Automobile Show, no exhibits of automobiles are ever accepted for the Sportsmen's Show. Several of the exhibitors of launches at the Sportsmen's Show are also makers of motor vehicles, but they were not allowed to exhibit them.

While under this circumstance this exclusion of automobiles seems unavoidable, it also seems regrettable, for the place of the motor vehicle in hunting is already assured, and its value in that direction is becoming generally recognized. It cannot, of course, go wherever a single horse can travel, but wherever a wagon could be [illegible] automobile can go and generally [illegible] better service.

It [illegible] not have to be tethered or watched [illegible], it will not be alarmed by the [illegible] of a gun, and it will not require to be fed unless its trip is an extended one [illegible] will travel several times as far and as fast as a horse will over ordinary roads [illegible] carry a heavier load.

In Great Britain the automobile is now [illegible] used in shooting, to carry the [illegible], beaters, guns, &c., to the field [illegible] to bring them, together with the game, [illegible] again. King Edward has had two [illegible] specially built for this purpose, which he uses at Balmoral, his palace in the Scottish highlands, and other [illegible] British sportsmen have followed [illegible] example. The German Emperor also [illegible] an automobile on his hunting expedi[illegible].

In this country the automobile is not so [illegible] used in connection with shooting [illegible] of the fact that the roads in [illegible] Eastern game preserves are often little better than trails, but on the Western prairies motor vehicles are successfully used for prairie chicken shooting, and even in the hunting of larger game. As the roads in the Adirondacks and Maine are improved, however, there is no doubt that the automobile will come into wide use in connection with hunting, fishing, and camping.

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In particular, it is likely that the automobile will soon displace the stage coaches which now connect many of the camps and resorts in the Maine and Adirondack woods with their nearest railroad stations, often twenty-five miles or more distant. Traveling in these stages is far from comfortable, as a rule, and they are very slow in comparison with modern modes of travel. A change to automobiles would give increased speed as well as comfort.

It is even possible that the use of motor vehicles in this connection eventually will be extended to the establishment of long lines traversing those wilder portions of the wilderness which now are practically inaccessible to all save the guide and Indian. Railroad lines into these practically uninhabited regions are not likely on account of the lack of business during the greater part of the year, when it is either necessary to stop the operation of the line altogether, or to operate it at a loss. The automobiles could be used during the season, then taken elsewhere for use during the Winter, if desired. The cost of building good roads through even the Maine wilderness would be less than that of a railroad bed, and a large share of the cost could be borne by the State and county.

At this stage of the development of the motor vehicle it does not seem able to compete successfully with either the steam road or the trolley car where there is a steady and heavy traffic; but for use where transportation facilities are required for only a small part of the year it probably would prove most economical even at the present time.

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Reports of the organization of companies to establish automobile stage lines come from almost every part of the country. An automobile stage line has been projected to run between Babylon, Bayshore, Islip, Sayville, and Patchogue on the south shore of Long Island, a distance of about twenty miles, and it is said that a proposed trolley line will be abandoned in consequence.

The People's Auto-Transit Company has been incorporated in Ohio, with a capital stock of $25,000, to establish automobile lines in the vicinity of Oberlin and Vermilion not already traversed by trolley cars. The carriages will be large and strongly built, resembling street cars in general appearance. An automobile passenger line has been projected between Lynchburg and Tullahoma, in Moore County, Tenn.

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A franchise has been granted for a line of street cars propelled by gasoline motors in Harvey, Ill. Each car will be equipped with two gasoline motors, each of fifty horsepower, one of which is expected to be sufficient under ordinary conditions.

One of the most remarkable advances in automobile construction ever made was discovered by accident in a French automobile factory a few weeks ago, when two workmen in testing a faulty sparking plug found that, although it was so fouled with soot that no spark would pass under ordinary circumstances, a slight break in the secondary wire allowed a better spark to pass than when the plug was clean. As the ignition device has been the most unsatisfactory part of the modern automobile and the most frequent cause of stoppages has been the fouling of the sparking plug by soot, the importance of this discovery was evident and experiments were made to ascertain whether this action was assured under all circumstances. This soon was proved, and several enterprising manufacturers have now taken advantage of the new discovery to make a very practical application of it upon their vehicles.

A loop of the secondary coil is carried up into the dashboard and the break is made there, the two broken ends being inclosed in a glass tube. This enables the driver to see at any time if the spark is passing, and so to tell in case of a stoppage whether the trouble is due to trouble with the ignition device or to imperfect mixing, faulty lubrication, or some other such cause.

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Three American automobilists—R. [illegible] Harkness, C. G. Dinsmore, and F. F. Keane—are among the 225 entries for the Paris-Madrid race, which will start on May 24. The French Government has finally given official sanction to the event, and, as the consent of the Spanish authorities was obtained some time ago, so that the holding of the race is now assured.

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The Automobile Club of Nice is arranging to hold a braking contest on March 25. Both ordinary and emergency brakes will be tested, with the cars in both forward and backward motion, and also for holding power on a steep grade.

According to United States Consul L. H. Ayme, of Gaudeloupe, a daily automobile service has been established between that city and the town of Ste. Rose. This service is the first step toward the substitution throughout the colony of automobiles for the archaic stage coaches which were the only means of land transport. The Ste. Rose Line began running Jan. 1, and has proved a success. On March 1, two new lines will be established, one from Gaudeloupe to Basse Terre, and the other from Gaudeloupe to Le Moule. The automobiles used are of French manufacture, with gasoline engines as motive power. They are well made, handsome vehicles, and carry [illegible] passengers besides the chauffeur and his assistant. The prices charged are about the same as for the old stage coaches.

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The Good Roads Commission of Wisconsin has recommended the levying of a tax of one-quarter of a mill for road purposes in all counties having an assessed valuation of over $6,000,000, a less amount to be levied in counties having a less valuation.

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An automobile water feed regulator and low water alarm has been brought out by the makers of a well-known type of steam carriages, and is attracting considerable attention among steam carriage users. The principle is essentially that of the ordinary float feed, but instead of the float being filled with air it contains water, whose weight is counterbalanced by a small leaden ball. When this float, which is cylindrical and made of copper, is immersed in water it rises, but when the water is replaced by steam the cylinder sinks on account of its greater weight in air.

This regulator is connected to the boiler by a pipe which enters the boiler at the water line, and is also connected to the boiler feed pipe between the first check valve and the feed pump, passing through a small reservoir of water on the way. There is a valve between the regular and small reservoir and operated by the float. The feed pump, of course, is worked by the engine in the usual manner. When the water level in the boiler is above the entrance to the regulator the regulator is filled with water and the float rises, opening the valve into the pipe connecting with the feed pipe and allowing the boiler pressure to extend back into the feed pipe, and so to close the first check valve and cut off the supply of water. The pump still keeps on working, but merely pumps water from the boiler through the regulator and its connecting pipes and back into the boiler.

When the water level in the boiler falls below the opening of the pipe to the regulator, of course, steam will be drawn into the regulator instead of water. The float will then sink and close the valve leading to the feed pipe. The steam in the pipe leading to the feed pipe is then condensed by passing through the small reservoir, and the pressure in the feed pipe is lowered until the check valve opens and admits water to the pump until the water level again reaches above the mouth of the regulator pipe. There is also a low water alarm operated upon the same principle, which, in case of exhaustion of the water supply, discharges a jet of steam in front of the operator, where it must be seen. By the joint operation of these two devices a steam carriage is made perfectly automatic in operation, and all the trouble of watching a water glass is obviated.

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A feature of the Washington automobile show to be held in the Light Infantry Armory, beginning March 23, will be the exhibition of the automobile battery of rapid-fire guns of the Northwestern Military Academy. A squad of cadets will operate the battery and give exhibition drills.

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Exports of automobiles and parts during the fiscal year of 1902 amounted to $948,528, as follows: Europe, $796,108; North America, $77,801; South America, $15,353; Asia, $22,862; Oceanica, $23,797; Africa, $12,637. Exports to individual countries were as follows: Great Britain and Ireland, $671,553; France, $59,051; Canada, $31,111; Mexico, $27,710; Germany, $24,491; the Philippine Islands, $14,216; South Africa, $12,637; Austria, $15,166; Argentine Republic, $10,203; Cuba, $11,152; Belgium, $7,797; Denmark, $9,905; Holland, $5,295; British Columbia, $4,828; Peru, $3,000; China, [illegible]; Japan, $9,513; British East Indies, $4,299; Italy, $2,200; Brazil, $2,150; Australia, $9,581; Bermuda, $1,500; Hongkong, $1,175; Norway and Sweden, $1,097.

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A series of automobile races will be held in connection with the State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., next Fall, in which six prizes of $250 each will be offered.

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There seems a growing sentiment among the advocates of good roads that the solution of the problem lies in the employment of convict labor in road building. At the National Good Roads Convention in Chicago last month, President W. H. Moore of the National Good Roads Association advocated the employment of convicts in road building, and stated that in twelve Southern States there are now 5,224 convicts at work on the roads at an average cost of 22 to 24 cents per day's labor. Another advocate of the plan is the Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, who in his annual report to the Legislature of that State recommended that an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of good roads within the State and the employment of convict labor in their making.

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The Cleveland (Ohio) Automobile Club has elected the following members for the coming year: President—E. S. Reese; Vice President—F. T. Scholes; Secretary—George Collister; Treasurer—Windsor T. White; Board of Directors—The officers ex-officio; W. C. Baker, Charles Shanks, John H. Brown, T. E. Rook, and W. S. Root. It is expected that the membership will reach 500 before the end of the coming season.

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The New England Automobile Association has elected officers as follows: President—James T. Soutter, who also is President of the Massachusetts Automobile Club; Vice President—Dr. Julian C. Chase of Pawtucket, R. I., President of the American Automobile Association; E. C. Lee of Brookline, Mass., and W. J. Hoyt of Brookline, Mass.; Treasurer—J. A. Tirrell, Boston, Mass.

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The Buffalo Automobile and Sportsmen's Show will begin in the Convention Hall, Buffalo, to-morrow, and will last all the week.

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The Automobile Club of Pasadena, Cal., has adopted a novel method of attracting attention to the need of good roads and the advantages of motor vehicles. The club members make trips to Pomona and return three days of each week, carrying passengers for hire and devoting the money received for fares to road improvement.

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A meeting of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers will be held in this city on March 18 for the revision of the constitution and by-laws.

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On Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock Dr. Ulysses Kahn, surgeon for Count Leontieff's expedition in Abyssinia, covering two years of exploration, will lecture on "Camp Life, Customs, and Scenery in Abyssinia," illustrated with lantern slides, at the clubhouse of the Automobile Club of America, 753 Fifth Avenue.

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Charles W. Gray has been elected President of the Chicago Automobile Club in place of Honoré Palmer, who resigned at the last meeting of the organization.

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The March issue of The Criterion contains a very interesting biographical sketch of Oliver Evans, "The First American Automobilist," by W. J. Lampton, who over a hundred years ago not only prophesied the automobiles, railway trains, and steamboats of to-day, but actually constructed a steam vehicle which he not only successfully propelled upon land, but in the water as well. And yet in the face of this achievement the inventor was unable to procure capital to build the railroads, steamboats, and motor vehicles, whose coming he so clearly foresaw, and he died in poverty and obscurity.

"Oliver Evans was born in Newport, Del., in 1755, and learned the wheelwright's trade, but at eighteen years of age he left his native village and went to Philadelphia, where for almost half a century he struggled to develop his many inventions. His first successful invention was a machine for carding wool and cotton, which had previously been done entirely by hand. In 1786 he applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a patent on his steam wagon, but it was refused as unpractical and the work of a visionary, although the same body allowed him a patent on his improvements in the making of flour. In England, where he also applied for patents, his ideas were characterized as absurd. Ten years later the Legislature of Maryland granted him a patent and allowed him to use his wagon on the roads of that State. But this was of little avail, beyond the mere recognition, as he was too poor to have a wagon, and so far in advance of contemporaneous wealth that he could not raise money enough to build one and demonstrate its value.

"Evans then laid his plans before the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, which did an immense business in transportation to the westward. He asserted that with an engine which could be constructed for $1,500, a carriage for $500, and allowing $500 for 'unforeseen expenses,' a total expense of $2,500, one hundred barrels of flour could be hauled, at two miles per hour, fifty miles in two days, thus doing the work of twenty-five horses and five wagons for three days, which cost $9,304. But the turnpike people could not comprehend this; they were making money enough on their teams, and so would not consider the matter.

"After thirty years or more of dreaming and battle Oliver Evans saw his first horseless carriage moving on wheels by its own power. The Philadelphia Board of Health allowed him to construct a machine for cleaning the docks of the city. This was in 1804.

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century Evans made the following prophesies in a letter to a New York newspaper:

"'The time will come when people will travel in stages moved by steam engines at fifteen to twenty miles an hour. A carriage will leave Washington in the morning, breakfast at Baltimore, dine at Philadelphia, and sup at New York the same day. Railways will be laid of wood or iron, or on smooth paths of broken stone or gravel, to travel as well by night as by day. A steam engine will draw a carriage one hundred and eighty miles in twelve hours, or engines will drive boats ten or twelve miles an hour, and hundreds of boats will so run on the Mississippi and other waters, as was prophesied thirty years ago [by Fitch,] but the velocity of boats can never equal that of carriages upon rails, because the resistance in water is eight hundred times more than in the air.'

"By one means and another Evans managed in time to secure money enough to establish a machine shop in Philadelphia, where he did various kinds of repair and other work, but busied himself chiefly in materializing his ideas in the development of machinery for saving time and labor in all branches of industry. This shop, in the later years of his life, maintained him and his family in comparative comfort; but one fatal day it was burned to the ground, involving a loss of $15,000 and destroying his patterns and his papers. This was the final blow. The fire occurred on the 11th of April, 1819. The stricken man went to New York to secure, if possible, means to make a new start. On the Saturday following the Philadelphia newspapers contained this brief notice:

"'Died at New York on Thursday, 15th inst., at the home of Elijah Ward, Oliver Evans, Esq., of Philadelphia, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His remains were interred yesterday afternoon.'

"He was buried in the old Zion Cemetery, but in later years the body was removed to Cypress Hills, where it now lies."

ATHLETIC MEET FEATURES.

Hurling Match and A. A. U. Championships to be Decided.

Columbia has the fastest two-mile team of her career entered in the two-mile intercollegiate relay at the games in Madison Square Garden on March 14. Columbia's showing at her own games when the two-mile team pushed Yale so hard that Old Eli was forced to make a new indoor record for the distance, has given confidence to the supporters of the Blue and White, and they are certain that the end of the race will see their boys to the front. They state, and their claim is not without foundation, that had not the third man on their relay been out of form, they would surely have to their credit a new record better than Yale's by several seconds. A cursory glance at the teams will convince the enthusiast that this will be one of the great races of the year. First of all, take Columbia's showing with Yale, then the holders of the world's record for this distance; then comes Yale, holder of the indoor record, and finally along comes Cornell with a team of last year's intercollegiate champions. With this gathering of champions, the result of the race is very much in doubt.

The latest entry in the ten-mile Amateur Athletic Union championships at these games is F. R. Lynch of Boston, heralded as the best ten-miler New England has ever produced. It is said that he is destined to take the measure of Carr of the Xaviers, who is the present choice of the critics. The entries of Alexander Grant and A. L. Newton of the New York Athletic Club are expected at any time. Entries for this race close with James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, on March 7, at 16 and 18 Park Place.

The first hurling match ever played indoors will also take place on the evening of March 14 at the Garden, in connection with the games. Hurling teams are composed of fifteen men to a side, and each player is armed with a formidable bludgeon called a caman. The ball, which is pucked or struck with this weapon, is about half the size of a football and hard as a cricket ball. The teams which will indulge in this risky sport are the Dalys and the Wolf Tones, both noted for their aggressiveness. The match will be for the indoor championship of America, and will decide a long-disputed question of which is the better team. From start to finish there will not be an idle moment in the match. The ball is invariably kept in play, and there are no delays, as in football and other field games. The game of hurling is one of the oldest sports extant.

The University of Pennsylvania has sent her entries for the games. E. A. Amsler, H. A. Hyman, and W. Dick will represent her in the sixty-yard dash; W. Baird, the crack pole vaulter, in the pole vault, and A. C. Bowen, intercollegiate two-mile and cross-country champion, will carry her colors in the ten-mile Amateur Athletic Union championship. The relay team is the same that established the world's record for this race of 8:04 4-5, namely, Smith, Orton, Klaer, Gill, and Terry as substitute.

The College of the City of New York will be well represented by Cossenas in the sixty-yard handicap, Vogel and Martin in the 220-yard handicap, Hornidge in the 440-yard handicap, and Ennis, Byrnes, and Lipschitz in the 440-yard run, novice.

STABLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Big Owners Find the Climate in That State Beneficial for Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—William C. Whitney, August Belmont, F. R. Hitchcock, and other millionaire turfmen, who have established Winter quarters for their thoroughbreds in South Carolina, are delighted with this Southern climate for training purposes. Mr. Whitney's stables in Aiken were practically rebuilt last year in order to afford greater room for the runners.

While the Whitney and Hitchcock horses are in Aiken, Mr. Belmont's string is quartered at Garnet, near the Georgia line. Many of the two-year-olds running in the Belmont colors have displayed excellent form, and they are being put in condition for the stake events at Benningss and the Metropolitan tracks. Mr. Belmont has a three-quarter mile track on his estate, and his trainers have been showing the colts to jogging exercise. The Whitney and Belmont stables are the finest of the kind ever built in this section.

Trainer Burch, who was in Aiken this week, said there was a two-year-old in the stable that can beat any colt whose name is registered with the Jockey Club. The fine climate has brought the youngsters forward wonderfully, and with condition, as well as class, they will be able to render good accounts of themselves when shipped East.

Oxford-Cambridge Lacrosse Tour.

Arrangements just completed provide that the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team will leave for this country June 10, a week earlier than first planned. Sixteen men will take the trip, ten from Cambridge and six from Oxford. Games in this country will be played with Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Toronto University, and the Crescent Athletic Club at least, and possibly with some others.

Work on Defender's Steering Gear.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 7.—The construction of the steering gear for the cup defender was begun at the Herreshoff yards to-day. The same patterns used in connection with the Constitution have been taken for the new boat.

The riveting is now complete below the bilges on both sides, so that the sides are practically bare of staging, revealing the lines. Those who have seen the boat declare that she is a beautiful craft from every point of view. Capt. Rhoades of the Constitution is here looking after the details of fitting out the Belmont yacht.

MOTOR REGATTA PLANNED

Columbia Y. C. Will Hold Races on the Hudson in June.

Rules of New American Power Boat Association to Govern Contests —Marine Motor News.

Since the organization of the American Power Boat Association for the encouragement of the building and racing of steam, gasoline, and electric motor launches, dinghies, and hunting boats, interest in the racing prospects of the little fliers has grown apace. Twenty-one yacht clubs were represented at the meeting on Feb. 25, when the constitution and by-laws were adopted, and since that time inquiries with a view to entering the new association have been received from yacht clubs in Philadelphia, Boston, and Buffalo. The association, however, can take no definite action in the matter of admitting or debarring yacht clubs until the organization is complete, which will not be until March 18, when the officers and committees will be elected.

The constitution is very similar to that of the Long Island Sound Racing Association, and the various clubs will be represented in the Power Boat Association by a committee of permanent delegates. Two yacht clubs already have named their representatives. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club delegates for one year are Charles E. Sims, Frank Bowne Jones, T. G. McCahill, and E. S. Wheeler. The Columbia Yacht Club has appointed as its delegates for the same period its Regatta Committee, W. H. Ketcham, J. H. Coté, J. H. McIntosh, and W. G. McCrea. In order that all the constituent clubs of the Power Boat Association may have equal chances for representation in the executive, the ticket will not be named until all the delegates have been appointed. It is probable, however, that W. H. Ketcham, who presided at the preliminary meeting, and to whom is due much of the progress that has been made, will be elected President. J. H. McIntosh of the Columbia Yacht Club will in all probability be made Secretary.

It has been decided definitely to hold an open regatta on the Hudson early in June. All motor boats will be eligible to enter according to their classification and rating as set down in the report submitted by Henry J. Gielow at the first meeting, which report will probably be adopted finally at the next meeting. Cups have already been offered for each first, and in each race where three boats finish there will be a second prize. This regatta will be held under the auspices of the Columbia Yacht Club, whose Board of Trustees has offered their clubhouse to the association as a temporary headquarters.

According to the first racing rule of the association all races are under the direction and control of the yacht club under whose auspices the races are being held, from which it may be inferred that if the club so permits a boat may be entered whose owner is not a member of one of the clubs enrolled in the association. It is probable, however, that if the rule is not amended in such a way as to bar such entries, a precedent will be established and followed which shall confine the races to members of the association, and prohibit members from entering races not held under the association's rules, thus both widening and strengthening the association's authority.

On this point the recently and similarly organized Marine Motor Association of Great Britain is specific. Its first racing rule reads: "No member of the association or of any affiliated club shall compete in any open power race in Great Britain not held in accordance with the rules of the association, nor in any open power race unless all competitors hold an official certificate of the association."

Commenting on this rule, the London Yachtsman, in its last issue, says: "To start off with a rule of this nature requires a little courage, and yet without it the association would never have much authority, and, so far as racing is concerned, would be merely an advisory body. Attention is directed to this because we have always thought that the Yacht Racing Association ought to take, as it easily can, more power into its hands."

Further definite plans have not yet been made, although the Buffalo Yacht Club, which has signified its intention of joining the association, will hold a big motor regatta in the early Summer in accordance with the association's rules.

With such an organization, however, there will be no lack of sport among the speedy launches. Those who have seen or taken part in an impromptu race between the fast little boats have wondered for several years why some scheme could not be devised whereby regular races could be held, with time allowances in proportion to size and horse power. The difficulty, however, was to find some fair rating method. One scheme, in fact, proposed to measure horse power by letting the boat pull full speed against a spring, which would record the strength of the pull. An experiment was made with two boats of equal horse power, one of which had been designed for towing purposes and the other for cruising. On account of the different pitch of the propellers, the towing boat exerted much the stronger pull, and if they had been rated for a race according to the results obtained by that method the towing boat would have to give an ample allowance to a boat which could beat her handily, even on equal terms.

The racing and measurement rules, however, which have been drawn up for the association by Mr. Gielow are regarded as highly satisfactory, and are a distinct improvement on the rules of the Marine Motor Association of Great Britain, which do not give horse power its relative importance as a factor in the rating measurement. The differences between the British and American rating methods have already been explained here.

Another difficulty has been to obtain a midship section measurement which could be applied with satisfactory results to all models. To obtain this Mr. Gielow has formulated this rule, which he has found to vary less than 1 per cent. when applied to a great number of widely varying hull models: "With the boat in same trim as when being measured for load waterline length, take the beam (B) of the boat at the water surface at a point 55 per cent. from the forward end of the load waterline. Divide B into five equal parts or stations, and at the first inboard station from either end, measure perpendicularly from the surface down to the under side of the boat's planking, (C.) Then C multiplied by B will give the midship section.

"If the measurement for C is taken on the inside of hull, the thickness of planking of boat must be added, allowance being made for the angle at which C intersects the bottom planking."

The British rule, which is unsatisfactory when applied to extreme models, reads: "The area of the midship section to be taken at the point of the greatest beam on deck, and to be measured by means of a half mold fitted to the outside of the boat, the waterline at that point being afterward marked on the mold."

The new Power Boat Association, which promises to be a large factor in yachting circles, is the outcome of a suggestion made last year at the Columbia Yacht Club that a launch regatta be held. The idea was taken up with enthusiasm, and early in June the regatta was held. Only thirteen of the twenty-three entries started, but the races, which were run under the "Rudder Rules," showed what could be done in motor boat racing. Subsequent motor regattas were held under the same rules by the Brooklyn Yacht Club and by the Lake George Regatta Association. This year the boom in the establishment of large associations for the control of motor boat racing seems to have been widespread, for besides the organization of the Marine Motor Association in Great Britain and the American Power Boat Association here, the Yacht Club de France has in its list of fixtures for 1903 a motor launch regatta to be held on May 8. The Société Nautique de l'Oise has appointed a Marine Motor Committee for the coming season, and the Yachting Gazette of Paris, in its last issue, expressed the hope that international motor regattas might soon become a possibility.

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As a natural consequence of the interest in motor boat racing, motor boat building is also having a boom. In addition to the large number now being built by the Metropolitan Boat and Launch Company of Astoria, and several fine electric boats now under construction at Bayonne, S. C. Wicks & Co. report a great demand for power launches. John Thornton, Jr., of this city, is having built there a model cruising launch which measures 31 feet over all, 10 feet beam, and is equipped with a ten-horse-power motor. The same company is building a speed launch for G. Roe of Patchogue. The boat is 32 feet over all, 8 feet beam, is equipped with two eight-horse-power engines, and will accommodate eighteen persons.

The cost of motor boats depends chiefly upon the horse power. The hull of a sixteen-foot boat can be built for $250, and a good two-horse power engine can be bought for $150 or $200. A twenty-five-foot launch would cost from $325 to $400 for the hull, with from $275 to $350 additional for a four-horse-power engine. A thirty-foot launch costs on an average from $375 to $450 for the hull, with from $475 to $600 for an eight-horse-power engine, and the prices increase proportionately with the length and horse power desired.

An interesting application of the marine motor is mentioned in a recent number of The London Yachtsman, which says that last year the Messrs. Jorgensen of Copenhagen furnished 400 motors to Swedish and Norwegian fishing vessels. They also supplied the motor for the French fishing smack Va D' L'Avant, recently completed. This motor has two cylinders, and, developing twenty-two-horse power, drives the vessel at 6½ knots an hour. A reversible feathering propeller is used, and the motor can be disconnected and coupled up to the capstan, to drive which only one cylinder is used.

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Preparations are being made to make a formal protest against the passage of the bill before the House at Albany, which specifies that every owner of a launch propelled by gasoline, steam, electricity, or other motor power shall employ a licensed engineer to run the engine. Prominent yachtsmen here have expressed the opinion that the bill is ridiculous, inasmuch as accidents are due rather to defects of the motor than to lack of skill on the part of the person who is running it. As the Power Boat Association has not yet elected its officers and is not an official body, it will be unable to demand a hearing as such, but the matter will probably be taken up by the constituent clubs, and delegates appointed to make a protest at Albany.

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One beneficial effect of the Power Boat Association's racing rules is that it will compel manufacturers to ascertain and vouch for the exact rating of their engines. Experience has shown that the gasoline explosive engines usually develop more than their given horse power, while the other engines as a rule develop less than their stated power. With horse power so important a factor in the rating measurement, the disadvantage to manufacturers of an inaccurate estimate is obvious, and they will be careful to state horse power exactly.

NO BASEBALL GROUNDS YET.

American League President Admits That Nothing Has Been Determined Regarding a Site.

Although the American Baseball League delegates again held two sessions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, they adjourned late in the afternoon until 11 o'clock to-morrow without having decided as to where they were going to locate their new playing grounds in this city. There was an expectant gathering of baseball players and followers of the game around the corridors of the hotel all day long, but they were disappointed when it became known that the choice of a playing site had been deferred until to-morrow or perhaps Tuesday.

President Johnson, while at no time very communicative, found time to say that the League was considering three sites, one of which is situated on Manhattan Island and the other two are in the borough above the Harlem River.

A site which needs a good deal of filling in in order to make it fit for a ball park was spoken of yesterday, but Mr. Johnson, when asked about it, did not give a direct reply. This property is situated between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, between River Avenue and Cromwell's Creek.

The opening game of the New York American League season is scheduled to take place April 30, just seven weeks hence, and while this seems to be a rather limited period in which to accomplish all the necessary work of construction, the American League people believe that it will be sufficient. They say that what they accomplished in other cities within a shorter time ought to be duplicated here in New York, and no hitch in their structural arrangements is anticipated.

The New York National and Detroit American Club representatives closed a deal yesterday by which George Smith, the New York's second baseman, and "Kid" Gleason will change places. Gleason joined and Captained the New York team in 1896 and played with the Polo Grounds' aggregation up to 1900, when he jumped to Detroit for the seasons of 1901 and last year. Smith came here from Rochester, and for a short time during last season he was Captain of the New York team. This deal was the first one consummated by clubs in the rival major leagues since the cessation of hostilities last December. It was an even exchange, with no financial consideration on either side.

Baseball Player Invents a New Bat.

Napoleon Lajoie, the leading batsman of the American League, has invented a baseball bat known as the Lajoie bat. Speaking of this bat, John Morrill, famous as one of the batters of the old National League for many years, says:

"I believe that the Lajoie baseball bat will improve the general batting. It is scientifically correct, the balance being perfect. The special shoulder on the handle gives the player a firmer grip, and it seems to be balanced better than the old-style bats. I feel sure that the players will like it the moment they see and handle it. Batting is totally different to-day from what it was several years ago, and in order to be a successful batter one must have the bat under control at all times, and by gripping the Lajoie bat just above the shoulder he is enabled to swing it quickly and sharply and meet the ball true. There are so many left and right handed pitchers that batters ought to carry two bats of different lengths, one for the left-hand pitching and one for the right, the curves being entirely different."

NO HARM IN EARLY RACING.

Madden Does Not Believe That Two-Year-Olds Are Injured, and Cites Examples.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7.—John E. Madden, the noted Kentucky horseman, who is training a big string of colts and fillies at Churchill Downs, declares that the early racing of two-year-olds is not injurious to them, and cites a number of instances to prove his contention. He says:

"I have read with a great deal of interest what Mr. Galway had to say about the early racing of two-year-olds and I am surprised to find that he favors not starting them until August. If I understand it, he maintains that racing as early as May and June, or premature racing, as he calls it, is responsible for the lack of material to fill our three-year-old and aged fixed events, such as the Annual Champion, Brighton Cup, Realization, Tidal, &c. Any expression from a man of Mr. Galway's character and experience is worthy of consideration, but I differ from him in the conclusions he has reached. The lack of starters to the fixed events for three-year-olds and upward is not due to abuse of two-year-olds by premature racing, but to the fact that owners and breeders do not enter largely, but try to select from their lot what look to be the best as yearlings, and in most cases these horses prove of no account as racers. For instance, Wherler was entered instead of Irish Lad, and the former is now a maiden, where the latter is a triple stake winner. The two crack three-year-old racers of 1902, Hermis and McChesney, were not starters in the Realization and other three-year-old events because they were not eligible, and not because they had been injured by early racing in their two-year-old form. From the entries in the big handicaps just closed, the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton, I do not see that many horses have suffered from excessive training as two-year-olds. We have no track to accommodate half of them should they start."

Century Wheelmen Eight Years Old.

Though the Century Wheelmen as an organization was eight years of age on March 2, the club decided to celebrate the anniversary last night with a beefsteak dinner at the clubhouse, 444-446 Amsterdam Avenue. The Committee of Arrangements was: William H. Mackey, Chairman; William Breutscher, A. M. Wood, Charles Knight, and J. C. Kaiser.

The club has met with considerable success since eight years ago, a few members of the then disbanded Lafayette Wheelmen met at Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard and decided to organize a wheeling club. The title selected was the Century Wheelmen of New York; club emblem, Maltese cross; club colors, maroon and white. The wheelmen have made their club name, and their brown braided uniform known from one end of the country to the other. They have advanced by easy stages from a clubroom at 988 Eighth Avenue to their own large, spacious clubhouse at 444 and 446 Amsterdam Avenue.

Of the few organizers of the Century Wheelmen four are still active members. Matthew Gibb is Captain, George J. Kraemer Secretary. William P. Hepburn and J. T. Reppke are still active members, although not at present holding office.

Elkwood Park for Automobilists.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 7.—Elkwood Park, the property of Philip Daly, has been leased by Charles Carson, a New York lawyer, who is organizing the "Automobile Association of New Jersey." It is the ambition of the lessee to make Elkwood Park the Eastern headquarters for automobilists. A championship race will be run there during the Summer.

Elkwood Park has been abandoned for nearly two years. It boomed while the Grand American Handicap shoots were held there, and later a number of New York drivers and sportsmen had it as a club headquarters and for holding trotting matinées.

Preeminently the Best Whiskey in the Market.

OLD CROW RYE.

It Is a Straight Kentucky Hand-Made Sour Mash Whiskey.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED PARIS, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

Auction Sales. | Auction Sales.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

The Magnificent House and Its Contents,
No. 918 West End Avenue, Corner of 105th Street,
formerly occupied by
Don Eugenie Faria Ganzales de Teixeira
Marquis of Aguila Branca,
a member of one of the foremost families of Brazil,
HAS BEEN ORDERED SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY THE OWNER, MR. ROBERT MORRIS STREEP,
Beginning Wednesday, March 11th, at 10:30 A. M. Sharp.
Exhibition Monday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Marquis Teixeira, poet, linguist, artist, architect and scientist, with whose breezy career New Yorkers are familiar, was related to the late Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and at one time heir to an estate valued at $100,000,000. The house, the interior of which the Marquis designed, is a unique example of the art of different periods, alternately, whimsical and fanciful, prosaic and sombre. No counterpart of it exists in New York. Marquis Teixeira was workman as well as designer, and his skill is shown in the centrepiece of the drawing room ceiling, depicting love, art and war. Many interesting features strike the eye, a noticeable one being the family coat of arms, reproduced in great profusion as a decorative idea. The stained glass windows, which are perhaps the finest in the city, were also designed by the Marquis.

The furniture and pictures offered are magnificent and costly.

IN THE PARLOR

are a number of Royal Sevres Vases, a pair of Royal Vienna Vases, valued at $1,500; a Louis Seize Clock Set, of three pieces, with Royal Sevres vases; another in Empire style, an exhibition piece; a collection of hand painted miniatures worth a small fortune; a collection of hand carved Chinese and Japanese Ivories, containing a magnificent, grotesquely carved sword, and many rare and beautiful Netsukys; a D'Aubisson Parlor Suit of three pieces, Louis XV. style, all of great value, duplicates of which it would be impossible to find; Steinway Baby Grand Piano in perfect condition, together with

MARBLES, STATUARY AND BRONZES.
THE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS

is one of the best small modern collections in the city. Excellent examples of the following artists are presented:—

Ziem,	Cropsey,	Bristol,
Henry P. Smith,	Diaz,	M. F. H. De Haas,
Carl Kahler,	F. Vogel,	Van Severdonck,
J. Alsini,	Zuber,	Buhler.
Blakelock,		

SPECIAL DINING ROOM FEATURES

are:—Beautifully carved dark English oak furniture, containing Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension Table and Crystal Closet, a tubular chime Clock, carved to order at great cost, and Crystal and China, doubtless the finest lot ever offered at public auction.

There are also valuable Turkish Carpets, Kirman Rugs, one silk Carpet, 12.5x7.3; antique Rugs and seven small Persian Silks.

IN THE VENETIAN ROOM

is a collection of antique Chinese Porcelains in paste and bronze, Chinese bronze Lanterns and many other things of interest to the art collector. The bedrooms contain Furniture, Hangings and Fixtures in keeping.

THE CHAPEL

on the top floor lends an additional interest to this notable house.

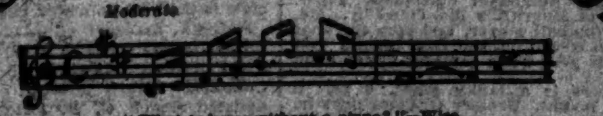
The house, which is now occupied by Mr. R. Streep, will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock noon, March 17th. Full particulars regarding house can be had on application to auctioneer.

Positively no admission to Exhibition, except to those holding cards or catalogues, which will be mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents, or can be had at house.

BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer.

Office, 19 and 21 West 125th st. Telephone, 723 Harlem.

WISE PIANO WAREROOMS
19 & 21 WEST 125TH ST.



"What is home without a piano?"—Wise.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL
TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10TH, AT 8.15 O'CLOCK,
35 HIGH GRADE PIANOS,
SLIGHTLY USED,
IN UPRIGHTS, GRANDS, AND SQUARES,
MADE BY THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN MAKERS:
Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Haselton, Everett, Francis Bacon, Lindeman, Hardman, &c., also
CHICKERING WHITE AND GOLD BABY GRAND
AND
STEINWAY BABY GRAND IN PERFECT ORDER.
EXHIBITION.
PIANOS ON VIEW TO-MORROW, MONDAY, 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

Automobiles.

Automobiles, motorcycles, and supplies; 20 different kinds, new and second-hand; motorcycles, $50 up; 1903 Orients and Merkel motorcycles, sold on three days' trial. Call and see some perfect motorcycles; $100,000 worth of automobile and cycle supplies, wholesale and retail; catalogues now ready. E. J. Willis, 8 Park Place, New York. 20 big bargains in new and second-hand automobiles at up-town store, 1,172 5th Av., corner 98th St. Automobiles bought, sold, exchanged, repaired.

AUTOMOBILES—LOCOMOBILES, $190 to $225; Locosurrey, $450; De Dion, $450; Olds, (Top,) $400; Darracqs, $900 to $1,400; Peerless, $1,700; Columbia Electric, $125; others. Broadway Automobile Exchange, 1,786 Broadway, near 58th St.

Automobiles. — Winton Touring Car, $1,700; Darracq, 12 horse, $1,850; De Dion Surrey, $400; top Winton, $400; Locomobile, $225; Locomobile tourist, $300; Mobile Wagonette, $900; good Automobiles wanted; open Sundays. 523 5th Av.

For Sale—6 h. p. Panhard, 12 h. p. Panhard, 8 h. p. Warwick, with De Dion motor. THE LONG ACRE AUTOMOBILE DEPOT, 207 West 44th St.

Mr. James Larkin, formerly at 148 E. 49th St., announces that he has removed his automobile station to 304 Park Av., N. Y., near 49th St.

Automobiles wanted; all makes wanted for cash; exchanges considered. Telephone, 3,105 Columbus; 1,786 Broadway, near 58th St.

Winton, $5,000; 40 horse; like new; big bargain; may trade; swell Tonneau, 7-passenger. 1,786 Broadway.

ACTIVITY IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Baseball Practice Beginning Early at Princeton and Yale—Strong Men for the Weight Events at Harvard—Crew Activity at Cornell and Pennsylvania.

Baseball practice has opened up well at Princeton, and Capt. Pearson and Coach Hillebrand are working hard to get a representative team together from the first game against Rutgers on March 28. The Southern trip opens two weeks later. The freshman squad, which was called out nearly two weeks ago, has been reduced, thirteen men being advanced to the 'Varsity squad. This is an unusually large number, and it is considered a good sign that so many men of ability are to be found among the freshmen. The men who were advanced are C. Hillebrand, P. G. McConnell, and H. F. Byram, pitchers; B. J. Reid, W. C. Whitney, and L. J. Doyle, catchers; E. P. Larned, W. A. Jones, R. A. Bard, H. L. Bates, and S. Fleming, infielders, and R. B. Richardson and J. H. Fitch, outfielders. In this squad Hillebrand, Doyle, Larned, Jones, and Bard all showed up well in the interclass baseball series last Fall.

The candidates from the three upper classes were called out on Thursday and forty-four men responded. This was not so large a number as has usually turned out, but as the season progresses more men will be added. The examinations for the removal of first-term conditions begin on Monday, and this has probably kept a great many men from turning out, as the Faculty has determined to continue the rule that one condition shall keep a man from playing.

The mild weather has put the outfield portion of the baseball field in a fairly dry condition, and for the first time in years the second day's practice of the season was held in the open air. On Friday the men were worked for over two hours at batting and light fielding. The management has about decided not to have a professional coach this season. Clark, who was to be here, decided to go to Annapolis, and no arrangements have been made to fill his place.

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The basket ball team finished the season on Friday night, when they played Cornell at Orange. The team have had a satisfactory career. Defeated in the early games by all their opponents, they took a decided brace at the end, defeating the leaders. Their success was broken last Wednesday by the University of Pennsylvania. The prospects for next season are of the brightest. Not a single man graduates and all are coming back. The choice of leadership will probably devolve upon either Seely or McCoy, who have played remarkably well all the season.

The action of the Faculty in dropping R. E. Williams has in a way blasted the hopes of the track team for the season's work. Williams developed in his freshman year and has proved a sure point winner ever since. Two years ago he was defeated by a yard only in the two-mile intercollegiate run, and last year easily won the mile. His absence will cut off at least eight points in the big meet and ten to fifteen in all the dual meets. Up to last June Williams had never received a condition, and at that time he failed to pass one subject owing to his track work. This condition was not worked off, and the Faculty counted it against him.

The gun club has completed arrangements to build a new clubhouse this season south of the university campus, on the edge of what is known as Potter's Woods. Not a man has been lost from last season's team, which finished second in the intercollegiate shoot. Capt. Archer was re-elected. The squad now consists of McKaig, Frick, Gaines, McMillan, Pardoe, Stuteaman, and Munn. Matches have been arranged with the University of Pennsylvania, De Lancey School, and the usual intercollegiate shoot at Philadelphia early in May. Two university shoots are being arranged, one for the university championship, for which the prize is a silver cup, and a handicap shoot.

The action of the athletic associations in retaining Trainer "Jim" Robinson for another year shows their confidence in his methods, though he has had poor luck in his teams. Three championships in football have been lost since he came here, but the condition of the men had always been of the best and no fault can be laid to the trainer.

The old project of a revival of rowing at Princeton was renewed several days ago, and it is stated that a large lake will be built in the valley running parallel to the old canal. There will be a two-mile stretch. There has been no crew here since 1886.

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The unexpected performance of Frank Schoenfuss, the big Harvard man, who put the shot 44 feet 8 inches last Monday, breaking Harvard's best previous record by three-quarters of a foot and falling only 3 inches short of Beck's record-breaking feat at the Mott Haven games last year, calls attention to the large number of giants who are competing with hammer and shot. For years Harvard has been weak in these two events. Now, all of a sudden, she finds herself with a likely American champion, another man who has already proved himself a star of the first order, besides half a dozen giants who have every qualification for the weights. The peculiar thing about these big weight men is that so many of them are prominent in other sports. Football particularly seems to be a training school for the track, for five of the men out at the present time have distinguished themselves upon the gridiron. Robinson, the shotputter, is a football player, and until he hurt his shoulder last Fall was one of the likeliest candidates for guard on the Crimson team. Piper and Barnard are also football men.

Graydon is out for the shot put and Marshall for the hammer throw. Graydon never put the big sphere until a few days ago, and then he threw it over 40 feet. Marshall has every qualification for a hammer thrower. Standing 6 feet 2 and weighing 220 pounds, he is as strong as an ox and has wonderful quickness. Piper, however, is Harvard's old stand-by. He, too, is a football player, and won the shot put for Harvard in the dual games last year. This year he is showing better form than ever.

Schoenfuss is a lanky giant, 6 feet 2 inches in height. Trainer Graham says he has the best qualifications for a shot-putter of any man he has ever seen.

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Capt. Burnside Winslow made an unexpected move Friday afternoon when he stopped the practice of the Yale baseball squad in the gymnasium cage and took his players to Yale Field for the first work of the year. The field is hard enough for outdoor work, and from now on the team will be given almost daily batting and fielding practice, the infield and base work being postponed until the ground is in better condition. This is about the earliest date at which a Yale team has gone to the diamond. Capt. Winslow, Coach Donahue of the St. Louis team, and Head Coach William C. Murphy are in charge of the men, and expect a fast season.

The first cut of the year was made when Capt. Winslow dropped all of the candidates except forty-four men. The pitchers who survived are Patton and Littlefield of last year's team, Capt. Rafferty of the football team, Bowman, and Gray. Out of these men it is hoped that a fair twirling squad will be developed. The men whom Capt. Winslow has retained include of last year's squad Barnwell, Cornwall, Barnes, White, Farmer, and Cote, in the outfield; Patton, Farmer, and Winslow in the battery positions, and Chittenden, Littlefield, Metcalf, Miller, and O'Rourke in the infield. With only one fielder and a third base to fill, Yale will have a comparatively easy time of it this season. The weakness, as in several years past, will be in the box, but it is hoped that Morgan, Bowman, Rafferty, and Patton will make up the deficiency.

It has been decided that Yale will have no bicycle team this year. There is an entire lack of interest among undergraduates in this branch of sport.

The annual award of class numerals and privileges to wear the college athletic team letters was announced by the several Captains last week. On the swimming team the following will be permitted to wear "Y. S. A.": E. W. Clucas, '04; L. M. Clucas, '04 S.; H. M. Loudenslager, '05, M. F. Damon, '04; R. H. Thomas, '05; J. P. Cook, '05, and W. R. Orthwein, '05. The basketball players who will be given numerals are: R. B. Hyatt, '05; W. C. Hyatt, '05; H. W. Church, '04; H. B. Colton, '05; W. M. Barber, '05; E. R. Whitehead, '05; M. J. Donahue, '04; E. H. Prier, '04, and E. A. Anderson, '05. The hockey team members who were given the right to wear "Y. U. H. T." on their jackets were: C. Hitchcock, '05; H. R. Stern, '05; G. E. Ward, '05; F. O. Vanderpoel, '05; W. E. Marcus, '05; G. A. Mohlman, '04; H. Potter, '05; R. R. Rowland, '04; B. M. Smith, '05; A. R. Oliver, '05; J. C. Dilworth, '05, and E. C. Oatley, '05.

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The mild weather and improvement in the typhoid epidemic here during the past week have lent an impetus to Cornell athletics. This is especially noticeable in the crews. The freshmen have been attempting to master the difficult Courtney stroke on the inlet to Cayuga Lake for several days. Coach Courtney has had the youngsters out in pair-oared gigs, to accustom them to the shells and the swift current of the swollen stream. The freshmen are being put on the water fully two weeks earlier than last year, but can well stand the additional training. There are now barely two full eights of freshmen reporting regularly, more than fifteen good candidates having been called home on account of the fever epidemic.

Coach Courtney ordered the 'Varsity candidates to report at the inlet for the first time yesterday. The 'Varsity crew has also suffered through the epidemic, Capt. Frensel and Stroke Coffin have left the city. The outlook for the second crew is especially good, as last year's freshman crew has reported almost intact, and many of the 1904 crew are also out. The Cornell rowing authorities have sent an invitation to Syracuse University to send a crew to compete in the regatta for second 'Varsity crews to be held at Ithaca on Memorial Day. Some time ago it was decided not to invite the Syracuse oarsmen because of doubtful tactics on the part of the latter's management early in the season. Should Syracuse accept, a five-cornered race between Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse will be rowed.

The lacrosse team began its first regular practice last week. Only three 'Varsity men and three substitutes remain of last year's champion aggregation, and considerable difficulty will be experienced in filling the remaining places. Finlay, the star goal of the team, who is now ill at his home in Brooklyn, will return to the university in time for the season.

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Pennsylvania's crews, track and field athletes, and their baseball and lacrosse teams all began outdoor work last week. The getting on the water was most important for the crews, and from now on the struggle for places in the 'Varsity boat and four and in the freshman eight will be greater than ever. As yet, the men are divided into squads, but one of these groups is so much better than the others that it is generally recognized as the 'Varsity boat. The men in this squad are: Davenport, bow; Zane, 2; Williams, 3; Robertson, 4; Whitmore, 5; Allyn, 6; Gardiner, 7, and Eisenbrey, stroke. Williams, Robertson, and Whitmore are the only men in this crew who have not sat in Pennsylvania's 'Varsity before. They are all strong, weighing close to 170 pounds, just the right weight for a fast eight. The second squad has practically but one 'Varsity oarsman on it, Hildebrand, who stroked the crew last season. The placing of him at stroke in this squad indicates that Ward is not yet satisfied with the work of Eisenbrey and Shisler, who have been looked upon as the main candidates for this position. The third squad has three 'Varsity men on it, one of these, Shisler, stroking the boat. The other two, Eckfeldt and Cathcart, will have to work hard to make the eight this year. Cathcart is a strong oarsman, and he will probably work his way up to the 'Varsity again. The fourth squad is composed mainly of new men.

The baseball practice has consisted of games and batting and base throwing practice. The second nine has been giving the 'Varsity a close rub all the week, defeating them on Wednesday in a practice game. Some of the new candidates, as Hare and Harris, have been doing good work.

The track men from now on will practice outdoors, and the track is already in fair condition. Nothing special has occurred in this branch of sport the past week, except that Bowen, the Captain, has been training steadily for the ten-mile championship in New York.

The lacrosse candidates put in the best week's work that they have had so far this season. They have had about twenty-five men out trying for the team and practice games are played daily. The basketball team disbanded for the season after their defeat of Princeton on Tuesday last. Work has been begun in earnest on the permanent grand stands and gymnasium at Franklin Field.

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Graduate directors of the Columbia University Rowing Club at a meeting last week received an offer from the Syracuse navy asking for a race with one of the Columbia crews at Syracuse on May 22. The directors after mature consideration, however, decided that it was best to decline the invitation for several reasons. The expense of taking the crew would be very great, and the trip would also come at a time when the men were engaged in taking final examinations.

Arrangements have not yet been completed for the annual race between the Yale and Columbia freshman crews. Thus far the managers of the Columbia freshman crew have raised only $550 of the required $2,500. Unless this latter sum is obtained, the contest with the Yale first-year men may have to be abandoned. The Columbia crew authorities sincerely hope this may not come about, as this year's freshman crew is the best Columbia has had in years.

McGraw, manager of the New York National League baseball team, was at South Field yesterday directing the work of the Columbia 'Varsity baseball candidates. He assisted Coach G. B. Browne. McGraw will exercise the duties of an advisory coach until the season of his League nine begins. The Spring weather gave the Morningside baseball men their first opportunity for outdoor practice last week. The fact that this outdoor work was taken this year at a much earlier time than last season was considered encouraging by the coaches. Coach Browne has been giving the candidates infield and outfield practice principally, though considerable time has also been devoted to batting. An innovation is to be introduced in baseball at Columbia this year in that the batters will be instructed in signals to the men on bases. The fielding of the men has been particularly fast for this season of the year. Columbia now has a staff of six professional coaches directing baseball practice at the university. On consultation among them first and second nines were chosen yesterday and played the first practice game of the season. The make-up of these teams was: 'Varsity—Reddington, first base; Goodman, short stop; Mehler, catcher; Bloomfield and Taber, second base; Harrington, left field; Dennison, third base; Lockwood, centre field; Godwin, right field, and Del Rio and Gillies, pitchers. Second Team—Thorpe and Frambach, first base; Miller, short stop; Cooper and Tucker, catchers; Chaffee and Fisher, second base; Cannon, left field; Short, third base; Ellas and Oppenheimer, centre field; Costello, right field, and Sco and Frambach, pitchers.

Arrangements recently completed by the Board of Trustees of the university provide that hereafter the work in physical education throughout the university is to be unified and brought under the administration of one department of which Dr. Thomas D. Wood, Professor of Physical Education, is to be the head. The equipment of the new department will consist not only of the large and well-appointed university gymnasium, but of the new building now being erected by Teachers College solely for physical education. The Columbia gymnasium proper will be in charge after July 1 of Dr. George L. Meylan of Boston, with the title of Medical Director of the Gymnasium and Adjunct Professor of Physical Education. Dr. Meylan has been for seven years past director of the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium at Boston, and has given instruction on his subject at Harvard University. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the New York University Medical School.

NEW SCHOLASTIC RECORDS.

Old Figures in Pole Vault and Mile Run Broken in Barnard Games.

Two records broken, the point championship cup won by the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, and the individual trophy captured by E. Jessup of the same school were among the noteworthy features of the annual interscholastic indoor games held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Barnard School Athletic Association in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. In addition to these there was a midget relay race in which eighteen teams of youngsters competed, the honors finally being won by the quartet from the High School of Commerce.

In no regular interscholastic competition have the entries list been larger or more representative. That the boys were out for close contests is seen in the tight fight for the point trophy cup, which the Boys' High School Athletes of Brooklyn managed to get by the narrow margin of one point, scoring 14 to 13 for the Polytechnic Preparatory School. E. Jessup, of the victorious school, won his individual honors by getting first in the 220-yard junior race and second in the 60-yard junior race. He is the son of a former Yale runner.

H. M. Rooms, of the Nathan Hale School, cleared the bar at 10 feet, beating the old record of 9 feet 6 inches, held by E. F. Simpson of Barnard.

R. North of the Polytechnic School is the new record-holder of the interscholastic indoor mile run. He ran a plucky race and won handily in 4:50 4-5, clipping 2-5 of a second from the former best time made last year by H. Secor.

The midget relay race was one of the marked illustrations of this indoor athletic season of the competitive interest taken in athletics by the little fellows. No lad was allowed in this race over 100 pounds in weight. The runners ranged from seven and eight years to twelve, the great majority being stout, stocky little fellows who fairly swarmed out on the track like a hive of bees when the event was called. As fifteen schools appeared with teams, four heats were run, and the winners met later in the final. The bantam runners danced up and down near the starting line like so many colts, but their instructors finally succeeded in corralling the respective teams upon different portions of the floor and thereby kept them in order until wanted.

In only one of the heats was the finish close enough to be exciting in itself, although by the yells that arose as each lap was finished one would imagine that the little fellows were having the hardest kind of a tussle to win. The finish between the Horace Mann and De Witt Clinton (One Hundred and Second Street branch) teams, in the fourth trial heat, was the spectacular one of the race. De Witt Clinton led for three laps, and when the final came on, J. Brown of Horace Mann started out with a fine burst of speed, to cut down the ten yards that separated him from first place. He did it manfully, too, and when he shot into first place, 150 yards from the finish, his achievement was greeted with loud applause. In the final, however, the Horace Mann runners could only get second, being badly beaten by the High School of Commerce team, consisting of Dorland, Gotterdam, Baker, and Wilson. Summary:

Sixty-Yard Dash, Senior.—First Heat—Won by W. Sweeny, Dwight; time—0:07 4-5. Second Heat—Won by J. Tooley, Fordham; time—0:07. Third Heat—Won by M. Rainy, St. Francis Xavier; time—0:07 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by L. Messenger, Pratt. Time—0:07.

Final Heat—Won by M. Rainy, St. Francis Xavier; J. Tooley, Fordham, second; W. Sweeny, Dwight, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

Sixty-Yard Dash, Junior.—First Heat—Won by J. Brandon, Columbia Grammar; time—0:07 2-5. Second Heat—Won by R. Perhaus, Rutherford High. Time—0:07. Third Heat—Won by P. Tomlinson, Pingry; time—0:07 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by E. Jessup, Brooklyn Boys' High; time—0:07. Fifth Heat—Won by C. Fitch, Fordham; time—0:07 1-5. Sixth Heat—Won by A. Duhart, Fordham; time—0:07 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by R. Perhaus, Rutherford; E. Jessup, Brooklyn Boys' High, second; C. Fitch, Fordham, third; J. Brandon, Columbia Grammar, fourth. Time—0:07 2-5.

Fifty-Yard, Novice.—First Heat—Won by L. T. Sheffield, Berkeley. Time—0:06 1-5. Second Heat—Won by W. Gilbert, Hamilton. Time—0:06 4-5. Third Heat—Won by K. MacAlpin. Time—0:06 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by P. Baumgarten, Morris High. Time—0:06 1-5. Fifth Heat—Won by M. Hayward, Hamilton. Time—0:06 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by E. Pritchett, Morristown. Time—0:06 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by A. Setomch, High School of Commerce. Time—0:06 2-5. Eighth Heat—Won by R. E. Flood, De la Salle. Time—0:06 4-5. Ninth Heat—Won by D. Campbell, Polytechnic Prep. Time—0:06 1-5. Tenth Heat—Won by E. Johnson, Rutherford. Time—0:06 4-5. Eleventh Heat—Won by G. Henshaw, Brooklyn High. Time—0:06 1-5.

Final Heat.—Won by L. T. Sheffield, Berkeley; D. Campbell, Polytechnic Preparatory, second; E. Pritchett, Morristown, third; M. Hayward, Hamilton, fourth. Time—0:06.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by R. Koch, Berkeley; W. Toner, St. Francis Xavier, second; E. Becker, Morris High School, third; W. Harkness, Pratt, fourth. Time—0:56 1-5.

Mile Run.—Won by R. North, Polytechnic Preparatory; J. Ellingwood Dwight, second; W. Daniels, Dwight, third; J. Bottomly, Horace Mann, fourth. Time—4:50 4-5.

440-Yard Dash, Novice.—First Heat—Won by W. Phinney, Dwight; P. von Saltza, Horace Mann, second. Time—1:01 3-5. Second heat—Won by H. Bausfield, Erasmus Hall; J. Quinn, St. Francis Xavier, second. Time—1:00 2-5. Third heat—Won by D. Goldey, C. C. N. Y. Prep.; B. Soddington, Pratt, second. Time—1:00 3-5. Fourth heat—Won by W. Henshaw, Brooklyn High School; G. Wray, Brooklyn High School, second. Time—1:00 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by H. Bausfield, Erasmus Hall; R. Geis, High School of Commerce, second; D. Goldey, C. C. N. Y. Prep., third; B. Soddington, Pratt, fourth. Time—0:59.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—First Heat—Won by F. Pullen, Columbia Grammar; time—0:27 1-5. Second Heat—Won by J. McNulty, St. Francis Xavier; G. Mulligan, Columbia Institute, second; time—0:27. Third Heat—Won by L. Scudder, Cutler; B. Tomlinson, Pingry, second; time—0:26 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by E. Jessup, Brooklyn High School; A. Whitney, East Orange, second; time—0:25 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by E. Jessup, Brooklyn High; F. Pullen, Columbia Grammar, second; A. Whitney, East Orange, third; time—0:25 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by G. Kettle, Brooklyn Boys' High; H. Humpston, Pratt, second; R. North, Polytechnic Prep., third. Time—2:06.

Shotput.—Won by J. F. Kraft, De Witt Clinton, 39 feet 4 inches; F. Ouken, Adelphia, second, 38 feet ½ inch; R. Sherman, Horace Mann, third, 37 feet 4 inches; B. Storm, Brooklyn High, fourth, 37 feet ½ inch.

Pole Vault.—Won by H. Rooms, Nathan Hale School, 10 feet; D. Campbell, Polytechnic Prep., second, 9 feet 6 inches; C. King, New Rochelle, third, 9 feet 3 inches; L. T. Sheffield, Berkeley, and F. Nulte, New Rochelle, tied for fourth place at 9 feet 1 inch.

Midget Relay Race, Each Contestant to Run One Lap.—First Heat—Won by High School of Commerce, Dorland, Gotterdam, Baker, and Wilson; Fordham second. Time—1:18 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Collegiate School, D. Goodnow, M. Flynn, A. Mendelsohn, and K. Halliday; De Witt Clinton, One Hundred and Third Street, second. Time—1:19. Third Heat—Won by De Witt Clinton, Thirteenth Street, Lindheim, Cullen, Stone, and Pine; Trinity second. Time—1:20 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Horace Mann, R. Page, H. Jarrett, B. Benson, and J. Brown; De Witt Clinton, One Hundred and Second Street, second. Time—1:17.

Final Heat—Won by High School of Commerce; Horace Mann, second; De Witt Clinton, Thirteenth Street, third; Collegiate School fourth. Time—1:15.

The winning team of the relay race received a silver cup, and gold medals were given to the individual runners, while the runners on the second team got silver medals.

YACHTING IN GERMANY.

Allison Armour May Be the Only American in the Regattas of the Imperial Yacht Club.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Imperial Yacht Club at its annual meeting just held appropriated $10,000 for entertainments and special expenses during the regattas of next June. Emperor William was re-elected President. Admiral von Koellner, Capt. Pook, and Lieut. Luedecke were elected members of the board. Prince Henry of Prussia was among those present.

During the course of the discussion of the prospects of the June yacht racing, it was mentioned that Allison Armour of Chicago was the only American yacht owner who had notified the board that he would attend the regattas. Few other Americans are expected, because American interests will be centred in the races for the America's Cup off Sandy Hook.

The books of the Imperial Yacht Club show that 38 steam yachts and 162 sailing yachts are owned by the members, an increase of 9 vessels, and that the total membership of the club is 1,785, an increase of 313 over last year.

LAKEWOOD POLO EVENTS

Spring Tournament Will Begin There Late in April.

Annual Meeting of the Polo Association Fixed for April 21—Rules May Be Discussed but No Changes Probable.

With the issuing of the programme of events for the annual Spring tournament of the Lakewood Polo Club, polo activity for the coming year may be said to have fairly commenced. This programme was issued yesterday by H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, and it calls for the customary two contests, those for the Georgian Court cups, given by Mrs. George J. Gould, and the Herbert trophies, presented by H. L. Herbert. The latter events are restricted to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed sixteen goals, and no member of a team must have more than six as his individual handicap. The tournament will be played on the Georgian Court grounds of George Gould from April 27 to May 9, the number of playing days depending upon the size of the entries. The entries close on Wednesday, April 15.

This tournament is always one of the most popular of the local events, and as it is the earliest of the leading tournaments, it is certain to bring out most of the clubs, whose members welcome the competition as an opportunity for practice in preparation for the events which follow Lakewood in fast succession. The polo fields at Lakewood will be thrown open for practice as soon as the weather permits. Probably one of the fields will be in condition to use early next month, but the large field will be used but little, if at all, until the tournament. George Gould has three polo fields on his grounds, so that even if one is cut up by early Spring practice there is always one excellent field ready for the big games. After George Gould and his two sons, Kingdon and Jay, return from their Western railroad trip, they will begin polo practice in earnest, for the Gould boys will be fully as active in the game this season as they were last year. Several new polo ponies have recently been added to Mr. Gould's already large string, and they will be tried out in some practice matches previous to the regular event. Most of the new ponies came from Texas, and they are said to be very fast. Mr. Gould will invite several local players to Lakewood for informal games during the week or two preceding the tournament.

The annual meeting of the Polo Association will be held on Tuesday, April 21. It will probably be held at the Metropolitan Club, as formerly, but this has not yet been settled. A number of interesting matters are to come up before the meeting, and the advisability of modifying the American rules will be discussed. No formal amendments have as yet been offered, and there is no likelihood that any will be. It had been expected by many that the Secretary of the association, William H. Hazard, who has been in Europe nearly a year, and who has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring about a uniform system in the English and American rules, would return in time to be present at the coming meeting, but the latest news received by the Chairman, H. L. Herbert, is that he will not arrive home until late in April. He will be entered, however, with his Rockaway team in the Lakewood tournament.

Whether Mr. Hazard will send any communication to the annual meeting giving the results of his conferences on polo with the leading English players is not known, but any statements from him on those matters would be of the greatest interest to the members. It is quite possible that he will have something definite to say regarding the visit to this country this year of an English team. Mr. Hazard has written from time to time that many English players are anxious to come to America, provided a satisfactory team can be secured. At present the chances seem very bright for its success. During the coming month Mr. Hazard will endeavor to settle the matter definitely.

Unless more definite assurances are received from the English polo headquarters before the annual meeting that the Hurlingham Committee is willing to agree to some compromise method on rules, it is not likely that any change will be made in the code now in use here. The recent modifications announced by the Hurlingham Polo Committee were more in the nature of minor amendments and making clearer the penalty rules than as actual changes in any feature of the game. The rules regarding offside and hooking mallets are practically unchanged, and these were the two points at issue. There were rumors that if the foreign poloists would abandon their offside rulings the American Association might be willing to accept the hooking-mallet rule. There was never any real understanding on the subject, probably because the Hurlingham Committee showed no disposition toward a uniform standard.

"The subject of rules will very likely be discussed at the annual meeting," said a prominent polo player yesterday who has devoted considerable attention to the matter, "but beyond that I do not know what may be done. The English polo authorities have not shown a disposition to come to any halfway agreement with the American Association, and at the present moment it looks as though both sides would go on in their former ways."

Foxhall Keene has for some time been in favor of adopting the mallet-hooking rule, and other polo players who have played in England are not opposed to it. But practically all the American players are strongly opposed to the offside rules, and unless the Hurlingham Committee is willing to cut out the latter the American Association will not adopt the former. Foxhall Keene a short time ago, while discussing some of the differences in polo between the two countries, said regarding these two chief points:

"I do not think the off-side rule is a good one, but there is one thing in the English rules that I am heartily in favor of, and that is hooking mallets. The blocking of another man's stroke is just as valuable as taking the ball yourself, under certain circumstances, and you yourself have to be more alert, as a player sees in an instant whether he is going to get the ball. In this country, when there is a scrimmage in front of the goal, the attacking side generally scores, but not so in England, because of the hooking. The players over there can hook an opponent's mallet while it is in the air or just as he is about to connect with the ball, and to me it is a very pretty game, and more scientific than our American game in this respect. An ideal game of polo would be to have rules permitting hooking mallets and abolishing off-side play."

Of course, both countries have decided to hold a tournament under the rules of the other country. The English tournament under the American rules will be played at Hurlingham during the last week in April, the same week that the Lakewood tournament will be in progress here, and it is expected that the delegates at the annual meeting will agree to have the Lakewood event played under the English rules. Considerable will depend upon these two tournaments regarding any closer union in rules between the two countries.

The polo players from Aiken and Camden will probably be the only teams represented in the annual tournament of the Camden Country Club, South Carolina, this week. August Belmont of the Meadow Brook Club has been playing polo in Aiken and has a number of his best ponies there. He will be a member of the Aiken team. The Aiken Club will probably hold its annual polo event later this month.

While it is not likely that the college polo teams recently organized at Yale and Princeton will exert much influence upon the polo world this season, the fact that the colleges are taking up the game is in itself a clear indication that polo is growing in popularity among the younger set. This feature has been quite marked during the last two or three years, and while many college students have been regular polo players, they have not been able to indulge in the game at their respective colleges. Lawrence Rand, one of the best of the young players in the Rockaway Hunting Club, is a Yale student, and J. C. Cooley, Jr., of Harvard, has played with success on the Westchester Country Club's team. The difficulty in the colleges has been to secure enough men to get the game going and also to find the ground. In both Yale and Princeton these difficulties have been overcome, and lovers of the game throughout the country will watch the result of college polo with deep interest. The training that the student players will receive will be a great aid in the formation of club teams later in the season.

The Yale Polo Association is composed of graduates and undergraduates. Louis F. Stoddard of New Haven, and a graduate of the class of 1898, is President. Henry Parmelee, '05, is Secretary and Treasurer. These, with A. D. Dodge, '03; Colman Curtis, '04; L. Hastings Arnold, Jr., '04; Philps Montgomery, '05, and Pierpont Tyler, '01, comprise the Board of Governors. The club has just leased the old Hampden Driving Park, and the stables are being put in condition for several ponies. It has not yet been decided whether a general club tournament will be held this Spring or not.

GOSSIP OF THE TROTTERS

Brooklyn Will Hold a Four-Day Horse Show in May.

Coaching Club's Parade on May 7—New Track as Result of Split in New York Driving Club.

Preparations are being made by the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club for its annual horse show on May 6, 7, 8, and 9. For the past three or four years the club has held a three-day show, but on account of the large number of entries last year and the hard work allotted to the judges, the Committee of Arrangements decided to make it a four-day event and add several features. New classes will be added, the most interesting of which are a half dozen open classes for saddle and harness horses. Entries are already beginning to come in, and there is every prospect that the show will surpass that of 1902.

⁂

E. E. Smathers, the well-known New York horseman and owner of the famous green mare Queen Wilkes, who is considered by many the fastest trotter that steps on the Speedway, where she has scored victory after victory, has purchased a string of runners that cost him between $50,000 and $75,000. His first victory on the running turf came Wednesday, when Dick Bernard, his most recent purchase, galloped home eight lengths in front at New Orleans, winning the Premier Stakes, valued at $1,045.

⁂

Among the many well-known Speedway horses that R. L. Davis has in his stable at Columbia, S. C., training for the 1903 Grand Circuit are Chain Shot, 2:06½, and Allabrieve, 2:18¼, owned by Charles C. Lloyd; Edgewood, 2:12¾, owned by Arthur Lape; King Chimes, 2:10¼; Camille, 2:19¼, and the finely bred young horse Manaloe, by Advertiser, 2:15¼, owned by W. C. Floyd Jones. All were reported to be in prime condition last week, especially Chain Shot, who has been stepping very fast to a heavy wagon, and Trainer Davis predicts that he will lower his record early in the season.

⁂

Brooklyn road drivers are making an attempt to secure the sole use of the Boulevard, where all the fast stepping is done during certain hours on Saturday and Sunday of each week and on holidays. The Brooklyn authorities have never adopted any rule regulating the use of the driveway, and the result is that when the owners of fast horses desire to speed them they find the driveway occupied by heavy rigs to such an extent that fast work is dangerous if not impossible.

⁂

A syndicate of wealthy horsemen has purchased the Ketcham farm, near Toledo, Ohio, and will build a mile track. Application will be made for admission to the Grand Circuit.

⁂

Empire City Park, at Yonkers, promises this Spring to be the Mecca for trainers of light harness horses. To make the track ideal for their purposes some changes have been made in the roads and buildings. The management has arranged to open a road to connect the clubhouse with Jerome Avenue and another road will enable the trotters to leave the track and strike a dirt road without meeting a trolley car. Stables are receiving a general overhauling, and a little later in the Spring the track will receive a top dressing of loam.

⁂

The annual parade of the Coaching Club will be held on May 7, which marks the opening of the season at Morris Park, and it is proposed to make the park the objective point. This event proved highly successful last year. On the same day R. F. Carman's Reliance coach will go into commission, running from Sherry's, on Fifth Avenue, to the Turf and Field Club at the Westchester Course.

⁂

There is a movement on foot among horsemen prominently identified with the National Horse Show, for the establishment of a Spring exhibition in this city, which it is believed in time will rank with the annual show at Madison Square Garden. Among those interested in the plan are James T. Hyde, Thomas A. Maitland, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt. It is proposed to hold the show early in June either at the Empire City Track or at Morris Park.

⁂

Frank E. Norris, a well-known Speedway driver, has sold his team of fast pacers composed of Brownie, 2:21¼, and mate, and purchased a green trotting mare bred in Nashville, Tenn. This mare, it is said, can step close to 2:20.

⁂

The Detroit Driving Club, whose July trotting meet opens the Grand Circuit, has fallen in line with regard to the new system of heats and announces that the $10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes for 2:24 trotters, and the $5,000 Chamber of Commerce Stake for 2:24 pacers, will be decided according to the modified three-in-five plan, inaugurated at Brighton Beach in 1901, by which rule horses not winning a heat in the first three will be ruled out. All other races of the Detroit meeting will be at mile heats, best two in three.

⁂

Road drivers and patrons of the Harlem River Speedway, who have been complaining for months past about the poor footing and the need of re-surfacing the drive with loam, do not seem so anxious to have the work done now that Park Commissioner Willcox has announced that he has an appropriation that will cover the cost of the work. They fear that the work will put the road in such bad condition for a month or more that it will interfere with the Spring matinees of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, for which arrangements are now being made and which will begin early next month if the weather permits. President Cockerill, of the Road Drivers' Association, is of the opinion that the work should be postponed until Midsummer, when the Speedway is practically idle.

⁂

Innovations in the division of stakes will be inaugurated at the Hartford and Cincinnati Grand Circuit meetings during the coming season. At Hartford the Charter Oak Stakes, and at Cincinnati, the Ohio Stakes will each be for $10,000, trotters of the 2:09 class being eligible. Under the new plan each heat winner, and the second horse in each heat will get a share of the money. There will be three heats in each event; $1,000 goes to the winner and $500 to the second horse in each heat. The remaining $4,000 will be divided between the horses as they stand in the summaries: $2,000 to the first, $900 to the second, $600 to the third, and $500 to the fourth. It is believed that this system will discourage the laying up of heats.

⁂

Senator Whitehead is determined to destroy the market for docked horses in Wisconsin. He has introduced a bill in the Wisconsin Legislature making it a criminal offense to dock a horse's tail, and forbidding the importation of docked horses into that State.

⁂

M. W. Savage has been driving Dan Patch, 1:59¼, almost daily to a sleigh through the streets of Minneapolis, and finds him an ideal road horse.

⁂

Brayton Ives has shipped his $4,000 filly Pleasant Thought to Charles Marvin, at Lexington, Ky., to be trained. If her work warrants it she will be started in the Kentucky Futurity.

⁂

James Butler of the Brighton Beach Association and proprietor of the East View Farm, N. Y., the home of Direct, 2:05½, has sent eight youngsters by that horse to Ed Geers to handle, the star of the lot being the four-year-old stallion King Direct. This colt was sold by Mr. Butler, at Madison Square Garden in 1901, for less than $400, and after showing a mile in 2:13 last Fall, was purchased by Mr. Butler for $8,000. His owner has hopes that he will develop into another Direct Hal.

⁂

Monroe Salisbury, the well-known California horseman, has notified Secretary Alfred Reeves of the Empire City Track that he intends to train at the track this season, and that he will soon ship a string of about a dozen horses. W. J. Andrews, the trainer who recently leased the E. H. Harriman stables, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, has also engaged a dozen stalls at the track for the season.

⁂

Although there is still a difference of opinion between the owners of Lord Derby, 2:05¾, and Major Delmar, 2:05¼, the prospects of a match race for at least $10,000 seem to be brighter than ever before. The owner of Major Delmar wants the race on July 4, best two in three heats, while George Spear, who is handling Lord Derby for E. E. Smathers, wants the date fixed for July 15, the conditions to be the best three in five heats. If the race is held in or about New York there is not the slightest doubt that the Empire City track will get it.

⁂

The Grand Circuit, the backbone of light harness racing in the United States, owes its existence to the quadrilateral trotting circuit, which was organized in 1873 with four members, Cleveland, Buffalo, Utica, and Springfield. The first circuit race meeting was held at Cleveland July 29 to Aug. 1 that year, and the first race on the Cleveland track was for a $500 purse by horses that had never beat three minutes. It was a best three-in-five heat race and was won in straight heats by William Stewart's gray gelding, Silversides, by Chester Lyon, with A. M. Wilson's gray mare Kittie taking second money, E. A. Lytle's black mare Blackthorn taking third money, and T. P. Roche's bay mare Titusville finishing fourth. A field of eight horses was distanced, all but one of them in the first heat. The time was 2:37¼, 2:35, and 2:38¾.

For two years the circuit remained unchanged, but in 1875 Rochester and Poughkeepsie were admitted. Hartford joined in 1876, and the circuit continued with seven tracks until 1878, when Springfield and Poughkeepsie dropped out. Buffalo fell out in 1879 and was readmitted the following year, which, with the admission of Utica and Pittsburg in 1881, brought the circuit membership up to seven tracks. Since then, barring the year of 1892, there have been annual changes in membership, and in all twenty-four cities have been represented, only one of which, Cleveland, has enjoyed membership without a lapse. Buffalo, another of the original four, has three times dropped out, only to seek readmission. New York is now in for the fouth time and Hartford for the third time.

In the thirty years of its existence the circuit has distributed to campaigning horsemen the sum of $3,635,819, this being an average of $27,947 per track annually. By virtue of its unbroken membership the Cleveland track is credited with distributing the greatest sum, $767,300, but there are ten other tracks that show a better average. The greatest average sum is credited to Brighton Beach, which in its single year of membership distributed purses amounting to $57,500. Readville's six-year average of $44,983 is the next best, while among the cities that have been in the circuit ten years or longer, the best average is Detroit's $42,238. The circuit has extended into only nine States, New York, Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Indiana, and Maine. New York has had nine tracks as members, Ohio and Indiana three, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Pennsylvania two, and Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine one each. The record of these States, in the matter of memberships and the years of each, is as follows:

New York—Buffalo, 25 years; Rochester, 21; Utica, 14; New York, 10; Poughkeepsie, 7; Albany, 6; Glens Falls, 5; Syracuse, 2; Brighton Beach, 1.

Ohio—Cleveland, 30 years; Columbus, 7; Cincinnati, 2.

Conecticut—Hartford, 24 years.

Massachusetts—Springfield, 15 years; Readville, 6.

Michigan—Detroit, 11 years; Saginaw, 2.

Pennsylvania—Pittsburg, 7 years; Philadelphia, 5.

Rhode Island—Providence, 7 years.

Indiana—Fort Wayne, 3 years; Terre Haute, 3; Indianapolis, 1.

Maine—Portland, 1 year.

The following list shows the total value of purses distributed by each track:

Cleveland, $767,300; Buffalo, $700,140; Hartford, $718,939; Rochester, $450,925; Springfield, $337,525; Utica, $272,800; Detroit, $464,600; New York, $314,425; Columbus, $211,525; Providence, $191,140; Poughkeepsie, $131,750; Pittsburg, $117,350; Readville, $264,500; Albany, $64,350; Glens Falls, $51,000; Philadelphia, $67,950; Fort Wayne, $74,000; Terre Haute, $59,850; Saginaw, $40,000; Cincinnati, $69,500; Syracuse, $39,000; Brighton Beach, $57,500; Portland, Me., $26,000; Indianapolis, $13,600.

Greater New York Horse Show.

A number of men interested in horse shows and in exploiting the American horse for both heavy and light harness racing, have organized the Greater New York Horse Show, and will hold a series of events at the Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn, on May 14, 15, and 16, the week following the show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. Five thousand dollars will be given by the Greater New York Show in a varied programme of the usual classes, and, in addition, dash races, at a mile and upward, will be held to gig and runabout, phaeton, tandem, four-in-hand, and under saddle. Heavy harness racing has never been attempted in any country, and should produce some stirring contests.

Henry Pierce's Trotters to be Sold.

Announcement was made yesterday that by reason of the death of Henry Pierce, proprietor of the Santa Rosa Stock Farm, California, all of his fast trotters will be placed on sale at the Fasig-Tipton Company auction at Cleveland in May. The stable includes the trotters Anselia, 2:06¾; Dolly Dillon, 2:07; Lou Dillon, 2:08, and the pacer Sir Albert S., 2:03¾.

WEST POINT FENCERS WIN.

Columbia Only Wins Two Bouts in the Dual Meet with the Military Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, March 7.—The fencing tournament between West Point and Columbia this afternoon was interesting and exciting. The gymnasium could have held a much larger audience than witnessed the contest. Enough were present, however, to give generous applause when skillful parrying turned the scale to either side. Breckenridge and Honeycutt were West Point's star fencers. Strong was not in his usual condition, and lost the only two bouts that went to Columbia.

Strong and Clark started the tournament. Both were tied for the intercollegiate championship last year, and a hard battle was expected. It was plainly noticeable that Strong's work was faster than his opponent's, and the bout ended in his favor. Breckenridge and Pitou were next to enter the lists. The former's cool work soon put the agile Columbian at his mercy, and Breckenridge was declared the winner.

The next bout was a battle of giants. Mahan of Columbia is 6 feet 4 inches in height, while Honeycutt measures just 3 inches less. Honeycutt won. Strong lost to Pitou in the fourth bout. The fifth bout was won by Breckenridge, whose cool work showed in marked contrast to the slashing of Mahan. The sixth bout, between Honeycutt and Clark, was fast and interesting. The former got frequently in on his opponent and was an easy winner.

Strong lost to Mahan in the seventh. This gave Columbia the only two bouts to her credit. The eighth bout was won by Breckenridge from Clark—Honeycutt in the last bout won without difficulty from Pitou. The judges were Mr. Heintz and Mr. Bothner. The referee was Mr. Goodhue of the New York Athletic Club.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Staten Island Team Wins Easily from Fort Wadsworth Eleven.

The eleven of the Staten Island Athletic Club won a very one-sided game of association football from the soldiers' team from Fort Wadsworth at the old Staten Island Cricket Club grounds at Livingston yesterday afternoon by a score of 13 to 2.

The Staten Island team scored eight goals to none for their opponents in the first half, and then in the second period changed their backs to forwards and their forwards to backs, for the sake of the practice. This enabled the soldiers to score two goals, but the home team made five, so that the final score was: Staten Island, 13; Fort Wadsworth, 2.

Next Saturday the Staten Island eleven will play the Staten Island Boat Club team, and on the following Saturday a return match with the Fort Wadsworth eleven will be played. The line-up in yesterday's game follows:

Staten Island, 13.		Ft. Wadsworth, 2.
F. Osborne	Goal	[illegible]
W. Cragre	Full Back	[illegible]
C. E. Hill	Full Back	[illegible]
W. Jenkins	Half Back	[illegible]
W. Smith	Half Back	[illegible]
J. Sparks	Forward	[illegible]
A. Ross	Forward	[illegible]
H. Arnot	Forward	[illegible]
P. Sparks	Forward	[illegible]
W. Sparks	Forward	[illegible]
J. G. Whitelaw	Forward	[illegible]

Linesmen—Clark and Von Kelng. Referee—Manley. Goals for Staten Island—8, [illegible] Smith, Arnot, Jenkins, W. Sparks, [illegible] law, 2; Hill, 2. Goals for Fort Wadsworth—Emerson, 2.

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This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

AT AUCTION. F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER, AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, Broadway and 50th Street, New York, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 11TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK. TWENTY-FIVE HIGH CLASS KENTUCKY SADDLE & HARNESS HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. S. T. HARBISON & CO., Lexington, Kentucky.

(Established 1867.) VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY (Commencing at 10 o'clock) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York. Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from. Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

For Sale.—Extension Brougham, made by [illegible]; also old style Brewster Victoria and double carriage harness, made by Flanders; to be sold cheap for want of use. Apply HEREBERG, 31 Bowery, or SLEVIN'S [illegible], 25 Spring St.

Business Wagons.—Best inducements; grocers, butchers, bakers, express, carpenters, laundries, milkmen. Mutual Wagon Company, [illegible] Hudson St.

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A VERY LIGHT VICTORIA. W. H. GRAY'S, 63 WOOSTER ST.

PANEL BOOT VICTORIA, fine condition. W. H. GRAY'S, 63 WOOSTER ST.

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LIGHT CANOPY TOP SURREY, RUBBER TIRED. W. H. GRAY'S, 63 WOOSTER ST.

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[illegible]ESCENT A. C. SHOOTING

[illegible]ngements Made for a Match with the Boston A. A.

[illegible]-three Men Participated and [illegible] More Than 2,000 Targets—Winners in Different Events.

[illegible] than 2,000 targets were broken by [illegible]-three men who participated in [illegible] shoot of the Crescent Athletic [illegible] the Bay Ridge traps yesterday. [illegible] arrangements have been made for the [illegible] match with the Boston Athletic Asso-[illegible]. The contest calls for two shoots, [illegible] the Crescent Athletic Club's traps [illegible] the other in Boston, the aggregate [illegible] of targets broken deciding the [illegible] for one year of a challenge cup [illegible] by both organizations. [illegible] first shoot will be held at the Bay [illegible] traps on March 21, and each man [illegible] be required to shoot at 100 targets [illegible] known traps at unknown angles. [illegible] contest at Boston will be held [illegible], and the same conditions will [illegible].

[illegible] weather conditions were not fa-[illegible] good shooting yesterday, fair [illegible] were made. An event which aroused [illegible] enthusiasm was a con-[illegible] for trophies presented by L. M. Palmer, [illegible] and W. W. Marshall. All the shotgun [illegible] participated in this, and G. W. [illegible]edorn, whose total was 15, won the [illegible] prize. T. W. Stake, with 8, made the [illegible] score, and he had the honor of cap-[illegible] the Marshall prize, an ornamental [illegible].

[illegible] G. Stephenson, Jr., smashed forty-[illegible] out of a possible fifty in the first com-[illegible] for the March Cup, and this score [illegible] better than that made by A. R. [illegible] who finished second. A match be-[illegible] teams of ten men each was won by [illegible] captained by L. M. Palmer, Jr. [illegible] shot at twenty-five targets, and [illegible] team, with a total of 168, won out [illegible] two.

[illegible] other trophy matches were also con-[illegible] during the afternoon, the winners [illegible] W. J. McCanvill and D. C. Bennett. [illegible]:

MARCH CUP.
Handicap, 50 Targets.

	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	T.	Gr'd T't'l.
[illegible] Stephenson	2	22	24	2	22	24	48
[illegible] Fish	2	21	23	2	22	24	47
W. W. Marshall	5	18	23	5	18	23	46
[illegible] L. O'Brien	5	20	25	5	16	21	46
[illegible] W. Money	2	18	20	2	23	25	45
[illegible] B. Vandeveer	4	18	22	4	19	23	45
D. C. Bennett	5	16	21	5	19	24	45
[illegible] C. Hopkins	4	18	22	4	19	23	45
[illegible] Palmer, Jr.	2	18	20	2	24	25	45
[illegible] Stephenson	2	21	23	2	19	21	44
[illegible] Lott	3	20	23	2	18	21	44
[illegible] V. B. Hegeman	3	18	21	2	10	23	43
[illegible] Keyes	2	20	22	2	18	20	42
[illegible] W. Hagedorn	3	19	22	3	14	17	39
[illegible] Rasmus	4	12	16	4	18	22	38
[illegible] Blake	10	8	18	10	10	20	38
[illegible] Pool	3	15	18	3	17	20	38
[illegible] Raynor	6	15	21	6	11	17	38
[illegible] Werlemann	8	6	14	8	12	20	34
W. J. McCanvill	4	18	17	4	9	13	30

TROPHY MATCH.
Handicap, Fifteen Targets.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
W. J. McCon-[illegible]	2	13	15	T. W. Stake	2	11	13
A. W. Money	1	13	14	D. C. Bennett	3	10	13
G. W. Hage-[illegible]	[illegible]	12	14	C. A. Sykes	2	10	12
E. H. Lott	2	12	14	A. R. Fish	1	10	11
[illegible] Wigham	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	L. C. Hopkins	2	7	9
[illegible] Palmer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. L. O'Brien	2	8	9
[illegible]	1	12	13	H. Werlemann	5	4	9
				W. W. Marshall	3	5	8

TROPHY MATCH.
Handicap, Fifteen Targets.

[illegible]

TEAM MATCH.
Twenty-five Targets for Each Man.

	Total.		Total.
[illegible] A. Sykes	18	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	20
J. J. Keyes	16	G. G. Stephenson	17
E. H. Lott	19	F. B. Stephenson	18
A. W. Money	17	W. W. Marshall	9
A. R. Fish	15	D. C. Bennett	21
L. C. Hopkins	15	R. E. Wigham	18
C. J. Rasmus	18	W. J. McConville	20
G. W. Hagedorn	16	H. L. O'Brien	14
T. W. Stake	11	H. Werlemann	13
D. V. B. Hegeman	18	H. B. Vandeveer	10
Total	168	Total	168

TROPHY MATCH.
Handicap, Fifteen Targets.
Prizes Presented by L. M. Palmer, Jr., and W. W. Marshall.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
G. W. Hagedorn	2	13	15	G. G. Stephenson	1	11	12
W. W. Marshall	3	10	13	E. H. Lott	2	10	12
H. L. O'Brien	3	10	13	F. C. Raynor	3	9	12
L. C. Hopkins	2	11	13	H. Werlemann	4	7	11
A. W. Money	1	11	12	D. V. B. Hegeman	2	9	11
W. J. McConville	2	10	12	G. E. Pool	2	9	11
J. J. Keyes	1	11	12	D. C. Bennett	3	7	10
H. B. Vandeveer	2	10	12	A. R. Fish	1	8	9
C. G. Rasmus	2	10	12	G. L. Blake	5	4	9
F. B. Stephenson	1	11	12	C. A. Sykes	2	7	9
				T. W. Stake	2	6	8

ON INDOOR RIFLE RANGE.

Pittsburg Marksman Makes High Scores in Zettler Club's Event.

L. P. Ittel of Pittsburg carried off two of the leading prizes in the indoor rifle-shooting tournament which began last week and was concluded last night on the Zettler Rifle Club's ranges, 159 West Twenty-third Street. In the 100-shot championship, out of a possible score of 2,500, he made 2,457, which is just one point less than the record Ittel himself established on these ranges last year. The Pittsburg expert also won the first honors in the ring target match by making the highest possible score of 225. H. Fenworth of this city made the best bull's-eye, his shot measuring within three and one-half degrees of a perfect centre. The leading scores:

Ring Target.—L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, 75, 75, 75—225; H. M. Pope, Springfield, Mass., 75, 75, 74—224; George Schlicht, Union Hill, N. J., 75, 74, 73—222; F. R. Geisel, Springfield, Mass., 74, 74, 74—222, and L. P. Hansen, Jersey City, 74, 74, 74—222.

100 Shots, Championship.—L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, 2,457; Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York, 2,455; H. M. Pope, Springfield, Mass., 2,442; P. Muth, Williamsburg, 2,439; F. R. Geisel, Springfield, Mass., 2,439, and Fred C. Ross, Springfield, Mass., 2,437.

Bull's-Eye Target—H. Fenworth, New York, 3½ degrees; W. Koch, New York, 6 degrees; S. Bussini, New York, 7½ degrees; Thomas H. Keller, New York, 8 degrees; J. Metz, New York, 9¼ degrees, and H. F. Barning, Springfield, Mass., 9¼ degrees.

Greatest number of bull's-eyes made during the tournament—S. N. Murphy, Catskill, N. Y., 180; P. Muth, New York, 123, and Thomas H. Kellar, New York, 120.

Wesleyan Basket Ball Champion.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 7.—Wesleyan defeated Dartmouth this afternoon in the basket ball championship series. The game was a slow one, the advantage being with Wesleyan throughout. The final score was Wesleyan, 26; Dartmouth, 11. The line-up:

Wesleyan.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Dearborn	Right forward	Ralph
Woodruff	Left forward	Foster
McNaughton	Centre	Russ
Calder	Right guard	Ritz
Rogers	Left guard	McGrail

Referee—Mr. Crane of Middletown. Umpires—Mr. Garrison of Wesleyan and Mr. Hobart of Dartmouth.

Yale, '06, Won Basket Ball Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—The Yale freshman basket ball five beat the Harvard freshmen to-night in the university gymnasium. The score was: Yale, 28; Harvard, 16. Line-up:

Yale, 1906.	Position.	Harvard, 1906.
Anderson	Right Forward	Wear
Tillson	Left Forward	Gallagher
Cook	Centre	Grant, (Soule)
Leggett	Right Guard	Quigley, (Wright)
Montgomery	Left Guard	Fawley

Goals from floor—Anderson, 4; Tillson, 8; Cook, 1; Grant, 2; Wear, 2; Soule, 2. Goals from fouls—Grant, 1; Tillson, 1. Referee—[illegible] of Yale.

Colgate Won at Basket Ball.

CLINTON, N. Y., March 7.—Colgate defeated Hamilton at basketball to-day, by the score of 42 to 4.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS

By Charles Ruberl in the New York Athletic Club Races.

Yale Beat Pennsylvania in the Water Polo Contest by Three Goals to None.

There were several very close finishes in the trial and final heats of the swimming races which were decided in the natatorium of the New York Athletic Club last night. In the handicap events those who finished first and second in the majority of the trial heats were only inches apart, and in one instance the judges could not divide Goodwin and Wenck, and allowed them to compete in the final heat.

Charles Ruberl easily won the 200-yard handicap, and in his trial heat established new American records as follows: 125 yards, 1:27 3-5; 150 yards, 1:47 3-5, and 200 yards, 2:30 3-5. In the final heat Ruberl increased the figure for the full distance to 2:29.

Yale led all the way in the 250 yard team relay race, and the last man, W. R. Orthwein, finished seven feet ahead of the fifth man on the Pennsylvania team. C. A. McCarey, who qualified for the final by finishing second in the fastest trial heat in the 50-yard-novice race, won that event very cleverly from J. B. Curtis, unattached, W. Putnam of Columbia being a very good third.

The water polo contest between the Yale and Pennsylvania teams was won by the former, Cooke scoring twice and Orthwein once in the first half. There was no goal scored in the second, and Yale won by 3 goals to 0. The line-up:

Yale, 3.	Position.	Pennsylvania, 0.
W. R. Orthwein	Centre	W. W. Whitmore
E. T. Strong	Left forward	K. McDonald
G. P. Cooke	Right forward	C. B. Cowlishard
G. P. Henry	Half back	C. A. McCarey
J. A. Allen	Goal	L. J. Thomas
O. M. Reid	Goal	H. A. Weeks

Goals made—By Cooke, 2; by Orthwein, 1. Referee—J. H. Sterrett, National Swimming Association, Philadelphia. Time of halves—Eight minutes.

Following is the summary of the swimming events:

50-Yard Swim, Novice, Final Heats.—First heat won by T. E. Fisher, Columbia University; L. A. Delaney, University of Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:37. Second heat won by G. P. Henry, Yale Swimming Club; J. B. Curtis, unattached, second. Time—0:34 3-5. Third heat won by W. Putnam, Columbia University; C. A. McCarey, University of Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:34 2-5.

Final Heat.—Won by C. A. McCarey, University of Pennsylvania; J. B. Curtis, unattached, second; W. Putnam, Columbia University, third. Time—0:34 3-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap; Trial Heats.—First heat—Won by H. B. Warren, New York A. C., (12 seconds;) W. H. Fenton, Columbia University, (7 seconds,) second. Time—1:17. Second heat—Won by D. H. Bratton, New York A. C., (7 seconds;) T. H. Vom Saal, Columbia University, (8 seconds,) second. Time—1:15 2-5. In this heat A. R. Camp of Columbia University and L. Budd Goodwin of the New York A. C. finished first and second, but were disqualified for leaving their marks before the correct time. Third heat—Won by W. Eckert, Columbia University, (10 seconds;) L. de B. Handley, New York A. C., (6 seconds,) second. Time—1:15 4-5. Fourth heat—Won by J. A. Ruddy, New York A. C., (scratch;) L. P. Halpin, Columbia University, (6 seconds,) second. Time—1:08 2-5.

Final Heat.—Won by H. B. Warren, New York A. C., (12 seconds;) W. Eckert, Columbia University, (10 seconds,) second; D. H. Bratton, New York A. C., (7 seconds,) third. Time—1:16 4-5.

200-Yard Swim, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by Charles Ruberl, New York A. C., (scratch;) T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York University, (10 seconds,) second. Time—2:28 4-5. Second Heat—Won by T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C., (8 seconds;) Otto Wahle, New York A. C., (6 seconds,) second. Time—2:48 2-5. Third Heat.—Dead heat between F. A. Wenck, New York A. C., (6 seconds,) and L. Budd Goodwin, New York A. C., (6 seconds.) Time—2:39 4-5.

Final Heat.—Won by Charles Ruberl, New York A. C., scratch; T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C., (8 seconds,) second; C. D. Trubenbach, Columbia University, (10 seconds,) third. Time—2:29.

250-Yard University Relay Swimming Race.—Teams of five men, each to swim 50 yards.—Won by Yale team, R. H. Wakeman, C. D. Hill, M. S. Damon, H. H. Loudenslager, and W. R. Orthwein; University of Pennsylvania team, C. A. McCarey, J. L. Nill, H. A. Weeks, C. B. Cowlishaw, and W. W. Whitmore, second. Time—2:42 4-5.

U. OF P. RELAY TEAM WINS.

Cornell Also Beats Columbia in the Georgetown Games—Sheldon's Good Shot Put.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The fifth annual indoor meet of Georgetown University was held at Convention Hall to-night. An immense crowd was present. Many of the events were close and exciting. The last event, the relay race between the University of Pennsylvania and Georgetown University was the feature of the evening. Georgetown took the lead and held it for a short time, when the University of Pennsylvania pushed to the front amid deafening cheers and held it to the end. Arthur Duffey failed to win the fifty-yard dash. Green, on handicap allowance, of the Baltimore Athletic Club, beat Jones of the New York Athletic Club in the running high jump. The relay race between Cornell and Columbia was a spirited contest, and was won by the former. Sheldon of Yale broke his best previous record in putting the shot, his record to-night being 44 feet 4 inches. His former record was 43 feet 2 inches. Summary:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. A. Reilly, Georgetown; Arthur Duffey, Georgetown, second; J. F. Dougherty, Georgetown, third. Time—0:05 2-5.

One Mile Handicap.—Bowen, University of Pennsylvania, (25 yards,) first; Walsh, Harvard, (scratch,) second; W. D. Gill, New York A. C., (70 yards,) third. Time—4:42 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Scratch, Collegiate.—Won by A. B. Gill, University of Pennsylvania; Klaer, University of Pennsylvania, second; McDonald, Columbia, third. Time—2:10.

Relay Race.—Georgetown University, first; Baltimore City College, second. Time—2:52.

Running High Jump.—Won by Green, B. A. C., 7 inches handicap, 5 feet 6½ inches; Jones, N. Y. A. C., second, 5 feet 11½ inches; R. F. Lemat, C. A. C., third, 5 feet 5¼ inches.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Babcock, W. A. C.; Steel, Penn Charter, second; W. D. Gill, Emerson Institute, third. Time—2:12.

Relay Race.—Cornell won, Columbia second. Time—2:36 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by A. J. Hunter, B. A. C.; A. Sexton, B. L. S., second; W. H. Greene, B. A. C., third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Putting the Shot, Handicap.—Won by Sheldon, Yale, 44 feet 4 inches; Doherty, United States Naval Academy, second; J. J. Curran, Georgetown, third.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by McNair, United States Naval Academy, 18 yards; Abbott, University of Pennsylvania, 14 yards, second; J. F. Mulligan, B. P. S., 20 yards, third. Time—0:55.

Relay Race.—University of Pennsylvania won, Georgetown second. Time—2:37 4-5.

Women Golfers at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 7.—Dr. T. J. King of Boston, who had a handicap of 23 strokes, was the winner of the Berkshire Cup in a men's open handicap medal play tournament here to-day, with a score of 73 net. Mrs. Myra D. Patterson of New York City, who played from scratch, and Mrs. C. F. Fay of Chicopee Falls, Mass., who had a handicap of 30, won the Leonard Tufts Cup, offered for the best gross and best net scores, with 98 gross and 83 net.

Purse Offered for Big Fight.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7.—The Vancouver Baseball Club has offered a purse of $25,000 for a twenty-round contest between J. J. Corbett and J. J. Jeffries. The club's manager declares he has assurances of the civil officials that a twenty-round contest will be permitted in this city.

Cornell's Crew on the Water.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 7.—Cornell's 'Varsity crew practiced on the inlet for the first time this season to-day, but as Stroke Coffin is out of the city and Capt. Frenzel is at his home in Indianapolis, not much was accomplished. The freshmen were on hand in considerable force.

MILE IN FORTY SECONDS.

Remarkable Contrivance by Which a Bicyclist Can Ride at That Breakneck Speed.

Advices from Springfield, Mass., indicate that the schemes for foolhardy speeding by men risking their lives are not yet exhausted. Tom Butler and F. J. Cadwell, bicycle riders, recently gave an exhibition of a new invention by Charles R. Culver, which enables the riders to attain a speed of forty seconds for a mile. The device consists of supported wheels, forty-eight feet in diameter, which revolve on an axle, while the performers are seated on bicycles running on the inner rim of the big wheels.

The unusual speed is developed by the muscular exertion of the riders. In every revolution of the big wheel which forms the tracks the riders are suspended in the air head downward. At the stage of greatest velocity the minds of the riders lose control of their muscles. The inventor has been endeavoring for three years to secure proper funds to give a practical demonstration of this remarkable contrivance for bicycle speed. He has recently succeeded in this respect, and the apparatus has been built and set up in a Springfield (Mass.) theatre.

YALE-HARVARD ATHLETICS.

Set of Rules Adopted at Springfield—No Discussion on Abandoning Football Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7.—Sub-Committees on Athletics from Yale and Harvard discussed a new set of rules to govern all athletics in the dual league at a meeting held in this city this afternoon. Walter Camp, Clive Duval, and George Chadwick represented Yale, and Prof. Ira Hollis, James M. Storrow, and E. R. Krumbhaar represented Harvard. At the close of the session Mr. Camp gave out the following statement:

"The sub-committees to-day have agreed upon a set of rules, but there are some details to be arranged and some editing to be done, which may take two or three days. Nothing can be given out until the main committees have seen these rules."

Regarding the statement of Prof. Hollis urging that the annual Yale-Harvard football game be given up, Prof. Hollis stated after the meeting that it had not been considered by the sub-committees. He said that his article in the Graduates' Magazine was merely an expression of his own opinion, and he did not speak for Harvard. For this reason the matter was not discussed.

The general committees of both universities will meet some time during this month, when final action will be taken on the rules adopted to-day.

Brooklyn Salt Water Fishermen.

The officers of the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen of this borough went to Brooklyn Thursday night and installed the officers of the Brooklyn branch of the organization. Those inducted into office were: President—August Christman; Vice President—P. B. Dawson; Recording Secretary—William J. Tinsley; Treasurer—Fred Heddesbrimer. The installation took place in Stehlins Hall.

Brooklyn Handicap Billiards.

The handicaps for the amateur handicap billiard tournament which will begin at the Montauk Billiard Rooms, 585 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, this evening, are: Frank Gray, 130; H. W. Beecher, 100; C. R. Lewis, 100; "Ed" Gardner, 90; George Wesley, 85; C. Robinson, 75; C. Irving, 75; P. J. Riddell, 60.

George H. Sutton, the handless billiard player, will referee the opening game and will also act as marker. Robinson and Gordon will play their challenge pool game to-night for the Clarence E. Green Cup.

Prinstein Will Jump in U. of P. Games.

Pennsylvania's relay races, to be held on April 25, are attracting wide attention. An effort is being made to get the college stars of the whole country. Several Western colleges have already sent notice that they will send champion athletes. Myer Prinstein, the American record holder for the broad jump, has requested to be entered in that event. Prinstein has wholly recovered from the strain which practically threw him out of training for nearly two seasons, and he expects to jump better than ever the coming Spring.

S. S. Jones, the world's champion in the high jump, has also entered. Jones last week cleared 6 feet 1¾ inches in New York. He seems good for two or three inches better, and he will try to beat Mike Sweeney's long-standing record of 6 feet 5⅝ inches. But, though Jones's high jumping will undoubtedly be a feature of the games, he will be more closely watched in the high hurdle race. Jones is a natural hurdler. This he showed last Summer in England, when, without any training for the event he ran through the 120 yards in 0:15 3-5 on several occasions.

Clubhouse for Princeton Gunners.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7.—The University Gun Club will erect a clubhouse this Spring near the traps back of Brown Hall, on the south campus. Plans are now being drawn for the building and work on it will be started in a few days. The candidates for the gun team will be called out within the next two weeks. Nearly all the members of last year's team are still in the University.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

45 Pianos
At Greatly Reduced Prices
[illegible] Account of Having Been Slightly Used—An ENTIRE FLOOR OF
The **Sterling Piano** Company's
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Every Piano offered in this sale is in perfect condition and is fully [illegible] and can be exchanged if found unsatisfactory in any [illegible]. Monthly payments accepted if you do not wish to pay all cash—Pianos delivered on first payment.

One Stone & Co. upright, ebonized case, full size, good condition, was $230, now	$140
One Wheeler & Co. upright, very artistic design, full rich tone, only slightly used, was $275, now	$145
One Arlington upright, mahogany case, all modern improvements, was $250, now	$155
One Bradford upright, large size, all modern improvements, ebonized case, very loud tone, in perfect order, was $275, now	$155
One Richardson & Co. upright, very dark oak case, handsome design, full rich tone, only slightly used, was $300, now	$165
One Richardson & Co. upright, plain walnut case, all modern improvements, full rich tone, slightly used, was $275, now	$180
One Huntington upright, medium size, plain oak case, all modern improvements, very fine tone, slightly used, was $300, now	$190
Two Mendelssohn uprights, concert grand scale, artistic mahogany cases, used three months, were $275, now	$210
One Huntington upright, boudoir size, beautiful mahogany case, full rich tone, new special design, was $275, now	$210
One Shoninger upright, medium size, a very fine instrument, slightly used, was $300, now	$225
One Huntington upright, medium size, beautiful walnut case, slightly used, was $300, now	$225
Two Huntington uprights, large size, ebonised cases, artistic designs, discontinued styles, were $325, now	$225
One Hardman upright, ebonised case, modern style, was $800, now	$225
One Huntington upright, concert grand size, rich walnut case, excellent tone, slightly used, was $325, now	$240
[illegible] C. Fischer square grand, beautiful tone, in perfect order, was $700, now	$110
One Sterling upright, concert grand scale, fancy mahogany case, colonial design, was $425, now	$335
One Sterling upright, grand scale, natural mahogany case, rich design, beautiful tone, was $400, now	$290
One Sterling, art colonial, handsome mahogany case, used 3 months, was $425, now	$310
Three large Sterlings, handsome inlaid panels, artistic design, full, rich tone, discontinued style, were $500, now	$390
One Sterling upright, colonial design, case finished in white and gold, used for exhibition purposes only, was $500, now	$325
Three small uprights, suitable for beginners, can be exchanged later, each	$60
One small square piano, in fair condition, was $150, now	$18
Two small square pianos, were $175, now	$28
One medium size square piano, handsome case, fair tone, was $250, now	$35
Two small square pianos, rosewood case, full tone, were $200, now	$50
One Gale & Co. square piano, was $250, now	$50
One Wallace square piano, full tone, in fine condition, was $300, now	$55
One Worcester square piano, beautiful rosewood case, fine tone	$60
One Arlington square, handsome rosewood case, excellent tone, was $400, now	$70
One Vose & Son's square piano, full size, beautiful tone, was $550, now	$90
One Arlington grand square, in fine condition, was $600, now	$95
One Sterling upright, cabinet grand size, rich walnut case, beautiful tone, slightly used, was $325, now	$285

This is the finest lot of Pianos we ever had and the prices are about one-half value—[illegible] certainly a bargain time for those desiring a good Piano at a small price.

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Brooklyn Advertisements.

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$25.00 Suits for $14.95. Made from Scotch Mixtures, in dress and walking lengths, new collarless models, many styles, all sizes, but not many of one style, $25.00 value for $14.95.

$7.50 Skirts for $3.90. Walking Skirts of Broadcloth, Covert and Mixed Goods, seven gore and stitched at bottom, made from sample lines, all lengths, worth $7.50, at $3.90.

$5.00 Skirts for $2.85. Walking Skirts of Melton Cloths, in grays and black, seven gored and stitched at bottom, reduced to $2.85.

$2.50 Waists for $1.75. Canvas Cloth Shirt Waists, highly mercerized, broad plaits in front, large puff sleeves, with cuff, $2.50 value at $1.75.

$7.00 Petticoats for $4.95. Heavy Taffeta Silk Petticoats, with deep accordion ruffle, changeable colors and black, $7.00, reduced to $4.95.

$20.00 and $25.00 Furs at $9.95 and $12.95.
This Season's Last Fur Offer.
Large Sable Fox Scarfs, finest quality, perfect goods, Scarfs worth double the prices asked, $20.00 and $25.00 values,
Reduced to $9.95 and $12.95.

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$5.00 and $6.00 Shoes, MONDAY ONLY $2.50.

600 pairs LADIES' SHOES, in the newest styles and most fashionable leathers, sizes 2½ to 7, all widths, stitched by hand and made to sell at $5.00 and $6.00.
Ideal patent kid, lace, heavy soles, low heels.
Ideal patent kid, lace and button, light turned soles, high Cuban heels.
Ideal patent kid, button, new opera toe, light welted soles, high Cuban heels.
Fine full dongola kid, lace, flexible welted soles, military heels.
Fine bright dongola kid, lace, heavy welted soles, military heels.

FOR MONDAY $2.50.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THIS SALE OF SHOES, AS THEY ARE ALL NEW GOODS AND THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

New Spring Dress Goods.
Our Dress Goods Stock is at its best to-day. The entire range of home and foreign manufacturers is fully represented.
French Voiles.

44 inch Voiles, 20 shades	98 cts
47 inch Voiles, 20 shades	$1.35
44 inch Voiles, 18 shades	$1.25
43 inch Crepe de France	85 cts
47 inch Novelty Voiles, silk checks	$1.75
44 inch Grenadine Stripe Tamise	$1.35
47 inch Mottled Novelty Twine	$1.95
42 inch Crepe de Chine	$1.25
46 inch Chenille Dot Voile	$2.25
47 inch Iron Frame Voile	$1.95
44 inch Twine Voiles and Mistral	$1.25
46 inch Mottled Sicilians	$1.50
44 inch Voile de Chine	$1.95
Mottled and Flecked Tweeds	95 cts. to $1.95
Melange Voile	$1.25
Suiting	79 cts
Snow Flaked Novelty	$1.25
Novelty Costume Check	$1.35, $1.50

BLACK BROADCLOTH, $3.00 Quality at $2.00.
500 yds. Guaranteed French Broadcloth, with a lustrous finish, fine black, medium weight, 52 inches wide.
FOR MONDAY, $2.00.

MISTRAL ETAMINES, 98 Ct. Quality at 59 Cts.
44 inch Mistral Etamines and Voiles at the lowest price ever quoted for this high grade cloth, in navy, royal and white, 98 ct. value, at 59 cts.

SILK SPECIALS.
24 inch Crepe de Chine, colors and black, value $1.00, at 79 cts.
24 inch Washable Pongee, with self-colored spots, in pink, blue, nile, grey, cardinal and white, 75 cts.

MEN'S SOCKS,
Regular Value 50 to 75 Cts., MONDAY, 29 CTS.
A great sale of Men's Imported Socks, including lisle thread and cotton, allover lace, drop stitch, plain black, navy blue and greys, with checked and hand embroidered fronts, retail value, 50 to 75 cts.,
MONDAY ONLY, 29 CTS.

$1.00 and $1.50 Dress Shirts, 35 CTS., 3 FOR $1.00.
An extra fine lot of white laundered Dress Shirts, open front and back and open back only, slightly soiled from handling; sizes 13½, 14, 17, 17½, 18, 18½.
35 CTS., 3 FOR $1.00.
None C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Shopping Lunch up in our Sunshine Restaurant, 4th floor. Modest cost; fine service.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Monday Introduces Our Special Exhibition of Millinery,

and it will be continued Tuesday and Wednesday. Some of the most charming types of Paris and London creations, with marvels of taste, style and color harmonies produced by milliners of New York and those in our own work-room will be shown with an eye entrancing display of

Exquisite Flowers, Vines and Fruits from Paris,

forming one of the richest Exhibitions ever shown in this or any other city.
In connection with this unprecedented exhibition we will also make a

Brilliant Display of Women's Spring Suits, Jackets and Skirts,

a style satisfying show of Spring and Early Summer Wear.
With a long list of Special Bargains to emphasize the old adage That Time is Money.

A few of the 1000 Special Bargains.

Woman's Blouse Suit with medium length skirt on jacket, trimmed with straps and stitching and fancy buttons; has new sleeve, skirt is 7-gore flare, the material is flaked canvas cloth, colors black and blue, value $25.00; special $15.75
Woman's Silk Waist, in broken lots, mostly large sizes; special price $1.98
Woman's Peau de Soie Waist, in a variety of styles, all new and up to date; colors black, light blue, green and white; special $4.98

Remarkable Savings in Choice Silverware.
Rogers' Extra Plate Spoons and Forks, on 21 per cent. nickel silver base.
Tea Spoons, set of six 48c
Table Spoons, set of six 90c
Sterling silver-mounted Salt and Pepper Shakers 9c. each
4-piece Tea Sets $5.47 and $6.48
Gravy Boats $1.98

Youths' Suits for $7.50
Youths' Suit for $9.85
Suits with extra Pants $2.98
Boys' Spring Overcoats for $2.98
$1.00 Knee Pants for 55c
25c. Golf Caps for 15c

Exhibition of New Spring Dress Goods.
38-inch all wool Voiles, all colors, including cream, at 30c. yd
36-inch lattice Voiles, at 49c. yd
42-inch all wool Twine Voiles at 59c. yd

Monday's Important Silk News.
89c. quality 44-inch all silk imported black silk stripe and check Grenadine, at 59c. yd
23-inch fine black and white Foulard Silks, new designs, at 49c. yd
23-inch (wear guaranteed) black Taffeta, at 59c. yd
Machine Torchon Laces, Point de Paris Laces, Platt Valenciennes Laces 5c. per yd
Assorted widths; worth up to 12½c. yd.
Fancy Washable Laces, Platt Valenciennes, Normandy Valenciennes 15c. per yd
Worth up to 55c. per yd.

Embroideries 5c., 10c. and 15c. yd
The New Fad Shirt Waist Pins 10c. up
Pretty Dress Ginghams 7½c. yd
Crisp Colored Lawns 10c. yd
New Madras and Cheviots 49c. yd
Batistes and Dimities 12½c. yd
Lace Stripe Grenadines 25c. yd
Dainty Foulardine 7½c. yd
Delicate Tone Silk Ginghams 39c. yd

China Egg Cups, Gold Bands, 6 for 10c.
Dinner Sets.
Theodore Haviland and Chas. Field Haviland china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, fancy shape and delicate decorations; for Monday a limited number will be sold for $22.98

A Few of Our Carpet Bargains.
A combination of character and beauty of pattern that will appeal to your artistic sense.
All wool Ingrain, full extra super, regular 75c. quality 45c
Extra heavy Ingrain, one yard wide, regular 30c. quality 26c
8-wire Tapestry Brussels, regular 68c. quality 39c
10-wire Tapestry Brussels, regular 90c. quality 59c
Axminster Carpet, regular $1.20 quality 79c
100 best grade Smyrna Rugs, regular 90c. quality 59c
Axminster Rug, regular $1.25 quality, 75c
Japanese Matting, carpet designs, per roll, regular $10.75 quality $6.98
Oilcloth, all widths, regular 30c. quality 19c
Inlaid Linoleum, regular $1.40 quality 98c

We'll Make Window Awnings Now for $1.98.
Make and place them in position, with best galvanised fittings, on any ordinary size window.
We will make and place over any ordinary size door an Awning for $3.98.

Broom and Dust Pan, 19c.
For Monday. No C. O. Ds. No mail orders.
1 good parlor Broom, 1 japanned Dust Pan, both for 19c

Odd Pieces of Furniture at Cost.
Large figured, veneered, golden oak and mahoganized Rockers, shaped seat, high back and arms, our regular price was $4.75; for Monday $2.59
Handsome Parlor Tables, piano polish, figured golden oak, 24x24 inch shaped top, O. G. shaped veneer rim, French legs, regular price $6.75, while quantity lasts for $4.98
1⅛ post Brass Beds, bow foot, regular price $26.75, at $19.50
Bleached Huck Towels, 22x24 inches, 11c; 4,000 yards of 16 inch bleached cotton Crash, blue border, plain weave, for Monday only, no mail orders, yard, 4½c
Tray Cloths—All linen fringed Tray Cloths, open work centers, sizes 16x25 inches. Monday only. No mail orders, each 8c
1,200 clean white cotton filled, figured silkoline covered full size Comfortables, the best bargain of the year. Monday only. No mail orders 84c
White basket weave mercerised Cheviots or Mattings, so much in demand just now, and also very scarce; the proper kind; 30 inches wide. Monday only. No mail orders; yard 29c
Full double bed size bleached Sheets—size 90x90 inches—finished with three inch hems. No mail orders. Monday only 45c
Full size bleached Pillow Cases—handkerchief border, finished with 3-inch hem, actual size 45x36 inches. No mail orders. Monday only 9c
Very heavy fine threaded unbleached Muslin, 36 in. wide, yard 5c
Fine soft-finished bleached Muslin, 36 in. wide, yard 5c
A big batch of bargains in the basement. Don't miss one.
300 prs. straight front, medium length, well boned, new dip, white and drab, sizes 18 to 28, special 49c
12 Rolls Toilet Paper for 25c

Coffee that is Coffee.
500 lbs. choice Bogota, a regular 35c Coffee, while it lasts, special Monday 22c

Cutting Board and Knife, 25c.
For Monday. No C. O. Ds. No mail orders.
Maple Bread Cutting Board, wood handle; "Christie" Bread Knife, both for 15c

Women's $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes for $1.79 a Pair.

These are excellent footwear in every respect, the leather is the best selected stock. They are the best Shoes that ever cost so little. The shapes the snappiest Spring styles, the workmanship of the highest class; four styles to select from in button and lace, including the medium, opera and full round toes with patent leather or kid tips. Medium weight, extension or hand-turned flexible soles.

These are perfect in fit and style, and have the fine finishing that mark the very best of shoes. Widths, B, C, D and E. All sizes, 2½ to 7s. Men's Shoes for $1.95 a Pair. Sizes are 6 to 10, in D and E widths only.

Men's $22 Silk Lined Overcoats to Order for $15. Mohair Serge Lined, $12.

For the next six days we will measure and make a $22.00 quality, finish and fit Overcoat for $15.00, and we will keep our engagement up to the jot and tittle. Any regular style of Overcoat, any size, any length, not excepting Mr. Oscar Fy Jamasonon, who is said to be 7 feet 2, and whose girth is said to be 72 inches. Your choice of the season's newest fabrics, strictly pure wool fabrics, thibets, cheviots and worsteds. Pure silk merveilleux linings or the best mohair serge you choose. Tailoring high class—the best of hair cloth and linen canvas worked into each garment, insuring permanent shapeliness. The best Overcoat ever made; price according to lining—mohair serge, $12.00; silk, $15.00.

Fulton, Street, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Death List of the Week.

ABRAMS, Ackerman, Alexander, Allen, Ambler, Appleton, Applebaum, Atherton, Avery.

BAILE, Baker, Baron, Barry, Beach, Beckman, Benedict, Bergan, Berrian, Bertran, Bickler, Blakely, Booth, Bowe, Bowen, Boyd, Branigan, Braun, Breen, Breidinger, Brenner, Brewster, Briody, Brodhead, Brogan, Bronner, Brooks, Brown, Browning, Bunnemeyer, Buckingham, Burden, Burnes, Burns, Burtis, Butler.

CARR, Carson, Case, Cassidy, Chalmers, Chamberlain, Chapman, Clark, Clover, Coffey, Cohn, Collins, Colston, Combremont, Conerty, Conroy, Cook, Cooley, Corrigan, Corwin, Coshland, Cotter, Cronin, Crowell, Cullen, Curtis, Cutbill.

DALY, Darling, Dausse, Dean, Deering, Demarest, Denis, Dickerson, Dolan, Donoho, Dooley.

ELLIOTT, Ellis.

FALAHEE, Falk, Fanning, Faulhaber, Fay, Feigert, Fenelon, Finkeldy, Finn, Flynn, Foster, Fournier, Franklin, Fraser, Freeman, Frey, Furchgott, Furman.

GALLAGHER, Gallinek, Garretson, Gartleman, Gaus, Gerdes, Gerow, Gillick, Gilmartin, Gilmor, Gobright, Gordon, Gray, Greene, Gregory.

HAAS, Hacket, Hagan, Haight, Hall, Hamill, Hanley, Hansell, Happel, Harding, Harkness, Harris, Hart, Hartjen, Hay, Hayden, Healey, Heigert, Henry, Higgins, Holderman, Holley, Holliday, Holly, Hoppin, Hosmer, Hough, Howell, Hughes, Hunter, Hurley.

ISAACS.

JEWELL, Johnston, Jones, Jordon.

KANE, Kelly, Kempshall, Kidder, King, Kirk, Kraft, Kronenberger, Kughler.

LACHTRUP, Lane, Lapham, Lauermann, Lawlor, Lawson, Leathem, Lewis, Leyser, Lighthall, Liming, Lord, Lucken, Lutz.

McAULIFFE, McBrien, McCanless, McCann, McCarroll, McCarthy, McChesney, McDermott, McEwan, McGarry, McGirr, McGoey, McGowan, McGuinness, McFarland, McFarlane, McNeely, McLeod, MacNevin, McVicar, Mackay, Maguire, Manchester, Manee, Mairs, Manson, Mara, Martin, Marx, May, Mason, Massie, Meagher, Mendel, Mendelson, Miller, Moakley, Mondolf, Monninger, Moore, Morris, Morrow, Morton, Muller, Munger, Munn, Murphy, Murray.

NAGLE, Newburg, Nolan, Northrop.

OATES, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Grady, Oppenlander, Orleman.

PACH, Paar, Paulson, Penfield, Peto, Pettit, Pfeiffer, Phraner, Pierrepont, Pope, Porter, Post, Puckhaber, Purtell.

QUEBECK, Quigley, Quinby, Quinlan.

RAINFORTH, Ramsdell, Reid, Rheinish, Rice, Richardson, Richter, Ridoux, Riker, Riordan, Ritt, Robinson, Roebling, Rodriguez, Rogers, Ronayne, Rosenberg, Rothschild, Ruddy, Ruiz-Malsch, Russell, Ryan.

SAIDLER, Samter, Sanchez, Sanders, Sauer, Schaeffer, Schenck, Scherrer, Schlott, Schoenewald, Scott, Seely, Seibert, Sexaner, Sigel, Skeldon, Smith, Snow, Stagg, Stanley, Stebbins, Stephan, Stern, Stevens, Stevenson, Stewart, Stillman, Stivers, Stone, Storer, Strouse, Struse, Sullivan, Sutherland, Sutliff, Sweetser, Swenney.

TATHAM, Teevan, Terry, Thieler, Thomas, Titus, Toman, Toms, Toomey, Toplitz, Tostevin, Towar, Townsend, Treuhold, Turnbull, Twyford.

UNDERWOOD, Upjohn, Utley.

VANDERBERG, Van Der Hoef, Vandewater, Van Ness, Van Wickle, Vogel, Voiquier, Voorhees.

WADE, Walsh, Walter, Warner, Wasmer, Webb, Weiler, Wells, Whitney, Wilcox, Winslow, Wilson, Wingate, Wolfe, Wood, Worden, Wright.

ZIMMER, Zweifel, Zippel.

A

ABRAMS.—Feb. 28, James S. Abrams, in his 80th year.

ATHERTON.—Feb. 28, at 709 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Sarah J., widow of James P. Atherton.

ALEXANDER.—March 2, at 3 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Helen, in her 29th year, wife of Sam Alexander.

ALLEN.—At Freeport, L. I., March 2, Phebe J., widow of Hewlett G. Allen, in her 69th year.

AMBLER.—March 1, at 206 Tenth Street, George Ambler.

APPLEBAUM.—March 1, at Mount Sinai Hospital, Morris Applebaum, aged 58 years.

ACKERMAN.—March 6, at White Plains, N. Y., Henry Ackerman, in the 79th year of his age.

AVERY.—March 5, at 107 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, Betsy Ann, (née Rouse,) wife of Christopher L. Avery, Jr.

B

BENEDICT.—Feb. 28, at 310 West One Hundred and Second Street, Helen Story, daughter of Dr. Charles S. Benedict, aged 14 years.

BERRIAN.—Feb. 28, at New Rochelle, N. Y., William D. Berrian, in his 86th year.

BOWEN.—Feb. 28, at 90 Willow Street, Brooklyn, Ellen Holt, widow of Henry C. Bowen, in her 69th year.

BREEN.—Feb. 28, at Richmond, S. I., Thomas J. Breen, son of Michael Breen, aged 37 years.

BAILE.—March 1, at 202 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City, Robert Baile.

BAKER.—March 1, at 635 Park Avenue, Anna Mary, widow of Stephen Baker, formerly of Poughkeepsie, and daughter of the late Ephraim Greene, of Newton, N. J., in the 77th year of her age.

BEACH.—Feb. 28, at Glen Ridge, N. J., Robert J. Beach, aged 65 years.

BRENNER.—Feb. 28, at Flower Hospital, John Brenner, in his 53d year.

BRODHEAD.—March 1, at 53 West Ninth Street, George Hamilton Brodhead, in the 80th year of his age.

BROWNING.—Feb. 28, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Susan R., wife of the Rev. W. G. Browning, in her 79th year.

BURDEN.—Feb. 28, at 19 East Twelfth Street, Lorenz Goetz, son of Walter H. Burden.

BARRY.—March 2, at 545 East Sixteenth Street, Lawrence Barry, native of City of Cork, Ireland.

BERGAN.—March 1, at 530 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Joseph Bergan.

BREIDINGER.—March 1, at 447 West Forty-third Street, Cecilia (née Templer), wife of Charles M. Breidinger, in her 33d year.

BREWSTER.—March 1, at 429 Manhattan Avenue, William Morris Brewster.

BROGAN.—March 1, at 79 Park Avenue, Rose J., daughter of the late William Brogan.

BURNS.—March 3, at Jersey City, William J. Burns.

BARON.—March 3, at 37 Tompkins Street, Michael T. Baron, son of Michael T. Baron, Sr.

BERTRAN.—March 1, at Roosevelt Hospital, John M. Bertran.

BICKLER.—March 3, at Bloomfield, N. J., Magdeline, widow of Jacob Bickler, aged 60 years.

BOOTH.—March 2, at 309 West Seventeenth Street, Thomas Booth, aged 59 years.

BOWE.—March 2, at 30 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Peter Bowe.

BOYD.—March 3, at Bensonhurst, N. Y., Wallace D., infant son of George E. Boyd.

BRAUN.—March 1, John A. Braun, aged 28 years.

BRIODY.—March 3, at 622 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, Francis, son of the late Peter Briody.

BECKMAN.—March 3, at 276 West Forty-third Street, William R. Beckman, son of Frederick Beckman, in his 30th year.

BLAKELY.—March 5, Hannah I. Centrell, wife of Eugene Blakely.

BRANIGAN.—March 3, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Nelson Avenue, High Bridge, N. Y., Kate Josephine Harrigan, wife of James Branigan.

BRONNER.—March 5, at Winterton, N. Y., Cherubino Bronner, in his 78th year.

BROOKS.—March 3, at 128 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary Ann, widow of William H. Brooks, formerly of Newmarket, Suffolk, England.

BROWN.—March 4, at 220 East Fifty-seventh Street, Ellen O'Donnell, wife of William Brown.

BUNNEMEYER.—March 4, 1903, at 30 Sutton Place, Margaret, wife of Ferdinand Bunnemeyer.

BURNES.—March 4, at 1,171 Second Avenue, Bridget Burnes.

BURNS.—March 3, at 24 West Forty-fifth Street, Samuel F. Burns, in his 50th year.

BURTIS.—March 5, at Flushing, L. I., De Mott B., son of the late Daniel Burtis, in the 85th year of his age.

BROWN.—March 4, at 127 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, Richard F. Brown, in the 70th year of his age.

BUCKINGHAM.—March 7, at Riverhead, L. I., Emily D., wife of Justice George A. Buckingham, aged 59 years.

BUTLER.—March 6, at 546 Third Avenue, William J., son of John Butler.

C

CHAPMAN.—Feb. 28, at Plainfield, N. J., William H. Chapman, in the 65th year of his age.

CLOVER.—Feb. 28, Elizabeth Brand, daughter of the Rev. George Frederick Clover.

CORRIGAN.—Feb. 28, at Canarsie, Terance Corrigan, in the 65th year of his age.

CULLEN.—Feb. 28, Peter Cullen, formerly of Caledon, Ireland, County Tyrone.

CHAMBERLAIN.—March 1, at St. Luke's Hospital, George H. Chamberlain.

CLARK.—Feb. 28, at Greenwich, Conn., Capt. Jay L. Clark, in his 80th year.

COOK.—Feb. 28, at 2,080 Madison Avenue, Mary A., beloved wife of John H. Cook.

COSHLAND.—March 1, at 307 West Ninety-seventh Street, Abraham L. Coshland, in the 53d year of his age.

CASE.—March 2, at 51 East One Hundred and First Street, James Case.

COLLINS.—March 2, at West Brighton, S. I., Ellen Collins, a native of Drounigriff, Parish of Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland.

COLSTON.—March 2, at 588 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, James Hulme Colston, aged 60 years.

COMBREMONT.—March 1, in Paris, France, Louis Combremont, in his 49th year.

COOK.—March 1, at 207 West Sixteenth Street, George H. Cook, in his 66th year.

CRONIN.—March 2, at 1,748 Park Avenue, Daniel Cronin, in the 62d year of his age.

CARR.—March 2, at Bridgeport, Conn., Annie, daughter of John H. Carr.

CONERTY.—March 3, at Far Rockaway, Thomas Conerty, Sr., aged 59 years.

CONROY.—March 2, Ellen Conroy, at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, a native of Terraglass, County Tipperary, Ireland.

CURTIS.—March 2, Asa Curtis, in his 88th year.

CARSON.—March 2, Robert J. Carson, aged 52 years.

CASSIDY.—March 2, at 131 West Fifty-third Street, Ann, widow of Bernard Cassidy, in her 63d year.

CHALMERS.—March 4, at 1,530 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Eliza T., wife of Libertas W. Chalmers.

COFFEY.—March 3, at 316 East Fifty-seventh Street, Nora Coffey.

COOLEY.—March 5, at Montclair, N. J., Ann Eliza, widow of the Rev. James H. Cooley.

CORWIN.—March 5, at Bayonne, N. J., Julia Frothingham, wife of Fred M. Corwin.

COTTER.—Feb. 4, at 689 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, John J., son of John Cotter.

COHN.—March 6, at Bedford Park, Hyman Cohn, in his 71st year.

CROWELL.—March 5, at Arlington, N. J., Matilda D., wife of Gilbert L. Crowell.

CUTBILL.—March 6, at Rowayton, Conn., Martha A., widow of Henry J. J. Cutbill, in her 81st year.

D

DARLING.—Feb. 28, at 15 North Madison Square, Lydia A., widow of Alfred B. Darling.

DAUSSE.—March 1, Peter Dausse, aged 68 years.

DICKERSON.—Feb. 28, at 511 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. M. J. Dickerson.

DONOHO.—March 3, at 338 East Ninety-fourth Street, John F. Donoho, in the 71st year of his age.

DENIS.—March 2, at 275 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, Charles L. Denis, in his 56th year.

DOLAN.—March 2, at Irvington, Edward F. Dolan.

DOOLEY.—March 1, at 1,042 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, Eliza Appley, beloved wife of William Dooley.

DEMAREST.—March 2, at Westwood, N. J., Jacob C. Demarest, in his 70th year.

DALY.—March 5, at 1,996 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, Sarah, (née Mynagh,) and her child, Sarah, wife and daughter of Denis J. Daly.

DEAN.—March 6, at 442 West Fifty-eighth Street, John Dean, in his 51st year.

DEERING.—March 5, at 689 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Mark L. Deering, in the 59th year of his age.

E

ELLIOTT.—March 5, at 407 Third Avenue, William Elliott.

ELLIS.—March 4, at 73 Ryerson Street, Mrs. Adeline Ellis, aged 66 years.

F

FANNING.—Feb. 28, at 130 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Mary B., widow of John H. Fanning and daughter of the late Joseph B. Brewster.

FRANKLIN.—Feb. 28, at 318 West One Hundred and Second Street, James R. Franklin.

FENELON.—March 1, at 417 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Thomas, only child of Edward Fenelon.

FOSTER.—Feb. 28, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., David C. Foster, in his 74th year.

FURCHGOTT.—March 1, in Charleston, S. C., Viola, daughter of Max Furchgott.

FALK.—March 3, at 130 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, Rosalie, wife of Albert Falk.

FAULHABER.—March 3, at 619 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Jacob C. Faulhaber, in his 39th year.

FREY.—March 1, at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., Adelle R., wife of S. Ludlow Frey, in the 66th year of her age.

FEIGERT.—March 3, at 273 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Nicholas Feigert.

FINKELDEY.—March 3, at 220 Conover Street, Brooklyn, Henry Finkeldey, in his 61st year.

FINN.—March 4, at 309 West Fiftieth Street, F. B. Finn.

FOURNIER.—March 4, in Bedford Park, Adele M. Fournier, aged 17 years.

FRAZER.—March 3, at 254 West Fifteenth Street, Minnie E., wife of Alonzo W. Frazer, aged 50 years.

FREEMAN.—March 5, at 428 Lenox Avenue, Edwin James Freeman.

FURMAN.—March 5, at Deland, Fla., Frank Furman, son of the late Garret Furman.

FALAHEE.—March 6, at 2,726 Broadway, James Falahee.

FAY.—March 5, at San Francisco, Cal., David Fay, third son of the late Luke Fay, in the 50th year of his age.

FLYNN.—March 5, at 2,572 Wilkins Place, Bronx, Helen M., daughter of Thomas J. Flynn.

G

GILLICK.—Feb. 28, at Kearney, N. J., Elizabeth (née Whelan), wife of Michael Gillick.

GILMOR.—March 1, at Stony Point, N. Y., Rev. John B. Gilmor, in the 73d year of his age.

GALLINEK.—March 5, at Port Richmond, Elizabeth, aged 86 years, widow of Frederick Gallinek.

GREENE.—March 4, at 647 Somers Street, Brooklyn, Frederick Joy, eldest son of Darwin A. Greene, in the 37th year of his age.

GARRETSON.—March 2, at 572 West End Avenue, Mary De Witton, wife of John James Garretson.

GREGORY.—March 2, Grace Maria, only daughter of Henry E. Gregory.

GALLAGHER.—March 6, at 22 Clarkson Street, John Francis, son of Patrick Gallagher.

GARTLEMAN.—March 5, at 1,080 Liberty Avenue, Margaret M. Gartleman, aged 74 years.

GAUS.—March 5, at 42 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Mae E. Gaus, née Glaudel.

GEROW.—March 4, at 214 Lee Avenue, Sarah E., widow of Heman Bangs Gerow.

GILMARTIN.—March 6, at 348 East Fifty-eighth Street, Margaret V., née McGrade, wife of Michael W. Gilmartin, United States Navy.

GOBRIGHT.—March 6, at 175 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, Agnes, daughter of John C. Gobright.

GERDES.—March 5, at 9 West Sixty-third Street, Herman Gerdes, aged 64.

GORDON.—March 4, at Greenwich, N. Y., Mary Gordon, in the 96th year of her age.

GRAY.—March 3, at East Orange, N. J., Frances A., widow of Dr. W. E. Gray.

GRAY.—March 4, at 29 West Eleventh Street, Maria Shaw Gray.

H

HARKNESS.—Feb. 28, at Jersey City, Rear Admiral William Harkness, Professor of Mathematics, United States Navy, (retired,) son of the late Rev. Dr. James Harkness.

HALL.—March 1, at 242 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Edward Whitney Hall, in his 45th year.

HAPPEL.—March 1, at 169 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, Theo. W. C., son of Jacob Happel, in his 36th year.

HAAS.—March 2, Leon Haas.

HACKETT.—March 1, at 500 West Forty-first Street, Margaret, daughter of John Hackett, aged 7 years.

HAIGHT.—March 2, at 412 Lenox Avenue, Charles C. Haight.

HAMILL.—March 1, at 334 East Eighty-second Street, Ellen, wife of Thomas Hamill.

HAY.—March 1, at 202 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, Margaret, aged 82 years, widow of James Hay of Kelso, Scotland.

HOLDERMAN.—March 1, at Buffalo, N. Y., Christopher Holderman.

HOLLIDAY.—March 1, at Astoria, L. I., Mary J., widow of John Holliday.

HOPPIN.—March 2, at Nauheim, Germany, Alice, wife of Hamilton L. Hoppin and daughter of the late Elliot C. Cowdin.

HOSMER.—March 3, at 469 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, Maria L. Hosmer.

HARDING.—March 2, at 448 Amsterdam Avenue, Sarah J. widow of John Harding.

HAYDEN.—March 3, at 295 South First Street, Brooklyn, Patrick Hayden, native of Ballingkill Parish, Carlo, Queens County, Ireland.

HEALEY.—March 3, at 201 West Twenty-fourth Street, Mary E. Healey, daughter of the late Francis Stollmeyer, in her 58th year.

HEIGERT.—March 3, at 273 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Nicholas Heigert.

HENRY.—March 3, at Hackensack, N. J., Catharine, wife of Frank Henry, aged 60 years.

HIGGINS.—March 2, at 251 Spring Street, Kate Higgins.

HAGAN.—March 5, at 1,135 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Peter J. Hagan.

HANLEY.—March 4, in his 23d year, James J. Hanley, son of the late Matthew Hanley of Easkey, County Sligo, Ireland.

HARRIS.—March 4, at 10 Bank Street, Lillian White Harris.

HART.—March 4, at St. Luke's Hospital, Charles Hart, in his 58th year.

HARTJEN.—March 5, John Nicholas Hartjen, aged 55 years.

HERNANDEZ.—March 4, at Bensonhurst, Diedo Hernandez.

HENRY.—March 3, at Hackensack, N. J., Catharine, wife of Frank Henry, aged 60 years.

HOLLY.—March 4, at 309 West Fifteenth Street, Mrs. Isabella Holly.

HOUGH.—March 4, at 145 Lenox Avenue, Ella V., widow of Charles V. Hough.

HOWELL.—March 4, at Passaic, N. J., Esther M., widow of John Howell, aged 74 years.

HANSELL.—March 6, in Jersey City, Miriam P., widow of Capt. John B. Hansell, in her 73d year.

HOLLEY.—March 6, at 171 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, Anna Lois, widow of Byron Moore Holley.

HUGHES.—March 6, at Mineola, L. I., Emma, wife of Edward Hughes.

HUNTER.—March 6, at 300 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Eva, wife of Robert Hunter, aged 29 years.

HURLEY.—March 5, at 104 East Ninety-first Street, Margaret, née McNally, wife of Thomas J. Hurley, aged 29, a native of Killeenan, County Tyrone, Ireland.

I

ISAACS.—March 2, Edwin J. Isaacs.

J

JEWELL.—Feb. 28, at Hoboken, N. J., Margaret Jewell, aged 91 years.

JOHNSTON.—March 3, at Jersey City, Andrew L. Johnston, aged 36 years.

JOHNSTON.—March 2, Mary Johnston, aged 103 years and 10 months.

JONES.—March 4, at 416 Monroe Street, in her 77th year, Jane, widow of John Jones of Matanzas, Cuba, and daughter of the late James H. Stevenson of Brooklyn.

JORDON.—March 4, at 2,263 Washington Avenue, Amelia J. Jordon.

JONES.—March 5, at Bedford and Division Avenues, Brooklyn, Henry L. Jones, in the 65th year of his age.

JONES.—At Rockaway Beach, L. I., March 5, Marion, daughter of Timothy F. Jones, 32 years old.

K

KEMPSHALL.—Feb. 28, at the New York Hospital, Eaton M., only son of the Rev. Everard Kempshall.

KANE.—Feb. 28, at 37 South First Street, Brooklyn, John J., in his 42d year.

KELLY.—Feb. 28, at 1,081 Lexington Avenue, Michael J. Kelly, native of Brownstown, County Meath, Ireland.

KIRK.—March 1, at 64 East Fifty-third Street, Peter, only son of the late Patrick Kirk of Durmas, County Monahan, Ireland.

KRAFT.—Feb. 28, at 262 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Louis Kraft.

KUERZI.—March 1, Emily, wife of Benedict Kuerzi.

KIDDER.—March 3, at Bloomfield, N. J., Mattie W., wife of Edgar S. Kidder.

KUGHLER.—March 2, at 583 Amsterdam Avenue, Anna, wife of John M. Kughler.

KING.—March 4, at 6 West One Hundred and Second Street, Rose C. Fitzsimmons, wife of Charles G. King.

KRONENBERGER.—March 3, at Jersey City, Sophia Kronenberger, aged 84 years.

L

LAUERMANN.—Feb. 28, at 307 West Forty-seventh Street, Eleonora, wife of the late Frederick Lauermann.

LAPHAM.—Feb. 28, at 111 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Lydia Benson, wife of Oliver Keese Lapham, in the 78th year of her age.

LEYSER.—Feb. 28, at 1,044 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Jacques Leyser.

LANE.—March 2, at 201 West Ninety-first Street, Mrs. Emma Lane.

LORD.—March 3, at Orange, N. J., Lucy A., widow of Charles D. Lord, in her 74th year.

LACHTRUP.—March 2, at Hillsdale, N. J., John Lachtrup, in the 49th year of his age.

LEATHEM.—March 1, at 522 West Forty-sixth Street, Margaret A. Leathem, aged 22 years.

LIGHTHALL.—March 2, at 528 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, Margaret Lighthall, aged 81 years.

LIMING.—March 1, Isaac C. Liming, aged 72 years.

LUCKEN.—March 2, at 21 East Ninth Street, John Lucken, aged 73 years.

LAWSON.—March 4, at 379 First Street, Brooklyn, Joseph W. Lawson.

LUTZ.—March 5, at 217 East Eighteenth Street, Albert J. Lutz, in his 52d year.

LAWLOR.—March 6, at 1,804 Amsterdam Avenue, Bridget, wife of Sidney S. Lawlor and youngest daughter of the late John Simmons of Creesinaglen, County Armagh, Ireland.

LEWIS.—March 6, George Ward Lewis, Jr., infant son of George W. Lewis.

M

McGARRY.—Feb. 28, at 177 West Broadway, Patrick McGarry, native of County Sligo, Ireland.

MAGUIRE.—Feb. 28, at 23 Prospect Avenue, Long Island City, James McGuire.

MENDEL.—Feb. 28, at 472 Central Park West, Herman Mendel, in the 38th year of his age.

MONDOLF.—Feb. 28, the Rev. Brother Mondolf, of New York Catholic Protectory.

McAULIFFE.—March 1, at 65 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, Miss Nora McAuliffe.

McCARTHY.—March 1, at 171 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, Margaret, widow of Lawrence McCarthy.

MACKAY.—March 1, at Lakeville, Conn., Edward H. Mackay, in his 32d year.

MOAKLEY.—March 1, at 973 Park Avenue, Anna Marie Moakley, eldest daughter of the late James J. Moakley.

MORROW.—March 1, Thomas J. Morrow of Mossmere, Ridgefield, N. J., aged 61 years.

MORTON.—March 1, Col. George D. Morton, aged 60 years.

MULLER.—March 1, at Bayonne, N. J., Sophia, wife of Conrad Muller.

McCARTHY.—March 1, at Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, Margaret, wife of the late Lawrence McCarthy.

McDERMOTT.—Feb. 28, at 177 East Third Street, Long Island City, Patrick J., son of Patrick McDermott.

McGOWAN.—Feb. 28, at 348 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Daniel McGowan.

McGUINNESS.—March 1, at 247 West Eighteenth Street, Mary McGuinness.

MANSON.—March 1, at 7 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, John Manson.

MASON.—March 3, at 159 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, John William Mason.

MURRAY.—March 2, Mary C., wife of the late George C. Murray, of Middletown, N. J.

McCANN.—March 2, at 247 West Sixty-first Street, Ann Igo, widow of Patrick McCann, in the 46th year of her age.

McEWEN.—March 3, at 302 East Thirtieth Street, Althea Emma, wife of William McEwan.

MACNEVIN.—March 2, Helen, aged 8 years, daughter of James A. Macnevin, of 210 East Forty-ninth Street.

MILLER.—March 3, at 66 East Ninety-first Street, Catherine, widow of Stephen Miller, in her 77th year.

McBRIEN.—March 2, at Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., Mary A. McBrien.

McCANLESS.—March 3, at 4,194 Park Avenue, Annie T., widow of Frederick A. McCanless.

McCARROLL.—March 4, at Highbridge, Mary E., daughter of Lawrence McCarroll.

McCHESNEY.—March 4, at New Brunswick, N. J., Elizabeth V., widow of Johnathan R. McChesney, M. D., of Hightstown, N. J., in the 79th year of her age.

McGIRR.—March 4, at 222 West Eighteenth Street, Daniel, son of Felix McGirr, native of Eskira, County Tyrone, Ireland.

McGOEY.—March 4, at Decatur Street, Mathilda Montague, widow of Andrew McGoey.

McFARLAND.—March 5, at 318 West Forty-seventh Street, Edna Alice, daughter of David E. McFarland, in her 3d year.

McNEELY.—March 5, Jennie P. McNeely.

McVICAR.—March 5, at Yonkers, James McVicar, aged 54 years.

MANCHESTER.—March 5, Harriet L., widow of James Manchester, in her 84th year.

MARA.—March 4, at 20 Christopher Street, L. Estelle, widow of Joseph F. Mara, only daughter of D. A. Burlingham.

MARTIN.—March 5, at 359 St. Nicholas Avenue, Henrietta S., widow of James Martin, in her 80th year.

MASSIE.—March 4, at Lincoln Park, James Massie.

MILLER.—March 4, at Louden Hall, Amityville, L. I., Rose, wife of William Miller.

MILLER.—March 4, at 66 West Thirty-eighth Street, Louise C., wife of the late Arthur Miller, in her 66th year.

MONNINGER.—March 5, at 304 Second Avenue, Catharine, widow of John G. Monninger.

MOORE.—March 5, at 151 East Sixty-sixth Street, Jane Moore, aged 79 years.

MORRIS.—March 4, Coles, son of the late Thomas A. Morris, in the 80th year of his age.

MORRIS.—March 4, at Tarrytown, N. Y., J. Wyman Morris, son of Gen. W. L. Morris, in the 80th year of his age.

MUNGER.—March 5, at 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Eugene H. Munger, in his 59th year.

MUNN.—March 5, at Houston, Texas, Abraham Godwin Munn, Jr., of Bogota, N. J., in his 64th year.

MURPHY.—March 4, at 582 Broome Street, Col. Michael C. Murphy, formerly commanding One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers, Irish Brigade.

MURRAY.—March 4, at South Orange, N. J., Thomas C. Murray, aged 63.

MURRAY.—March 5, at 503 West End Avenue, Robert I. Murray, in his 52d year.

MacLEOD.—March 6, Richard A. MacLeod, in the 59th year of his age, at 290 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

McFARLANE.—March 5, at Fishkill-on-Hudson, John McFarlane, aged 54 years.

MAIRS.—March 7, Edna Frances, only daughter of John J. and Annie Clinton Mairs, aged 4 years and 2 months, at 286 President Street, Brooklyn.

MANEE.—March 6, at 39 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Ellen T., wife of Hartell W. Manee.

MARTIN.—March 5, at 359 St. Nicholas Avenue, Henrietta S., widow of James Martin, in her 80th year.

MARX.—March 6, at 74 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Freda, wife of the late Max Marx.

MAY.—March 5, at 301 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, Abraham May, in his 79th year.

MEAGHER.—March 4, at Rainbow, N. Y., Thomas Francis, son of the late Stephen Meagher.

MENDELSON.—March 6, at 321 East Eighty-fourth Street, Ernestine, wife of David Mendelson.

MURPHY.—March 6, at 71 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Timothy Murphy, native of Barryshall, County Cork.

MURRAY.—March 6, 503 West End Avenue, Robert I. Murray, in his 52d year.

N

NOLAN.—Feb. 28, at 151 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, Michael Nolan, son of the late Michael Nolan.

NEWBURG.—On March 3, at Berlin, Germany, Adelina, widow of Julius Newburg.

NAGLE.—March 4, at 199 Java Street, Brooklyn, Francis, youngest son of J. P. Nagle.

NORTHROP.—March 5, at Flushing, L. I., Allen P. Northrop.

O

O'CONNOR.—Feb. 28, at 1,128 Park Avenue, Ellen, wife of Andrew O'Connor.

O'DONNELL.—Feb. 28, at 302 Second Avenue, John O'Donnell, late of Sion Mills, County Tyrone, Ireland.

O'BRIEN.—March 1, at 223 Plymouth Street, John, son of the late Patrick O'Brien.

O'BRIEN.—March 3, at 728 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Ellen O'Brien, aged 75 years.

O'GRADY.—March 4, at 411 West Forty-first Street, Margaret O'Grady, native of Kilclooney, Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland.

OPPENLANDER.—March 5, at 232 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, Frederick Oppenlander.

OATES.—March 6, at 505 West Forty-ninth Street, Patrick Oates, native of Annaduff, County Leitrim, Ireland.

ORLEMAN.—March 6, at 38 Erasmus Street, Flatbush, George Orleman, aged 84 years.

P

POST.—Feb. 28, at 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Harriet Ward, daughter of the late John Post.

PURTELL.—March 1, at 2,791 Eighth Avenue, Nora, daughter of the late James Purtell.

PAULSON.—March 1, at Branchport, N. J., Leonard Paulson, Sr., in the 95th year of his age.

PFEIFFER.—March 3, at 69 Harrison Street, Margaret, wife of Lawrence Pfeiffer, in the 39th year of her age.

PIERREPONT.—March 3, at 216 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., in the 80th year of his age.

PORTER.—March 1, at Lexington, Mass., Elizabeth Bustis Langdon, widow of the Rev. G. W. Porter, D. D.

PORTER.—March 2, Susan Black, wife of the late William J. Porter.

PETTIT.—March 2, at Patchogue, L. I., Samantha, widow of O. S. Pettit.

PAAR.—March 3, Elizabeth Paar, aged 21 years.

PHRANER.—March 4, at East Orange, N. J., Eliza L., widow of the Rev. Stanley K. Phraner.

POPE.—March 2, Constance Wainwright, infant daughter of Irving W. Pope.

PACH.—March 6, at 166 East Sixty-third Street, Oscar Pach, aged 54.

PENFIELD.—March 6, at 544 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J., Rachel P. Penfield, mother of Mrs. Stephen B. Struthers, in her 88th year.

PETO.—March 6, at 427 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, Joseph Charles Peto, in the 78th year of his age.

PUCKHABER.—March 6, at 77 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, John N. Puckhaber, in his 69th year.

Q

QUIGLEY.—March 2, James Quigley, Sr., at 22 Trinity Place.

QUEBECK.—March 6, at 111 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, John Peter Quebeck, aged 66 years.

QUIGLEY.—March 3, at 80 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, James F., husband of Elizabeth Quigley.

QUINBY.—March 3, at Portland, Me., Jane E., widow of Thomas Quinby, aged 88 years, 11 months, and 3 days.

QUINLAN.—March 5, at 23 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Louisa, daughter of Ann and the late John Quinlan.

R

REID.—Feb. 28, at 245 West Eleventh Street, Alexander H. Reid.

RICHARDSON.—Feb. 28, at Tarrytown, N. Y., John Robert Richardson, aged 56 years.

RIKER.—Feb. 28, at Pierpont, N. Y., Charles F., son of Albert De M. Riker, in his 36th year.

ROEBLING.—Feb. 28, at Trenton, N. J., Emily Warren, wife of Col. Washington A. Roebling, in the 59th year of her age.

RHEINISH.—March 2, at 1,633 Bathgate Avenue, in her 36th year, Emma, wife of Joseph Rheinish.

RODRIGUEZ.—March 3, at 716 St. Nicholas Avenue, Mary A., widow of Ramon B. Rodriguez.

RUIZ-MALSCH.—March 2, at 665 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Arthur Richard Ruiz-Malsch, in his 24th year.

RAMSDELL.—March 1, at Housatonic, Theodore G. Ramsdell, aged 70 years.

RICHTER.—March 3, at 620 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, Henry W. Richter, M. D., son of the late Dr. Morris A. Richter, aged 68 years.

RIDOUX.—March 1, at Arlington, N. J., in her 19th year, Malvina Louise, only daughter of Edward Ridoux.

RIORDAN.—March 1, at 208 West Eighty-third Street, Edward G. Riordan, formerly of San Francisco.

RITT.—March 1, at 55 East Eighty-eighth Street, J. S. Ritt, aged 34 years.

ROSENBERG.—March 2, at 852 East Fiftieth Street, Amelia, widow of Julius Rosenberg.

RICE.—March 5, at 54 Leroy Street, Stephen F. Rice.

ROGERS.—March 5, at 265 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Andrew S. Rogers, aged 52 years.

RONAYNE.—March 5, at Fordham, the Rev. Maurice Ronayne, S. J., aged 75 years.

RUDDY.—March 4, at 29 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, Sarah, widow of Neil Ruddy.

RUSSELL.—March 4, at 310 West Fourth Street, Thomas P. Russell.

RUSSELL.—March 4, at Rosebank, S. I., John Russell.

RAINFORTH.—March 6, Samuel Rainforth, husband of Mary Daly and son of Emma and the late William Rainforth, at 91 Clymer Street, Brooklyn.

ROBINSON.—March 6, at 200 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Marion Louise, youngest child of H. Louisa and the late William H. Robinson.

ROBINSON.—March 6, John A. Robinson, aged 18 years, at South Side Boulevard, near Eltingville Lane, Staten Island.

ROTHSCHILD.—March 6, Mathilda Rothschild, in her 67th year, at 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

RUSSELL.—March 6, at 240 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Hopkins Russell.

RYAN.—March 5, at 117 Cedar Street, Marie Fay Ryan, niece of Officer John Fay.

S

SAMTER.—Feb. 28, at Philadelphia, Bertha, widow of Jacob Samter, in her 79th year.

SAIDLER.—March 1, at 530 West Twenty-sixth Street, Esther, widow of the late Henry Saidler.

SANDERS.—Feb. 28, in Philadelphia, Thomas Hillen, son of the late Beverley C. Sanders of Baltimore.

SAUER.—Feb. 28, at Spartanburg, S. C., Annie E., wife of Joseph P. Sauer.

SEIBERT.—Feb. 28, Edward J. Seibert, in his 67th year.

SMITH.—March 1, at 300 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in the 73d year of her age, Ellen Masterson, wife of the late Thomas Smith.

SMITH.—March 1, at 338 East Thirty-third Street, Margaret, widow of the late Louis Smith, aged 69 years.

SMITH.—Feb. 28, in Philadelphia, Penn., William Farrar Smith, Brevet Major General, United States Army.

STILLMAN.—March 1, at Jersey City, Grace Gertrude, daughter of the late Charles Stillman.

STONE.—Feb. 28, in Portland, Me., Anna Maria, daughter of the late John Stone.

SWEETSER.—March 1, at 102 West Ninety-fourth Street, Delia, wife of Horatio Sweetser.

SIGEL.—March 2, at 267 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Mary, wife of F. G. Sigel.

STANLEY.—March 2, at 11 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, Clarence Stanley, aged 61 years.

STEWART.—March 1, at 370 West Twenty-ninth Street, John Stewart.

STIVERS.—March 1, at Jersey City, Jemima Stivers, in her 90th year.

STROUSE.—March 1, at 18 East Sixty-seventh Street, Mathilda, wife of Abraham Strouse, in her 53d year.

SULLIVAN.—March 2, at 70 Ludlow Street, Mathilda, wife of Thomas H. Sullivan.

SANCHEZ.—March 2, at 413 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Celestino T., infant son of Serafin Sanchez.

SEXANER.—March 2, at 357 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, Nellie, wife of William Sexaner, and daughter of James Sweeney, aged 29 years.

SNOW.—March 3, at Jersey City, Mary A., wife of George W. Snow, daughter of the late Charles R. Southard.

STAGG.—March 2, at West Orange, N. J., Eunice, widow of Amos L. Stagg, in the 79th year of her age.

STEPHAN.—March 2, at 173 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, Barbara Stephan.

STEVENS.—March 2, at East Orange, N. J., Henry M. Stevens, eldest son of Henry M. Stevens, deceased, of New York City.

STORER.—March 3, at East Orange, N. J., Annie A., aged 70 years, widow of Edward Storer.

STRUSE.—March 3, at 73 Keap Street, Brooklyn, Anna, wife of the late William H. Struse, in her 80th year.

SWENNEY.—March 2, at Seabright, N. J., Lillian F., infant daughter of Thomas J. Swenney.

SUTLIFF.—March 3, at 344 First Street, Daniel Sutliff, in the 72d year of his age.

SCHENCK.—March 5, at 195 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, Frances J., widow of Daniel R. Schenck, formerly of Great Neck, L. I.

SCHERRER.—March 4, at 652 East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, George Scherrer, in the 37th year of his age.

SCOTT.—March 3, at 288 Plymouth Street, William Scott.

SEELY.—March 4, at Morristown, N. J., Joseph Seely, in the 87th year of his age.

SKELDON.—March 3, at Mariner's Harbor, S. I., Noah Skeldon.

SMITH.—March 5, at 418 East Eighty-fourth Street, Margaret, widow of William Smith, in her 51st year.

STEBBINS.—March 5, at Flushing, L. I., Ellen Amelia, younger daughter of the late George N. Stebbins of New York.

STERN.—March 4, at 141 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, Samuel H. Stern, in the 47th year of his age.

STEVENS.—March 2, at East Orange, N. J., Henry M., eldest son of Henry M. Stevens, deceased, of New York.

STEVENSON.—March 4, at Elmsdale, L. I., Mary, daughter of the late Lewis Thomas and widow of Joseph Stevenson.

SCHAEFER.—March 5, William Schaefer, aged 87 years; March 6, his wife, Sophie Dierst Schaefer, at 20 Thames Street, Brooklyn.

SCHLOTT.—March 6, William Schlott of 1,082 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

SCHOENEWALD.—March 5, in the 63d year of his age, Justus Schoenewald, husband of Matelda Bartruff, at 509 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

SULLIVAN.—March 5, Patrick K. Sullivan, patrolman of Fourth Precinct, at 292a Howard Avenue, Brooklyn.

SUTHERLAND.—March 6, Isadora, wife of Daniel Sutherland, at 87 Vanderbilt Avenue.

T

THOMAS.—Feb. 28, at Thomasville, Ga., Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M. D., in the 72d year of his age.

TOPLITZ.—Feb. 28, at 158 West One Hundred and Nineteenth St., Solomon B. Toplitz, son of the late Lippman Toplitz, in the 36th year of his age.

TOWAR.—Feb. 28, at Jersey City, Thomas H. Towar.

TATHAM.—March 1, Matilda Tatham, aged 86 years.

TERRY.—Feb. 28, at Waterbury, Conn., Sarah P., widow of Roderick Terry, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 83d year of her age.

TOMAN.—March 1, at 24 Dikeman Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Helen Toman.

TREACY.—March 2, at 59 Vandam Street, Martin Treacy, aged 34 years, a native of Clonlisk, Kings County, Ireland.

TOMS.—Feb. 28, at 299 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, Edmund C. Toms, nephew of the late Edmund Greenland.

TOOMEY.—March 3, at 8 Amsterdam Avenue, Bartholomew Toomey, in his 30th year.

TURNBULL.—March 6, at 8 West Forty-seventh Street, Robert J. Turnbull, in the 70th year of his age.

THIELER.—March 4, at 357 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, Theodore Thieler.

TITUS.—March 4, at Whitestone, N. Y., Kate Havemeyer, widow of Joseph H. Titus, in her 71st year.

TEEVAN.—March 6, Margaret C., wife of William H. Teevan, in the 76th year of her age, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. W. Reynolds, 741 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

TOSTEVIN.—On March 4, at 57 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, John Tostevin, aged 60 years.

TOWNSEND.—March 6, Abram S. Townsend, in his 69th year, at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Samuel S. Swart, 236 South Second Avenue, Mount Vernon.

TREUHOLD.—March 5, at 566 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Lucas Treuhold.

TWYFORD.—March 6, at 594 Second Avenue, Bridget, wife of John Twyford and mother of John C. Noble, native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

U

UPJOHN.—March 3, at 296 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Richard Michell Upjohn, in the 75th year of his age.

UTLEY.—March 2, George P. Utley, aged 79 years.

UNDERWOOD.—March 5, at 413 East Eighteenth Street, Charles C. Underwood, aged 72 years.

V

VOGEL.—Feb. 28, at Ocean Parkway, Samuel Vogel, aged 41 years.

VAN DER HOEF.—Feb. 28, at Roselle Park, N. J., Annie M. Terry, wife of Henry Clarence Van Der Hoef, aged 48 years.

VANDEWATER.—March 2, Dr. A. L. Vandewater, aged 53 years.

VANDERBERG.—March 5, at 179 Willoughby Street, Caspar Anton Vanderberg.

VAN NESS.—March 4, Eugenia Van Ness, aged 24 years.

VAN WICKLE.—March 4, at New Brunswick, N. J., George Stout, son of the late Simon Van Wickle.

VOIQUIER.—March 4, at 24 East Thirty-seventh Street, Marie, wife of Constant Voiquier.

VOORHEES.—March 4, at 2 West Thirty-second Street, John G. Voorhees, in his 81st year.

W

WHITNEY.—Feb. 28, at 1,775 Sixtieth St., Brooklyn, Emma E. widow of Francis W. Whitney, aged 54 years.

WOOD.—Feb. 28, John Wood, aged 65 years.

WILSON.—March 1, at Fordham, Catherine, widow of David Wilson, in her 77th year.

WADE.—March 2, at 415 Hudson Street, Nellie, wife of Thomas Wade, and daughter of the late Patrick Culhane.

WILSON.—March 3, at 543 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Catherine, wife of Jeremiah Wilson and daughter of the late James G. Forbes.

WALSH.—March 2, at 162 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Edward F. Walsh.

WEILER.—March 1, at 205 West Ninety-fifth Street, Frederick W. Weiler, in his 26th year.

WILCOX.—Feb. 28, at 225 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Charles C. Wilcox, aged 67 years.

WINGATE.—March 2, at 38 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Charles Wingate, in his 91st year.

WALTER.—March 4, at 278 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Eugene Harry Walter, in his 31st year.

WARNER.—March 4, at 631 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Walter Z. Warner, husband of Henrietta W. Vredenberg.

WASMER.—March 3, Charles E. Wasmer, aged 37 years.

WEBB.—March 5, at 1,146 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Louisa, widow of Edward Webb.

WELLS.—March 5, at Pompton Lakes, Fullerton, Jr., son of Fullerton Wells.

WINSLOW.—March 4, at 166 Walnut Street, Montclair, N. J., Mary G., widow of William Winslow of New York City, in her 81st year.

WOLFE.—March 4, at Sunset Avenue, Montclair, N. J., Annie M. Reith, wife of J. S. Wolfe.

WORDEN.—March 4, at Fordham, Edward Worden, aged 72 years.

WRIGHT.—March 4, at 213 East Fifty-eighth Street, James Wright.

WEBB.—March 5, Louisa, aged 65, widow of Edward Webb, at the residence of her son, Edward W. Webb, 1,146 Decatur Street.

WHITNEY.—March 5, Abigail, widow of William F. Whitney of Quincy, Mass., in her 79th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William R. Folson, 157 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

Z

ZIMMER.—Feb. 28, Carrie Zimmer.

ZIPPEL.—March 1, At Brick Church, N. J., Julia M. Zippel.

ZWEIFEL.—March 1, at 344 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, Mary E., wife of George J. Zweifel, in her 39th year.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Mississippi Valley low has moved to the lower lake region, leaving, however, a secondary depression in Arkansas. Pressure continues high in Atlantic Coast districts and the Western high has advanced to the Eastern Slope region. There has been rain over a considerable belt of country stretching from Eastern Texas to the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. Numerous thunderstorms have occurred throughout this area.

It is somewhat warmer in the lower lake region, and colder in the Southwest and the extreme Northwest. There will be rain Sunday in the Atlantic Coast districts, and westward to the Appalachians. Rain is also probable in the Eastern Gulf States. It will be generally fair in all parts of the country except along the Gulf coast in Florida.

It will be colder Sunday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf States, and the colder area will extend Monday into Atlantic Coast districts. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be brisk southeast to south; on the Gulf Coast fresh south shifting to west, and on Lake Michigan light to fresh west.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to New York.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

New England, rain Sunday, and in Eastern Maine Monday; fresh to brisk southeast winds becoming southwest.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, rain Sunday, followed by fair in afternoon or at night; Monday fair; fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

District of Columbia and Maryland, rain Sunday; Monday fair; fresh south winds becoming west.

Virginia, rain Sunday; Monday fair; colder in west portion; fresh southeast to southwest winds becoming west.

North Carolina, rain Sunday and probably on the coast Monday; colder in west portion Sunday and in the east portion Monday; fresh south winds becoming west.

South Carolina, rain Sunday; colder in north portions Monday; fair in interior; rain and colder on the coast; fresh southeast to south winds becoming west.

West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York, clearing and colder Sunday; Monday fair, fresh northwest winds.

North Dakota, South Dakota, fair Sunday and Monday.

Minnesota, fair Sunday and Monday, light variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain, followed by fair afternoon or night, winds southwest to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau 1902.	1903.	Times 1903.
3 A. M.	30	40	43
6 A. M.	29	39	41
9 A. M.	33	41	46
12 M.	40	44	44
3 P. M.	45	46	49
6 P. M.	42	45	48
9 P. M.	41	44	46
12 P. M.	42	46	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 236 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....47¾
Weather Bureau....42
Corresponding date 1902....36
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years....37

The thermometer registered 40 degrees at 8 A. M. and 44 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 47 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 38 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 83 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:25 A. M. | Sun sets...6:00 P. M. | Moon sets...2:31 A. M.

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:20	Gov. Isl'd	2:52	H. Gate	4:45
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:51	Gov. Isl'd	3:17	H. Gate	5:06

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Minneapolis, London.... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

Brazoria(?), Jacksonville and Charleston ....
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen....
Liguria, Naples and Alexandria....

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

Alamo, Galveston....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam....
Colorado, Hull....
El Mar, New Orleans....
Oceanic, Liverpool....
Philadelphia, London....
Siberia, Honolulu, Manila, and Yokohama....

[illegible]

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 8.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 21.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. [illegible]
Croydon, Gibraltar, Feb. [illegible]
Hanover, Bremen, Feb. [illegible]
Hausbeck, Bordeaux, Feb. [illegible]
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. [illegible]
Largo Bay, Lisbon, Feb. [illegible]
Manuel Calvo, Barcelona, Feb. 21.
Patricia, Hamburg, Feb. [illegible]
Philadelphia, Southampton, Feb. 28.
Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 28.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

El Siglo, Galveston, March 4.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Feb. [illegible]
La Bretagne, Havre, March 1.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Feb. [illegible]
Proteus, New Orleans, March 4.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

Adria, Gibraltar, Feb. [illegible]
Bluecher, Hamburg, Feb. 28.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, March 4.
Finland, Antwerp, Feb. 28.
Hildebrand, Barbados, March 2.
Minnehaha, Gibraltar, Feb. [illegible]
Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

El Monte, Galveston, March 6.
Marianne, Algiers, Feb. [illegible]
Sicilia, Naples, Feb. [illegible]
Statendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 28.

Arrived.

SS Goldsboro, Geoghegan, Philadelphia, mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Iroquois, Watson, Jacksonville March [illegible], Charleston 4th, with passengers and mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) [illegible], Kingston Feb. 28, Santiago 24th, [illegible] 28th, and Bermuda March 5, with passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:56 A. M.

SS Donald, (Nor.,) Koch, Caibarien [illegible], with mdse. to the Donald Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS (supposed) Coama, Lloyd, San Juan [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Anchored in the Lower Bay at 10:35 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 7, [illegible] P. M., east, light breeze; raining; foggy.

Sailed.

SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.
SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, &c.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS El Norte, for Galveston.
SS Mae, for Guanica.
SS Laurentian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Olinda, (Cuban,) for Havana and Matanzas.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Altai, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Athos, (Ger.,) for Cape Haitien.
SS Piqua, (Br.,) for Malta, Venice, &c.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS George W. Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Michigan, (Br.,) for Newcastle.
SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) for Manzanillo.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Newport News.
SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for Hamilton.
SS Zeeland, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
SS Caracas, for Curacao, La Guayra, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 7.—SS Bovic, (Br.,) [illegible] Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Many Sections Represented in Wide Range of Dealings.

Apartment House on Upper Park Avenue Sold for $400,000—Other Business—This Week's Auction Offerings.

The remarkable volume of business reported within the last week, while it contained few individual transactions of a noteworthy character, has served to emphasize the fact that seldom has there existed a readier market than at present for so wide a range of properties.

Never was there greater activity on the lower west side, both among operators and builders, and present indications are that the coming Summer will witness an amount of construction in that section that will be a striking commentary upon the so-called impossible conditions of the tenement house law.

In the uptown mercantile section, that is, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street, Fourth to Seventh Avenue, a large amount of new building is now going on, and more is foreshadowed by current buying, yet the movement is one which appears to be fully justified by conditions. Prices in the territory between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, traversed diagonally by Broadway, are increasing in a way that does not bring joy to the hearts of brokers who seek to get together plots of a size suitable for improvement, yet, according to these same brokers, renting conditions are the best, and the demand for loft space in that section has so far kept well up to the supply. Upon sites acquired last week two new ten-story structures will be erected, one at 40 and 42 East Nineteenth Street, and the other at 24 and 26 East Twenty-first Street.

West of Sixth Avenue there is a similar reconstruction movement in progress, which will receive a fresh impetus through the Hudson Realty Company's purchase of a frontage of nearly two hundred feet on the north side of Seventeenth Street. The growing demand for storage room and for manufacturing space in close proximity to the retail dry goods district is, of course, the determining cause of this and other smaller purchases on Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, and the present scale of land values is such as to render possible the improvement of the properties for either of these purposes.

The leasing of the Chanler estate's plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street will probably exert a favorable influence on that part of Thirty-fourth Street between Fifth and Park Avenues, which has as yet reflected only in a slight degree the meteoric course of values between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, but which, with the amount of travel to and from the underground station at Park Avenue, seems destined to share in this prosperity. With the exception of Aeolian Hall, the ten-story office building which Louis Korn, the lessee of the Chanler corner, says he will erect, will be the first new structure of that type near the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street centre. The deferring of the improvement of another large plot in the same immediate neighborhood leads to the belief that the problem of what to do with upper floors of a new building at that point has not yet been finally settled. These circumstances make Mr. Korn's decision in the matter all the more significant, and will cause his operation to be watched with interest.

The week's dealings in vacant property assumed more than ordinary importance through the sale of the easterly block front on Madison Avenue between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, and that of a plot of about seven lots at the southwest corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owned by Gen. J. Watts De Peyster. In the easterly part of the Twenty-third Ward large parcels on the Southern Boulevard north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and at the junction of Westchester and Longwood Avenues, were purchased by operators for development.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Rothschild & Kallman have sold to Mrs. Meyer Goldsmith, for about $400,000, the eight-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eightieth Street, 100 by 120.

Jacob Ruppert has sold 116 and 118 East Sixty-third Street, two four-story buildings with stables at the rear, on plot 50 by 132 by 50 by 120.

R. Smith & Co. have bought from the Wolff estate 46 West Fourteenth Street, and will occupy the entire building as a branch establishment, when extensive alterations have been completed. Smith & Co. recently purchased the northwest corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street as the site for their new main building.

The Peter Harmony estate has sold the five-story brick warehouse 44 Trinity Place, running through to 61 Greenwich Street, 48.9 by 94.5 by 20.6 by 92.2.

Louis M. Jones, owner of the old Jaffray store property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Leonard Street, will erect a nine-story office building on the site.

Leo S. Bing has bought the plot, 37 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 87 by 99.11, and has resold it to the Realty Company of New York for improvement, with a six-story apartment house.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company has sold to Edward Baer 107 West Forty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5. Mr. Baer has leased the property for a term of years.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for E. Dudley Barlow to Abraham Schwab and W. J. Poeppel, for about $40,000, the five-story apartment house 885 Park Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. and Albert B. Ashforth have sold for George H. Richmond to Dr. Churchill Carmalt, for occupancy, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 130 East Thirty-sixth Street, 16.6 by 74.1.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Alexander Spalding to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story dwelling 307 East Fifty-eighth Street, on lot 20 by 75.5.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought, through Hiram Rinaldo & Brother, 101 Cannon Street, and have resold it, together with Nos. 97 and 99, to John Katzman for improvement.

Adelstein & Avrutine have sold to Louis Frank 306 and 308 Madison Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 103.4.

Simon Steiner has bought 719 and 721 East Ninth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 92.3.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought and resold to builders 207 to 211 East Fifteenth Street, a plot 72.6 by 103.3.

John Peters has sold for Marianna Blyn 514 and 516 East Sixteenth Street, two five-story front and rear tenements, on plot 50 by 103.3.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have sold for Augustus F. Holly and William J. Brown to Leopold Barth and Gustave Reinauer for $90,000 the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, known as 1 and 3 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and 1,465 Fifth Avenue, a plot 50.5 by 100, with two five-story triple flats, with stores on the avenue, and a five-story double flat, with stores on the street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a Mr. Brown 1,798 and 1,800 Clinton Avenue, two-story and attic dwellings, 37 by 95; also, for Herman Hunecke, a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100, on the east side of Walton Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Duff & Brown have rented for Henry D. Winans to William D. Lasher 59 Convent Avenue; also, for Ira Warner to William B. Bancker 43 Convent Avenue; also, for Bernard Loth to Frank Sachse 535 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and for C. L. Richards to a Mr. Grossman 613 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Herbert B. Rezer has sold 247 Avenue A, consisting of a four-story and basement double tenement, with large store, size 25.9 by 94.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., who last week sold 135 West Seventeenth Street, a three-story brick tenement, on lot 21 by 92, for Isaac Dryer to Alfred E. Hanson, has resold the property for Mr. Hanson to William N. Heard.

The Hudson Realty Company purchased from Mary F. O'Donnell the parcel of property situated on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Ittner Place, plot about 270 feet on Park Avenue by 140 feet on Ittner Place, and immediately resold it to Walter Emmerich & Co. of 115-117 Spring Street, who will erect a building for the manufacture of silk fabrics.

Phinney & Corse and Matt J. Ward & Co. negotiated the lease of the thirteen-story hotel now in course of construction at 6, 8, and 10 West Thirty-first Street for William C. Dewey to James H. Breslin. The brokers report that the lease is for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of over $2,000,000.

The West Rockaway Land Company has sold out of its Belle Harbor estate property twelve lots on Orienta Avenue to Miss D. L. Dorman, and four lots to Alfred Smith.

The Auction Room.

The possibilities of an auction sale as a means for securing quick profits was strikingly shown on Tuesday, when a man who had bought an upper Eighth Avenue block front, which had been announced for sale at auction, allowed the auction sale to proceed and thereby realized a snug little profit over what he had paid for the plot only about half an hour before. It is not likely that this incident will frighten away any intending bidders at auction, for it is seldom that a property gets into the auction market under such favorable conditions as did the Eighth Avenue block front, and the operator who stepped in as middleman will probably wait many years before he will have an opportunity to repeat his coup.

This week's list shows some improvement in the number of its offerings having some general interest. To-morrow the Coronet apartment house at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street will be sold to satisfy a judgment amounting to about $420,000. The property also carries another mortgage for $140,000.

A voluntary sale, announced for Tuesday by Auctioneer Ingraham, includes 54 Allen Street, the southwest corner of Broome and Lewis Streets, 236 West Sixtieth Street, and vacant property on One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, near Wadsworth Avenue.

A neighborhood of considerable recent activity is represented in Wednesday's schedule by 33 East Thirty-first Street, to be sold under partition. On the same day James L. Wells will sell by executors' orders 290 and 309 West Fourth Street and 428 West Twenty-fifth Street, and on Thursday the three-story buildings at the northwest corner of Fulton and Greenwich Streets.

There were recorded yesterday 335 mortgages, for $5,872,590, of which 112, for $2,344,800, were at 5 per cent.; 155, for $1,096,115, were at more, and 68, for $2,431,875, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 315 mortgages, for $8,288,860, of which 109, for $2,450,175, were at 5 per cent.; 110, for $2,296,194 were at more, and 96, for $3,542,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar J. Lauer, referee, Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 100, ten-story apartment house. Due on judgment, $419,728; subject to another mortgage for $140,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, referee, 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 465 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,044.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Keener, referee, 134 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 476 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.5 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $18,429.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.—By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., public auction sale, 409 Greenwich Street, west side, between Beach and Hubert Streets, 27 by 100, five-story brick building; 402 and 404 Greenwich Street, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 90, seven-story fireproof warehouse, together with the business now conducted therein, including cold storage machinery, boilers, engines, &c.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 163 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 59.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.6 by 49.4 and irregular, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $6,079.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 2,019 Anthony Avenue, west side, 63.9 feet north of Bush Street, 19.5 by 80.2 by 18.6 by 74.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $648.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 54 Allen Street, east side, 180 feet south of Grand Street, 20 by 87.6, six-story brick stable and factory building; 49 Broome Street, southwest corner of Lewis Street, 25 by 80, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 236 West Sixtieth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores; One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue, 50 by 70, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert Ritchie, referee, 5 Vandam Street, north side, 65 feet west of Macdougal Street, 33.5 by 125 and irregular, seven-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,072.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick Geller, referee, 25 Columbus Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet south of Sixty-first Street, 20 by 70.0, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,466.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick Geller, referee, 2,346 Fifth Avenue, west side, 74.10 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $17,074.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 464 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,805.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, M. H. Ellis, referee, 24 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 360 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $21,267.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. Homer Hildreth, referee, Tenth Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 109 feet west of Fifth Street, 25 by 114, two-story dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,123.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, Riverdale Lane and Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, (proposed,) 20 by 287 and irregular, vacant; all title and interest of Kate Veeder on March 30, 1903.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, West Broadway, northwest corner of Spring Street, 75.4 by 46.5 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $58,804.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Alfred J. Talley, referee, 306 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,098.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 217 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,540.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, partition sale, John E. Coffin, referee, 33 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 172.10 feet east of Madison Avenue, 21.5 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, executors' sale, 290 West Fourth Street, west side, 90 feet north of Eleventh Street, 20 by 60, three-story brick dwelling; 309 West Fourth Street, east side, 90.5 feet north of Bank Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; 428 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling with two-story brick stable at the rear.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 51 and 51½ Morton Street, north side, 230.2 feet east of Hudson Street, 33.11 by 100.1 and irregular, Trinity Church leasehold, two four-story tenements.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 302 and 304 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 80 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $8,374.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 437 and 439 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 55 by 100.5, three and four-story brick factory buildings. Due on judgment, $24,594.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.—By James L. Wells, partition sale, Frederick H. Comstock, referee, 132 and 194 Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Fulton Street, 49.8 by 44 by 47.6 by 34.9, three and four story brick buildings, with stores.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, H. S. Sayers, referee, 231 and 233 Bowery, east side, 146.3 feet south of Stanton Street, 31.6 by 174.9 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $36,520.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Gustavus T. Kirby, referee, 212 and 215 Duane Street and 130 West Street, being the block front on the north side of Duane Street, between West and Caroline Streets, 24.2 by 82.3 by 44.9 and irregular, three five-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $64,857.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, referee, 2,916 and 2,918 Eighth Avenue, east side, 49.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25.4 and 25, respectively, by 100, two four-story brick tenements with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $2,737; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $13,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 547 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, one and two-story frame buildings.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee, 2,332 Southern Boulevard, east side, 68.9 feet north of Jennings Street, 18.9 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $466; subject to another mortgage for $3,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Phoenix Ingraham, referee, 222 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 117.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 17.6 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $12,660.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 330 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,393; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 304 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.9 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,068.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 30 West Ninth Street, south side, 480.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.9 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fourteenth Street and Avenue D, southwest corner, for a one-story brick factory, 45.9 by 88; M. L. Barbey, owner; F. H. Quimby of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

Nos. 130 and 132 East Second Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 40.5 by 87; S. Mandel of 235 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 3 and 5 Lawrence Street and 410 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for a four-story brick stable, 58.4 by irregular; Mrs. C. T. Shotwell of 21 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; H. Anderson of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 4 Clinton Place, for five-story brick lofts with store, 25.1 by 96.7, by irregular; Sailors' Snug Harbor of 32 Nassau Street, owner; J. P. Voelker of 979 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $14,000.

Eleventh Street, north side, 280 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 56; J. D. Crosby, owner; B. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue D, Unionport, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 16 by 26; Catherine Janson of 620 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,735 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue D, rear, Unionport, for a two-and-a-half-story frame barn and workshop, 20 by 20; same owner and architect; cost, $250.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Mansion Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 53; A. Rossler of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Prospect Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 121 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. Putnam of 114 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; A. Gould of 201 East Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 57 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with stores; A. Engel of 75 West Fifty-third Street, owner; W. Krein, Mount Vernon, N. Y., architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 631 West Forty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame storage building; M. L. Senderling of 627 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; E. M. Senderling, architect; cost, $450.

No. 405 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with offices and stores; A. I. Jacobs, premises, owner; Smith, Westervelt & Austin of 7 Wall Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 603 to 607 Washington Street, to a five-story brick factory; S. S. Stafford, premises, owner; H. J. Hardenberg of 10 West Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Melrose Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 27; Mary A. Murray of 327 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Anna Place and Webster Avenue, southeast corner, to a three-story frame store and tenement, 18 by 70; Herman Behlan, New Dorp, S. I., owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, southwest corner, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22.1 by 42.2; Charles Kaiser of 320 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; S. B. Albrecht, Fordham, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, March 7.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 126.8 ft s of 173d St, 16.8x72.2x16.8x73.5; Patrick J. Conway to Elizabeth E. Conway, (mtg $2,350)	Nom.
BROADWAY, 196, 22x161x22.10x161; James A. Campbell to Campbell Realty Corporation, all liens, other consideration and	100
CRESTON AV, e s, 358.6 ft s of Donnybrook St, 20x75.2x20x75.4; James Kenn to Thomas C. Lisk, (mtg $3,600)	1,000
DAWSON ST, 1,040, n w s, 116 ft s w of Leggett Av, 16.8x70.1x16.9x67.10; Frederick McCarthy to Mary Rea, (mtg $2,500)	Nom.
LOT 11, Block 15, map of Pelham Park; Frederick E. Pollard to Vatian L. M. Boyajian, (mtg $125)	Nom.
MAIN ST to West Farms, w s, 155.10 ft s of West Farms Road, 250x225; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Lucy G. Barnard and another	10,000
SPRINGFIELD ST, s s, west ½ of Lot 539, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Mary J. Fredericks and another to Robert Molk	Omitted
VERIO AV, n e corner of 235th St, 110.2x88.10x100x125; Ella M. Shaw to George Keister, (mtg $4,500)	Nom.
WEST BROADWAY, 3d St, 64, s w corner of 3d St, 100x25; Ann Quirk to Ann Foley, (mtg $28,000)	Nom.
WOOSTER ST, 14, e s, 25x100.3x21.9x100.4; Wooster St, 16, 21.6x100; Henry Corn to George H. Figueron, R & S, (mtg $26,000)	Nom.
18TH ST, 41 East, 25.3x177.2x25.1x179.10; Christina Ohrie to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $17,000)	Nom.
3D AV, e s, 169 ft n of 150th St, 25x96; Jacob Wick, Jr., to Adam Renz, other consideration and	100
5TH AV, e s, 100 ft s of 19th St, 25x100; Martin J. Keogh to Aureliano J. Testa	750
15TH AV, n s, Lot 479, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Joseph Schneider to Frank Baumann	1,650
34TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 24x98.9; Mary E. Hanley to Daniel A. Loring	Nom.
62D ST, 229, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Frederick S. Justice to Alfred Lyons, R & S, (mtg $15,000)	Nom.
65TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Julia W. Forges to John H. Rogers	Nom.
69TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Abraham Runkel to Pincus Lowenfeld, (mtg $15,000)	Nom.
83D ST, s s, 271 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Bridget M. Reynolds to Sophia A. Mazzetti, (mtg $12,000)	200
91ST ST, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 100x100.8; Mary R. King to Peter Freese, other considerations and	100
115TH ST, 306 East, 25x100.11; Elisabetta Raucci to Vincenza Cicala, (mtg $10,700)	11,000
182D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Dorothy A. Hunt and another to Alfred P. Rastall	Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BAYARD ST, 68; Marie A. Herter to Morris Benjamin, 5 years	$3,300
BOWERY, 363; Mary A. A. Woodcock to Edward Mueller, 5 years	1,600
CANAL ST, 29; Harris M. Cohen and another to Hyman Block, 3 years	570
CHAMBERS ST, 77; Trustees of the First Baptist Peddie Memorial Church to Benoit Wasserman, 5 years, $5,000 and	5,500
MADISON AV, n e corner of 59th St; Leo Schlesinger and another to John F. Freiting, 5 years	9,000
ORCHARD ST, 75; Max Blum and another to Jacob Shapiro, 3 years	2,500
2D AV, 442; Solomon Weinhandler to Julius T. Groh, 5 years	2,000
42D ST, 449 West; John N. Desel to Heinrich R. Jaeger, 5 years	420
122D ST, 313 and 315 East; Thomas Crawford to Edward Beermann, 3 2-12 years	1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 147 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent	$11,000
ANDERSON, Henry B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 140 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent	14,000
ANDERSON, Henry B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 142 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent	15,000
BAUMANN, Frank, to Joseph Schneider; 15th Av, n s, being Lot 479, map of Wakefield, 1 year, 4½ per cent	650
FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 17th St, 330 to 340 West, due April 1, 1908, 6 per cent	60,000
FREESE, Peter, to Mary R. King; 91st St, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	14,000
GROTHEER, John D., to Joseph Dittmer; Harrison St, 33, n e corner of Washington St, leasehold, prior mtg $2,500, installments, 6 per cent	1,300
HITCHCOCK, Frederick, to Annie M. Atwood; 142d St, s s, 9 ft w of Morris Av, due July 1, 1906	3,000
KIRSH, Nathan, to Christina Ohie; 1st St, 41, 3 years	4,750
KUMMEL, Theresa, to Adolph Hitsch and another; Boston Road, e s, 123.6 ft n of 169th St, 3 years	2,500
KUMMEL, Theresa, to Adolph Hitsch and another; Boston Road, e s, 104.6 ft n of 169th St, 3 years	2,500
MOLK, Robert, to Dollar Savings Bank; Springfield St, s s, being w ½ of Lot 539, map of Melrose South, 1 year	2,000
PLUNKETT, Margaret, to John W. Bolton; Grant Av, s w s, 198.11 ft s e of Middletown Road, 3 years, 6 per cent	1,800
REA, Mary, to Frederick McCarthy; Dawson St, 1,040, n w s, 3 years	1,500
RENZ, Adam, to Jacob Wick, Jr.; 3d Av, e s, 169 ft n of 150th St, 5 years, 4 per cent	10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company	$1
CLOCKE, T. Emory, executor, to Maria T. Corse	1
CLOCKE, T. Emory, executor, to Maria T. Corse, four assignments	1
MUNK, Anna M., and others, executors and trustees, to German Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's Church	10,000
LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Robert F. Smith	12,500
O'TOOLE, James, to Rebecca F. Brooks	1,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Nora C. Thomas	40,000
VANDERPOEL, Nannie S., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company	26,500

Mechanics' Liens.

7TH AV, 2,384; Samuel Batchman against W. H. Livingston, owner and contractor	$27

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 7, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; the City Mortgage Company with Abraham A. Edelman	55,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BELDEN POINT FERRY, s s, 166.8 ft e of Main St, 100x120, City Island; Thomas P. Christie against the Adirondack Realty Company and another, Oct. 17, 1902	$198
MAIN ST, w s, n of old bridge, 59.1 on street by 81 on old bridge, City Island; Thomas P. Christie against the Adirondack Realty Company and another, Oct. 12, 1902	43
WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 150 ft s of Bartholdi St; Carmine Cipolla against Joseph J. Snow and another, Dec. 17, 1902	350
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 175 ft s of Locust Av, —x—; Carmine Cipolla against the Adirondack Realty Company and another, Feb. 16, 1903	530
WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 125 ft s of Bartholdi St, 50x—; Stephen G. Brill against Joseph J. Snow and another, Nov. 7, 1902	60
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 75 ft s of Bartholdi St, 50x100; Emmerich Bellard against Joseph J. Snow and another, Dec. 5, 1902	400
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 175 ft s of Locust Av, —x—; Daniel M. Cass against the Adirondack Realty Company and another, Feb. 16, 1903	1,422
33D ST, 22 East; George C. Crumpton against Carman M. Barrett and another, Jan. 26, 1903	34
174TH ST and 3d Av, n e corner, 70x80.10; George Vairo and another against Stephen M. Anderson, March 2, 1903	163

Lis Pendens.

OGDEN AV, AND 164TH ST, s e corner, 100x90; Joseph H. Kernochan against James F. Byrnes and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 20.1 ft s of 141st St, 18.5x102.4x18x105.4; Francis C. Huntington, trustee, against John Connors and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. M. Rhinelander.

3D ST, 53 East; Samuel Bonis against Samuel Bloom and another, (partition;) attorneys, Steuer, Hoffman, & Wahle.

84TH ST, n s, 41.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 25.11x102.2x irregular; Jacob Rossbach and another, executors, against Josephine C. Rossbach and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

98TH ST, 59 West; Mark Blumenthal against Mary C. McNiece, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorney, F. Lese.

98TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.11, (two actions;) the Germania Life Insurance Company against John J. Sullivan and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Choate, Hanford & Larocque.

117TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x—; John S. Lyle against Isaac M. Blumstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

181ST ST AND ANTHONY AV, s w corner, runs s 148.10 x w 84.4 x n 137.9 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x n e 8.3 to 181st St x e $390.10 to beginning; George H. Purser, Jr., executor, against William C. Bergen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. E. & A. J. Prime.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 134, Post Office Building. Motions.

1—In re Colonial Brewery. 2—In re Ryan. General calendar. 137—Jones vs. Cyphers. 147—Hill vs. the Seguranca. 149—Mannheim Ins. Co. vs. Hollander. 169—In re Malcom Brew. Co. 149—In re Sloman. 150—In re Morgan. 151—Aitken vs. The Germanic. 153—Ins. Co. of North America vs. same. 154—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co. 155—Schwarzschild vs. Phoenix Ins. Co. 156—Bennett vs. The Minnehaha.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law. 10—Armstrong vs. Bidwell. 14—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. same. 20—Same vs. same. 20—Howell vs. same. 40—Merrimac Mattress Mfg. Co. vs. Schlesinger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges. [illegible]

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, March 9.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions, Demurrers. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Osborne, Sandford, and Studin for the People. February term continued. 1—David Bucklin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—March term—Davis, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Osborne, Sandford, and Studin for the People. 1—David Bucklin. 2—Alexander McEnerney. 3—John O'Brien. 4—William Dowling. 5—Max Regan. 6—John Klein. 7—Joseph Corcoran, alias James Coughlin. George Graham, alias Robert Smith. Paddy Conrad, alias Robert Hoffman. 8—Joseph Bernstein. 9—Thomas Kennedy. Richard Miller. James L. Carter.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. [illegible]

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3120.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M. Barbara Kopal. Caroline A. Groshon. Henry Wilke. Bridget Murphy. John Berlin. Sophia V. Morse. Clinton Adams. Georgianna A. S. T. Nolan. John P. Kohler. Celia Hermann. Mary A. Glover. At 1:30 P. M. Nathaniel Thompson. At 2 P. M. Eugene Weiner. Edward Williams. At 2:30 P. M. George Obermeyer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills. 1833—Pauline Opitz. 1837—Guy Stewart. 1889—Daniel J. Linehan. 1890—Julia A. Andersen. 1892—James Warnock. 1894—Solomon Simonson. 1896—Siegfried Hirshberg. 1897—Tecoe M. Reed. 1899—Eliza Ann Partridge. 1900—Matilda Moore.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until May 28.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until March 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. [illegible]

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. [illegible]

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. [illegible]

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. [illegible]

Highest number reached on regular call, 3016.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J., presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People. 1—Antonio V. Sala. 2—Philip Goldfarb. 3—Edwin O. Cahoon. 4—Max Berman. 5—Joseph La Salla. 6—Ike Fenster. 7—Samuel Goldberg. 8—Lemuel Sydnor. 9—May Walker. 10—Horace Jackson. 11—Henry Fink. 12—George R. Kane. 13—George Stark. 14—William A. Sullivan. 15—William L. Read, alias George Willis. 16—John Cullen. 17—Edgar Michael. 18—Max Bernstein. 19—Omena Golden. 20—Carmela Mudina. 21—Giovanni De Sardo. 22—May Johnston. 23—James Merritt. To fix a day for trial. 1—Charles Auslander. 2—James F. Maycabe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J., presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Train for the People. 1—John F. Sullivan. 2—Harry Brown. 3—Julius Schoenberg. 4—Samuel Harrisohn. 5—Aaron Goldstein. 6—Louis Berg. 7—Ignatz Muller. Joseph Sautner. 8—Wilhelm Schwarz. 9—Henry Brunotte. 10—Patrick Foley. 11—Benjamin Jackson. To fix a day for trial. 1—Henry Maass. 2—Andrew Corbett. 3—Constango Cilli. 4—Gilbert T. McFadden. 5—John A. Donaldson. Henry Hagen. William J. A. Morrissey. 6—Charles A. Alden.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R., presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Garvan, and O'Connor for the People. 1—Emma Randall. 2—Harry Goodman. 3—Joseph Halpern. 4—Salvatore De Carlo. 5—Arthur Bode. 6—Charles Simperl. 7—James F. Dolan. 8—Julius Barnett. 9—Dominico Consoli. 10—Giuseppe Bartolini. 11—Charles J. Fitzpatrick. 12—Robert F. Clancy. 13—William McKnight. 14—George Borrho. 15—Joseph Caulfield. 16—Kate Tedford Hickie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J., presiding—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People. 1—Michael Stein. 2—William B. Ficklen. 3—Adolph Schneider. 4—Joseph Cuttner. 5—Rachael Waxman. 6—Daniel Harkins. 7—Jacob Freedgood. 8—Josef Logan. 9—Patrick McDonald. John O'Brien. 1—James Murphy, alias John Murphy, &c. To fix a day for trial. 1—John Leipham. 2—Gertrude Wade. William Wade. 3—Henry C. Hibbs. Leopold Hibbs.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

Monday, March 9.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Opens at 10 A. M. Enumerated day calendar. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Parkhurst, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Rich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. [illegible]

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call: [illegible]

Highest number reached on regular call, 2753.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Brant. Same vs. Agripello. Same vs. Richards. Same vs. O'Neill.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. [illegible]

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day Calendar, March 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M. [illegible]

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Rich, J.—New York Building Loan and Banking Company vs. Hayes et al.—William Klein, to compute. Kingston Realty Company vs. Nicholas—Samuel T. Maddox, Jr., to compute.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Lyon vs. Knight—Louis J. Altkrug, to sell. Baum vs. Pearson—D. H. M. Wynberg, to sell.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Fred C. MacLean vs. Charles J. MacLean—Fred C. MacLean.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Young vs. Totten, (No. 2)—H. S. Sayers.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—In re Chamberlin—Willis B. Dowd. Callan vs. Callan—William A. Sweetser.

COTTON MARKET QUIETER.

The Bull Movement Seems to be Substantially Checked.

Among the conservative experts the situation in the cotton market yesterday was diagnosed as meaning that the bull movement had received a substantial check for the time being, and that in the immediate future lower prices would be more favored by the speculative interests in that commodity. During the two hours of business yesterday, there were but few variations in the quotations of the active options and dealings were not on a very heavy scale.

The rise at the opening was not maintained, the bears succeeding in depressing prices about ten points. But this drop after a while was wiped out by a recovery which sent prices to a level slightly above the close on Friday. Daniel Sully, the reputed leader of the bull forces, declined yesterday to be interviewed, except to say that he had been not nearly as heavily interested as some people had tried to make him out to be. Theodore H. Price, the bear leader, expressed the opinion that quotations would show still further declines.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY RAIDED.

Pittsburg Police Close a Concern Promising Homes on Installments.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—The police to-day raided the Keystone Development Company, closing the offices and arresting six officers on a charge of conspiracy to defraud.

The company has been in existence about two months, and has been promoting a scheme to procure homes upon small monthly payments. Up to date it has issued 3,400 contracts, and at the present rate these contracts will aggregate $20,400,000 in a year. The books are now being audited, and the hearing has been fixed for next Friday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM G. FOX.—William G. Fox, printer, of 61 and 63 Rutgers Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $9,891 and nominal assets to the amount of $4,146, of which five presses, valued at $4,000, are subject to the right of the vendor, Thomas D. Hurst, for $4,840. John Hughes is a creditor for $1,088 on a judgment obtained on Feb. 5 last for damages for personal injuries.

JOSEPH HLAWATSCH.—Joseph Hlawatsch, a plumber of 348 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $619; assets, $50.

ELIAS MARCUS'S SONS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Elias Marcus's Sons, jobbers in hosiery and gloves at 521 Broadway, show liabilities to the amount of $80,530, and nominal assets to the amount of $32,788, consisting of stock, $21,776; notes, $2,908; fixtures, $300; cash in bank, $367; accounts, $7,030, all assigned, and merchandise in hands of contractors, $578. Among the creditors are the Manufacturers' Commercial Company, $8,450, secured by accounts; United National Bank, $7,500; Central National Bank, $2,500; A. H. & C. B. Alling of Derby, Conn., $6,059, and Dresser & Co., $1,919.

Attachment Against Colombia Firm.

Deputy Sheriff Fiedler has received an attachment for $3,885 against Paul Richoux & Co. of Honda, Colombia, in favor of Rafael Samper, doing business as Samper & Co., for balance due on advances on consignments of coffee between July 1 and Dec. 31 last.

Attachment Against Detroit Merchants.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an attachment against Albert S. Adler of Detroit, Mich., for $1,550 in favor of the Union National Bank of Detroit on three notes of the firm of Adler, Berlin & Co. of Detroit, which he indorsed.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERI, Carmine—G. Riccio	[illegible]
BRAUN, Lena—S. Silver	[illegible]
BRUELLESBACH, Casper, Joseph, and Herbert—Standard Oil Company	[illegible]
BANGSTON, Andrew—J. E. Gallagher	[illegible]
BARON, Max—B. Levy, costs	[illegible]
BLAKE, Clinton H., and Dewitt Sawyer—M. Geiger	[illegible]
BIXBY, Lena C.—C. Schweizer	[illegible]
BOWMAN, Myrtle—R. Passavant and another	[illegible]
CALDWELL, James C. and S. Victor Constant—F. L. Colwell	[illegible]
COHN, Joseph M.—Citizens' Bank of Norfolk, Va.	946
COONEY, Michael—United Building Material Company	113
EHRLICH, George—A. C. Barclay	157
EDWARDS, Nathan—J. H. Taylor, assignee	[illegible]
FLUNO, Leslie—F. Wells	8,880
GALLIGAN, James F., and Matthew F. and Thomas J. O'Reilly, Jr.—C. Clark	200
HUPFEL, Adolph G.—M. Radley	200
HICKOK, William P.—H. McKee	113
HIGGINS, William A.—H. C. Mills	156
ILES, James A.—G. R. Sutherland	411
KESSLER, Samuel—J. A. Murray	79
KREBS, Rose—H. Engel	272
LOEFFLER, Johann—A. Grundhoefer	178
McPARTLAND, Michael—H. Held	109
O'BELLIS, Grace—S. Cohn and another	85
OBERLE, Henry—D. J. Lippmann	88
PATTERSON, Walter L.—A. Sulka and another	61
PAYNE, Jennie—Hoyt Metal Company	80
ROTH, Clementine—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, costs	150
RUBY, David—C. Schweizer	115
SULLIVAN, Timothy D.—W. Sterling	170
SMITH, George C.—R. Cohen	1,504
TRAEGER, Augusta—S. L. Stillman	97
ULRICH, Charles—J. Lang	177
WHEELER, George M.—United States Security Company	2,765
S. F. MYERS & CO.—A. Witte, costs	85
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Noonan	1,146
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Tranner	5,795
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Goschhowitz	786
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. O. Cooney	979
BROOKLYN IRON WORKS—Ledgerwood Manufacturing Company	169
BROOKLYN IRON WORKS COMPANY—Standard Pneumatic Tool Company	365
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn.—J. Grossbowitz	609
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Lippe, executor	5,945

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

L. B. Epperson has been appointed Nashville agent of the United States Fire Insurance Company.

The Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company of New Orleans has re-entered the State of Mississippi, after an absence of several years, due to the high insurance tax law enacted in that State.

W. L. Althouse has resigned as Michigan State Agent of the Manchester Assurance Company.

The North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago has decided to apply for a license to do a casualty insurance business in the State of Tennessee.

The Kansas City Life Insurance Company of Missouri, which has been conducting its underwriting operations on a stipulated premium basis, has decided upon reorganization as an "old line" life insurance company.

The Southern Insurance Company of New Orleans has reconsidered its position and will act with the other companies if they decide to withdraw from the State of Arkansas in the event of the passage of pending anti-trust legislation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., March 7.—The plant of the Preston Tumbler Company, near Terra Alta, was badly damaged by fire to-day. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The plant of the Franklin Baker Company, importers of cocoanuts, Beach Street and Fairmount Avenue, was damaged by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000, partly covered by insurance.

COLUMBIA FENCERS WIN

Defeat Yale Team in Finals for Morris Medals for Juniors.

Fencers' Club and New York Turn Verein Lose to University Teams in First Round.

Columbia's fencers won from the Yale team in the finals last night at the Fencers Club in the junior team competition for the Newbold Morris Medals for novices. Four teams were entered in the competition, representing Yale, Columbia, the Fencers Club, and the New York Turn Verein. In the first round Yale was paired off with the turn verein, and each of the three men in each team fenced with each man of the opposing team, the bouts lasting four minutes each. Columbia was matched against the Fencers Club. The teams were:

Yale—E. Calmer, C. Lawrance, and E. Hollister.

Columbia—W. E. Withrow, H. C. Gearin, and H. W. Head.

Fencers' Club—E. Tatham, D. M. Wood, and E. H. Delafield.

New York Turn Verein—F. Benzenberg, F. Beris, and C. Reinberr.

The closest contest of the evening was between Columbia and the Fencers' Club. In the last bout but one W. E. Withrow of Columbia and E. H. Delafield of the Fencers' Club tied, and the extra three-minute deciding period was also declared a tie. In the last bout D. M. Wood of the Fencers' Club won from H. W. Head of Columbia, which made the score for the round 4 to 4. Withrow and Delafield were matched again to fence off their own and the team tie, and in this bout Withrow's cool, careful work brought Columbia victory.

Yale had an easy time with the Turn Verein, winning by 5 to 3, and in this round C. Lawrence of Yale won all his bouts. The Yale boys put up a good old showing against Columbia, however, and they lost the first four bouts. Calmer of Yale then beat Head of Columbia, and in the next bout Head, after tying Hollister of Yale, beat him in the two-minute deciding period. The score of the final round was: Columbia, 5; Fencers' Club, 4.

First Round.—Yale and New York Turn Verein—F. Benzenberg, Turn Verein, and E. Calmer, Yale, tied; F. Benzenberg won the two-minute deciding bout; C. Lawrance, Yale, beat F. Beris, Turn Verein; C. Reinberr, Turn Verein, beat R. Hollister, Yale; C. Lawrance beat F. Benzenberg; E. Calmer beat F. Beris; F. Benzenberg beat R. Hollister; C. Lawrance beat C. Reinberr; E. Hollister beat F. Beris. Score, Yale, 5; Turn Verein, 3.

Columbia and Fencers' Club.—W. E. Withrow, Columbia, beat E. Tatham, Fencers' Club; D. M. Wood, Fencers' Club, beat H. C. Gearin, Columbia; H. W. Head, Columbia, beat E. H. Delafield, Fencers' Club; H. C. Gearin, beat E. Tatham; D. M. Wood beat W. E. Withrow; E. H. Delafield beat H. C. Gearin; H. W. Head beat E. Tatham; D. M. Wood beat H. W. Head; W. E. Withrow tied E. H. Delafield and beat him in deciding bout. Score—Columbia, 5; Fencers Club, 4.

Finals—Yale and Columbia.—H. W. Head, Columbia, beat E. Calmer, Yale; H. C. Gearin, Columbia, beat C. Lawrance, Yale; W. E. Withrow, Columbia, beat R. Hollister, Yale; H. W. Head beat C. Lawrance; E. Calmer beat H. C. Gearin; H. W. Head tied R. Hollister, and beat him in the deciding bout. Score—Columbia, 5; Yale, 1.

The Judges were Dr. Escheverria, Dr. Woodward, and Messrs. Erving, Pitot, and Alaire.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW ENDS.

The annual Sportsmen's Show, which has occupied the Madison Square Garden for the past two weeks, closed last night, after breaking all records for attendance, it being estimated that over 75,000 persons visited the exhibition during the thirteen days that it was in progress. The results obtained by the individual exhibitors were no less satisfactory, many of the guides making engagements for their entire season.

The final bout in the canoe tilting competition was held in the afternoon, C. H. Beeck of the Atalanta Boat Club and R. F. Abercrombie of the Deerfoot Athletic Club meeting Eugene Scheffler and Frank White of Camp Rainbow. The first named crew won in short order, Beeck tipping the other canoe over with his spear. White then attempted to climb into the other canoe, which also capsized, leaving all four in the water.

The Vreeland brothers and King and Keller of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club tied for first place, but the tie was not fought out, as one of the Vreelands is ill. First prize accordingly went to the Knickerbockers, second to the Vreelands and third to Dunn and Robinson. The winners met Francis West and B. M. Richards in a challenge bout in the evening, which was the best-contested of the entire series and finally resulted in a draw. The final standing of the teams in the competition was as follows:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
King and Keller	4	1	0
George and E. E. Vreeland	4	1	0
Dunn and Robinson	4	2	0
Beeck and Abercrombie	2	2	1
White and Scheffler	1	4	0
Harper and Tutte	0	4	1

The final contest in the rifle shooting tournament of the Junior Branch of the National Sportsmen's Association C. M. Daniels of Dwight School scored 99 out of a possible 100, defeating J. A. Scriven, Jr., and E. Scheffler, with whom he was tied for the first prize, and winning the loving cup. Scriven won the second prize, a rifle, with a score of 95, and Scheffler also won a rifle for third honors, with a score of 91. H. B. Arnold of Barnard School took fourth prize, a safety axe, and Master J. Bedman, Dwight School, secured the fifth prize, a pair of snowshoes. The contest was very close and exciting, there being seventy-eight entries. The final score showed Dwight School to the front with 384 points out of a possible 500; Packard, 367, with 99 points, and Barnard third, with 98.

The flycasting in the afternoon was in class W, bass flies being substituted for bass. The competition was open to all, for distance only. It was won by H. W. Hawes of New York, with a cast of 94 feet 4 inches; D. J. G. Knowlton of New York was second, with a cast of 92 feet, and D. T. Abercrombie was third, with 89 feet.

The evening contest was in Class Y, single handed trout fly casting, for distance only, open to all, weight and length of leader being unrestricted. It also was won by H. W. Hawes of New York, with a cast of 97 feet; W. R. Price of New York second, with 80 feet, and V. R. Grimwood of Brooklyn was third, with 77 feet. The gillnetters were N. S. Smith of Troy, N. Y., 74 feet; R. B. Lawrence of New York, 74 feet, and Dr. J. G. Knowlton of New York, 70 feet.

In the guides' double paddling canoe race Richard Linklater and Andrew Landen of Ontario defeated A. J. Lewis and H. Sharpe by two lengths, while the two Georges, George Linklater and George Crawford finished in 1:12. This crew, which is from Ontario, has won every portage race at the show in which they have entered. A second Ontario crew, Andrew Landen and Samuel Tongue, finished in 1:24. In the tug-of-war George and Richard Linklater defeated William Harris and George Crawford, all of Ontario.

EQUESTRIANS IN GAMES.

A brilliant display of horsemanship, including some high-class riding, was seen in the mounted tournament given by the instructors of the Central Park Riding Academy, Seventh Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, last night. The tournament was opened with the grand entree, in which thirty couples took part, under the direction of E. H. de Kieffer. These were followed by thirty riders of the children's classes, led by A. Saunders, and then followed a parade of saddle horses.

An exhibition of tandem riding was given by George Karlowski, A. Saunders, A. Stalter, O. W. Stiegler, Miss A. Goldschmidt, Miss A. Marcus, Mrs. S. Darlington, and Miss N. Ehrmann, led by A. W. Dingleman, and then followed a novelty race, which proved one of the most interesting and amusing contests of the evening. The competitors were required to start from one end of the ring with whip in hand and go over a jump to a dummy, take a gown and cap and put them on; return over the jump to the judge and hand him the whip; then go back to the dummy to return the gown and cap; drink a glass of lemonade, and return over the jump to the judge. The contestants were E. W. H. Brown, William H. Whittal, George S. Baxter, Jr., Herbert W. Baxter, Arthur S. H. Jones, C. Alfred Bill, Charles L. Kingsley, J. F. Mitchel, and Arthur Coleman. The latter was the winner.

A tug-of-way on horseback came next and was won by the team composed of Messrs. Karlowski, O. Colman, S. Irsay, and J. A. Doe.

Single and double bareback riding, standing, riding, mounting, and dismounting at full speed, were done by J. McE. Bowman, A. Stalter, H. C. Willoughby, and E. Nolan, and then came a quadrille on horseback by J. McE. Bowman, S. Irsay, A. Stalter, O. W. Stiegler, Miss A. Goldschmidt, Miss E. O'Shea, Miss S. Goldsmith, and Miss N. Ehrmann, led by O. W. Stiegler.

The most brilliant spectacle of the evening was a military ride by ten of the instructors of the academy. Two were uniforms of the German Hussars, two of the Uhlans, four of the British cavalry, and two of the United States service. The riders were E. H. De Kieffer, O. W. Stiegler, A. Stalter, George Karlowski, A. Saunders, A. W. Dingleman, J. A. Doe, J. McE. Bowman, O. Colman, and E. Wettach.

An amusing burlesque on the first riding lesson was given by E. Wettach and Miss H. C. Willoughby, with John Wahl as the instructor, and this was followed by the women's class ride in which the following members took part: Miss A. Goldschmidt, Miss E. Goldsmith, Miss M. Ehrmann, Miss M. Shoenberg, Miss M. Brown, Mrs. K. G. Anthony, Mrs. H. C. Levy, Mrs. Schiesteis, Miss M. Treadwell, Mrs. A. Sturmdorf, Miss A. Marcus, Miss D. Dinkspiel, Miss L. O'Shea, Mrs. S. Darlington, and Mrs. L. Korn.

Riverside Boat Club Not Disbanded.

Members of the Riverside Boat Club are much annoyed at the statement made in some quarters a few days ago that the club had disbanded after selling its clubhouse to the Long Star Boat Club. The Riverside Boat Club has not disbanded and has no intention of doing so. It sold its clubhouse in order to build a larger one, the plans for which are now being drawn.

Colgate Sophomores Win Meet.

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 7.—The sophomore class won the indoor meet held in the gymnasium to-day. It was the first indoor meet ever held at Colgate, and results were very satisfactory. The list of events included dashes, hurdles, jumps, rope climbing, and vaulting. Two permits, awarded to Colgate for the track and baseball championships of the New York State Intercollegiate League, have just been placed in the gymnasium.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1903
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF
OLIVER S. CARTER, deceased.
The Choice and Valuable Leasehold Property
CONSISTING OF
6-story brick building and lease of plot of land,
No. 757 Broadway
Northwest Corner 8th Street.
For maps, etc., apply to W. S. & G. F. Chamberlin, Esq., Attys. for Executors, 24 Nassau Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1903
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Choice and Valuable Property
Nos. 628, 630 & 632 Washington St.
Southwest Corner Barrow Street.
For maps, etc., apply at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1903
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
3 and 5 story brick tenements with stores and lots,
No. 82 Forsyth Street,
running through to and being
No. 85 Eldridge Street,
Between Grand and Hester Streets.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1903
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
By order of the Executors of J. HOOKER HAMERSLEY, deceased.
4 Choice and Valuable Lots
Northeast Corner
5th Avenue and 108th Street.
For maps, etc., apply to Man & Man, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1903
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot
No. 213 West 49th Street,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1903,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway,
1,652 THIRD AV.,
near 92d St.,
5-story brick Tenement, with store; size of lot, 18.10½x100.
SAME DAY,
TWO CHOICE LOTS,
427 and 429 WEST 27TH ST.
Size of plot, 47x98.9.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, March 22, 1903,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Estate of William Hillmer, Dec'd,
4 CHOICE LOTS,
Southwest Corner
110TH ST. and PLEASANT AV.
Size of plot, 100x82.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

JOHN L. PARISH, AUCT'R.
Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903,
Absolute Sale, Without Reserve
400 GREENWICH ST.,
five-story brick building, size 22x100, also
the Cold Storage Warehouse,
with long-established business, at
402 and 404 Greenwich St.,
between Beach and Hubert Sts.,
building extra solid, fire-proof, of brick, stone, and iron; eight floors; size, 50x90.
Duplicate cold storage plants; each ample for entire building in hottest weather; including two 80 h. p. boilers, modern refrigerating plant, artesian well, etc.
A going business with adjoining rents for stores, will be turned over to buyer.
For maps permit to inspect, &c., apply to SMITH & BOWMAN, attorneys for owner, 38 Park Row, or to auctioneer, 149 Broadway.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.
Will sell at Auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Tuesday, March 10th, at 12 o'clock M.,
Broome and Lewis Sts., S. W. Cor.,
22x80, 5-story brick tenement and stores,
54 Allen St.,
6-story stable and factory building,
236 West 60th St.,
4-story tenement and stores,
182d St., 2 Lots,
25x70, south side, 100 ft. east of Wadsworth Av.
65% tax remits on 182d St. lots let 16%.
Maps, etc., of the Auctioneers, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
EXECUTORS' SALE, to close estate of Abram J. Feiter, dec'd, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, Wednesday, March 11th, noon.
Nos. 290 and 309 W. 4TH ST.,
near Bank St.
No. 428 W. 25TH ST.,
between 9th and 10th Avs.
No. 290 W. 4th St., 3 story and basement brick dwelling and lot, 20x80.
No. 309 W. 4th St., 3 story attic and basement brick dwelling and lot, 20x75.
No. 428 W. 25th St., 3 story brick dwg and lot, 25x98.9, with 2 story and basement brick stable on rear.
Maps and particulars with Jacob A. Feiter, Executor, No. 290 W. 4th St.; Irving Hopper, Attorney, Nyack, N. Y.; or the Auctioneer 141 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Frederick H. Comstock, Referee, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, Thursday, March 12th, Noon.
Nos. 192 & 194 GREENWICH ST.,
s. w. corner Fulton St., 3 and 4 story brick buildings, with stores; plot 46.8x34.9x47.6x44. Maps and particulars with Frederick H. Comstock, Referee, No. 2 Wall St.; Russell M. Johnston, Attorney, Albany, N. Y.; or the Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,
will sell at public auction
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1903,
at 12 M., at N. Y. R. E. Salesroom, 111 Broadway
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
51-51½ MORTON ST.;
two four-story apartments, on lot 33.11x100 irreg.; ground rent $800 per annum to 1916; privilege 21 years' renewal. Maps and particulars at Auctioneers', 189 Broadway, N. Y. City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

BUEK & CRAWFORD,
5 EAST 23D STREET,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
Murray Hill plot, restricted, 50x98.9, $120,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
38th St., Near Lexington Av.—Three-story stone, 22x98.9; price, $7,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
40th St., Near Lexington Av.—Four-story brick, 23 feet wide, $26,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
51st St., Near Madison Av.—Five-story American basement, 18x100.5; $68,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
53d St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 16x100.5; butler's pantry; $55,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
54th St., Near Madison Av.—Five-story remodeled American basement, 18.9x100.5; $72,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
55th St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 19x100.5; entirely renovated; $60,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
55th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story basement, 18.9x100.5; recently renovated; $40,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
60th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 20.6x100.5; possession; $39,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
61st St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 20x100.5; possession; $69,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
61st St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 19x78; $37,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
61st St., Park and Lexington Avs.—Three-story stone, 17.6x100.5; $25,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
62d St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement stone, 16x20.5; $32,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
62d St., Close to Madison Av.—Four-story basement stone, 17x100.5; $50,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
64th St., Close to Park Av.—Four-story basement, 21x100.5; $50,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
66th St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 20 feet; possession; $57,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
70th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 20x100.5; $45,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
71st St., Near Park Av.—Four-story and basement stone, narrow; $25,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
72d St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 19 feet wide; $45,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
73d St., Close to Park Av.—Four-story stone, 17 feet; $41,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
74th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story basement stone, 16x102.2; possession; $36,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
74th St., Park and Lexington Avs.—Three-story stone, 17x102.2; $35,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
75th St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story and basement stone, 16x102.2; $45,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
76th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement stone, 16x102.2; $19,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
77th St., Near Madison Av.—Three-story and basement stone, 19x102.2; $38,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
78th St., Park and Lexington Avs.—Three-story basement stone, 19x102.2; $37,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
78th St., Park and Lexington Avs.—Three-story basement, 18x102.2; $30,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
79th St., Close to Park Av.—Three-story basement, 20x100.5; $30,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.
Twenties!! near 3d Av.—Builder's plot, 42x92; price, $22,500; easy terms. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
Columbia St.—5-story front and rear tenements; large lot; $32,000. John Peters, 200 E. 14th St.
Ludlow St.—6-story tenement; price, $32,000; greatest renting section. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
East 11th St.—5-story double tenement; price, $56,000; bargain. John Peters, 200 E. 14th St.
Forsyth St.—Front and rear buildings, 50x100; asking $65,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
Ridge St.—5-story front and rear tenement; price, $24,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
East 12th St.—5-story double tenement; rental, $1,800; price, $16,500. John Peters, 200 E. 14th St.
Stanton St.—6-story tenement, 22x100; price, $45,000; central location. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
Avenue B, lower section; two 4-story, 14-room houses; $110,000. John Peters, 200 E. 14th St.
Monroe St.—6-story tenement; rent, $4,300; price, $40,000; bargain. John Peters, 200 E. 14th St.
East 10th St.—7-story tenement; rental, $6,200; price, $60,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
Fifth Av. corner; price asked, $4,800; attractive investment; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
Sheriff St.—Two 6-story tenements; price, $39,000 each; easy terms. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
New apartment house this section, 3 stores; rental, $11,000; price, $100,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
Attractive east side elevator apartment house; rental, $16,000; price, $135,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
Chrystie St.—6-story new flat; asking price, $42,000; investigate. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
4th St., near 3d Av., 50x100; rental, $4,000; price, $60,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
12th St.—6-story and basement apartment house; rental, $7,000; price, $65,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.
Dwelling fronting Gramercy Park, large lot; rental, $2,000; price, $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
5 EAST 23D STREET,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING FOR SALE:
Fifth Avenue block, opposite Park, 200x100. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 23d St.
Madison Avenue, corner of 100th Street, 100x200. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 23d St.
Fifth Avenue corner, opposite Park, 100x150. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 23d St.
54th Street, east of 5th Avenue, 41.8x100. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 23d St.
95th Street, 5th and Madison Avenues, 52x100. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 23d St.
55th Street, corner Madison Avenue, 50x100. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 23d St.

DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
5 EAST 23D STREET.
For Sale,—Private house in the Nineties, near Park Av., for $16,500. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.
For Sale.—Private dwellings, 86th St., near 3d Av. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 86th St.
For Sale.—Private house, 94th St., near 5th Av.; 20x100. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.
For Sale.—Builders: 5 lots, excavated; 75th, near 2d Av., with loan. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.
For Sale.—2-story factory, 502 East 74th, near 1st Av. At easy cost. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.
Will exchange, corner, 106th St. and Park Av., 5-story apartment. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.
For Sale.—American basement, attractive dwellings, 148th St. Convent Av. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
5 EAST 23D ST.
NEWPORT VILLAS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE
Residence
1081
5th Avenue
Near 89th St.
Absolutely Fireproof
FOR INFORMATION AND BOOKLET APPLY
Hudson Realty Co.,
135 Broadway,
Cor. Cedar St.
or YOUR OWN BROKER

PLOT on 42d St., with front on 42d St.
Plot on N. S. 124th St., 8th Av., & Lenox Av. 42 Irving Place; 4-story dwelling.
Front on Broad St., through to New St., near Stock Exchange.
Extra-sized lot on 5th Av., above 26th St.
50 ft. on 17th St., through to 18th St., 7th and 8th Avs.
Duane St., near Greenwich; well rented.
For sale by
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 B'way.

In a Selected and Refined Neighborhood.
Built Strictly for Owner as a Permanent Investment
An Artistic and Practical New Apartment House.
Leased for Term of Years Only to Small and Exclusive Families.
No Vacancies. No Agent Required to Superintend.
Must Be Sold. No Commission Paid. Answer for One Week.
DIVISION, Box 480 Times, 1,864 B'way.

120 EAST 101ST STREET.
Will be sold at a sacrifice; private dwelling; three-story, basement, and extension; high stoop; small cash payment required. Apply quickly to E. Pripel, 725-727 Broadway, Room 1.

Owner desiring to concentrate holdings into one parcel will trade an apartment house and 2 private, all rented, first-class locations; make offer. James Bailey, 1,489 Broadway.

$35,000 downtown tenement or factory plot, 50x100; old buildings; good investment; four-story house, near Pearl St.; $2,000 cash. Union Construction, 250 William.

A five-story double flat, 26 feet front; best order; always rented; an excellent investment; $26,000; unequaled for the money. Owner, 245 West 125th St.

Investors and Speculators.—Several choice avenue flats, including corners, at remarkably cheap prices; call, telephone, write for full particulars. Arnold & Byrne, 111 Broadway.

John R. Doughty, City and Country Real Estate Appraiser; twenty years' experience; nominal fee. 150 Broadway.

Centrally Located.—A private house in good location. What can you offer? Thomas & Eckerson, 85 West 30th St.

SYDNEY FISHER,
56 Lexington Av.
4 connecting rooms, $50.

14 FIFTH AVENUE;
20.8x100; four-story high-stoop apartment.
G. G. GUION, 100 Broadway.

$7,000.—Large brick house, 130th St.; grand lot; subway station. Murray's Agency, 3d Av. and 119th St.

Customers waiting for bargains in real estate. John R. Doughty, Real Estate Appraiser, 150 Broadway, Manhattan.

71st St. near Lexington Av.—3-story and basement; fine condition; 20x60x100; price, $23,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$2,500 cash over small mortgage, single flat, near Madison Av. Murray's Agency, 3d Av. and 119th St.

MONEY FOR BUILDING LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL CHOICE BARGAINS.
Improved and unimproved properties, east, below 14th St. Apply or call, R., 70 2d Av.

Near 5th Av., 53d St.—Four-story residence, 18x100; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

HENRY G. LEIST,
204 EAST 86TH ST.
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING:
5-story tenement, west of 3d Av., $24,000; rent, $2,700; suitable terms. Leist, 204 E. 86th St.
5-story triple flat, modern; rent, $2,650; price, $24,000; elegant order. Leist, 204 E. 86th St.
5-story, cold water flat, good order; rent, $1,900; price, $19,000. Leist, 204 E. 86th St.
4-story brownstone flat, $16,000; small cash payment to buy. Leist, 204 E. 86th St.
3d Av., tenement, with stores; price, $21,000; rents, $2,200; suitable terms. Leist, 204 E. 86th St.
5-story double flat, good location; $21,500; mtg., $15,000 at 4½. Leist, 204 E. 86th St.
Several first-class apartment houses for sale cheap; builders need money. Sol. Stern, 621 Broadway.
$5,500; one week only; 8 rooms; all improvements; centrally located; everything right. Address Box 91, Mount Vernon.
$6,500; modern, 10-room house; every improvement; conveniently located; no future assessments. Box 91, Mount Vernon.

DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
5 EAST 23D ST.
NEWPORT VILLAS.

A good Harlem investment; small cash will buy four brownstone double flats; renting for over $9,000. A. W. Miller & Co., 806 8th Av.

H. BELLS, STERN,
604-606 Broadway,
Real Estate.

A good chance to buy 5-story single flat in good location; free and clear; easy terms. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

Lincoln Av., block front of 8 lots, including two corners; suitable for factory. Sol. Stern, 621 Broadway.

$19,000 will buy double flats, with store. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th St.

East Side.
FOR SALE
At a low price, with possession May 1st, next, the desirable and extra well built 4-story stone house,
NO. 146 EAST 61ST ST.
22x100 feet.
Apply to (9422)
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
30 CEDAR ST. 1 MADISON AVE.

55th Street, near 5th Avenue.
For Sale—A choice modern dwelling, with immediate possession.
Price and particulars. (9430)
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 MADISON AVE. 30 CEDAR ST.

Best Location Bet. 62d & 72d Sts., 5th and Madison Aves.
For sale to close estate, an elegant 25-ft. residence, with two-story dining room extension; price and permits. (9427)
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 MADISON AVE. 30 CEDAR ST.

FOR SALE BELOW 70TH STREET,
Between 5th and Madison Aves.
An extra wide residence at a low figure. Further information from (9426)
GEO. R. READ & CO.
1 MADISON AVE. 30 CEDAR ST.

ON MURRAY HILL,
25.8x100
Suitable for apartment house or hotel. Terms, &c., of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., 149 Broadway.

$500 CASH BUYS HOUSE.
Two-story; 20 feet wide; seven rooms; 219 East 122d Street. Price, $7,000. Bargain. Balance installments. Mortgage, $5,000.
GEO. BRETTELL, 164 East 122d St.

At Second Av. corner, near 104th St., well rented six stores and flats; price for quick buyer, $33,000; mortgage, $15,000. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 41st St.

5-story brownstone, East 128th St., $9,750; only $1,500 cash required. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Fine corner; one of the best locations on Park Av.; will sacrifice. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Bargain, near Lexington Av., in the Eighties, 20-foot dwelling, under $16,000. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.
FOST & REESE,
18 EAST 60TH STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE:
60th St., bet. Madison and Park Avs., 20 ft.; new plumbing; perfect condition. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
60th St., close to 5th Av.; full size house; excellent condition; elevator; bargain. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
61st St., 24 ft., suitable for alterations; want offer. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th St.
61st St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs., 20 ft., four-story basement; asking $33,000. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
61st St., east Madison Av., 25 ft., American basement; 5-story; squash-ball court. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
64th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs., 20 ft. wide. Post & Reese, 18 East, 60th.
65th St., bet. Madison and 5th Avs., 4-story and basement; good condition; 25 ft. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
66th St., bet. Madison and Park Avs., 5-story American basement; 4 bathrooms; $35,000. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
68th St., bet. Park and Madison Avs., 25 ft.; perfect condition. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
69th St., opposite Normal College, 22 ft., four-story basement; must sell. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
70th St., bet. Madison and 5th Avs., 20 ft.; open plumbing. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
70th St., near Lexington Av., 24 ft. plot, suitable for stable; $24,000. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
72d St., bet. Madison and Park Avs.; perfect condition; new plumbing. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
72d St., near Madison and 5th Avs.; butler's pantry; bathroom extension. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
74th St., bet. Madison and Park Avs., 20 ft.; butler's pantry and bathroom extension. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
77th St., close to Madison Av., 2 adjoining houses, 16.9 ft. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
80th St., close to 5th Av., 5-story American basement; perfect condition. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.
Several corners on Park Av., between the Sixties and Seventies; suitable for alterations. Post & Reese, 18 East 60th.

POST & REESE,
18 EAST 60TH STREET.
$10,000 equity five-story double tenement, with stores, Av. A; in 90's; fully rented; terms to suit. ARGYLE G. MACLAY, 177 BROADWAY.
Plot 22x100, 10th St., near 4th Av.; asking $24,000; rents, $2,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.
Must sell large four-story house, 24th St., near 5th Av.; asking $42,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.
Snap.—Quick purchaser; modern double tenement, 30x100; East 22d St.; $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.
Snap.—Modern five-story double tenement, 44th St., near 3d Av., $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.
Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $10,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.
Choice selection of plots and lots desirable location at tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.
Snap.—Two three-story dwellings, 71st, near 3d Av., 40x100; mortgages, $10,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.
For Sale—Store and dwelling on 3d Av.; long lease of ground; suitable for confectionery, shoes, jewelry, dry goods, or any respectable business. Apply Owner, 1,068 3d Av.
Seekers of private house would find to their advantage to call for particulars from $7,000-$50,000. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th St.
Park Av., Bet. 70th and 90th Sts.—Several houses for sale; look out for this section; great appreciation. S. B. Shaw Company, 112-114 West 42d.
723 St., near Lexington Av.—16-room brownstone house, to exchange for small house. Bronx; equity, $6,000. TAYLOR & DOUGLASS, 2,176 3d Av.
Five-story new double flat; neighborhood 51st St. and Lexington Av.; price, $39,000; mortgage, 4½%; excellent investment; fully rented. Picken & Lilly, corner 125th St., 7th Av.
86th St. West of 1st Av.—5-story and basement flat; 10 families; price, $16,500; mtg. $10,000, at 4%. Rent, $118. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
59th, Near Madison.—Two 5-story buildings and stores; all rented; $115,000. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.
Sure income investment, 26th, near 4th; elevator apartment; leased one tenant; net income $6,200. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.
27th St., Near Lexington Av.—Single flat, $22,000; Lexington, near 20th, flat, 24.8x100, $30,000. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.
Avenue store property; rents, $2,500; price, $22,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.
Park Av., Below 40th St.—Medium-width dwelling, suitable for remodeling; price, $45,000. Apply to Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av., N. Y.
Park Av. corner, below 72d St., with five-story building. For particulars apply to Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av., New York.
Builders, Attention!—Desirable plot, Avenue B, near 14th, 50x95; asking $70,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Near Lexington Av., East 64th.—Three-story dwelling; good order; $16,500. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.
East 78th St.—3-story residence, 20x100; good order; $21,000; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.
Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
6 Lexington Av. lots south of 106th St.; terms easy. Address William Gebhard, Hotel Waldorf.
102d St., 3d and Lexington Avs., 5-story tenement, 37.10; $25,000; rent, $2,580. Mead, 966 6th Av.
Murray Hill Bargain.—full-size dwelling, east of Madison Av., at exceptionally low figure. Apply to Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av., N. Y.
In the Sixties, East of Park Av.—Medium-width three-story dwelling; price, $35,000. Apply to Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av., New York.
Bargain.—Elegant double flat; best location; rent, $3,150; price, $35,000. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.
13th St. Madison and Park, 3-room deep house; elegant order; $40,000. Fredk T. Barry, 647 Madison Av.
Corner Lexington Av. and 104th St., 35x100.11, for sale; also houses, on lots 20x100.11. C. A. Bachem, Agt., 44 Broadway.
Lexington Av., near 126th St., 100 ft. on avenue, 25 ft. on street. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison.
Brownstone dwel

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

J. PHILLIPS & CO.
Columbus Av., Corner 72d St., offer the modern and desirably located houses,

49 WEST 69TH ST., 20x60, lot 100, bath extension; conservatory off the dining-room, 3 baths.

19 WEST 70TH ST., 22x50x89, lot 100, three rooms deep on three floors, 4 baths.

348 WEST 87TH ST., 20x60, lot 100, bath extension, 3 baths.

All are in good condition. Prices and further particulars on application.

A.—DWELLING 25 FT. WIDE, NO. 49 WEST 86TH ST. Cabinet finish throughout; decorated and gas fixtures. Open for inspection. C. W. LUYSTER, Owner and Builder, 36 Nassau St.

FOUR SHORT LOTS, 92ND ST., BETWEEN WEST END AVENUE AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Block restricted to private residences. Apply to E. C. SIMONSON, 148 Broadway.

103 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. New 26 foot American basement dwelling; price reasonable. Full particulars of E. K. VAN WINKLE, 477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

51ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV. 5-story and basement single flat, 20x88x100; price, $28,000!!! mortgage, $22,000; cannot be duplicated on the block for less than $35,000. JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Absolutely cheapest tenement in market; 4-story, 2 stores, full lot, near 9th Av. and 34th St.; actual rental over $1,800; will sell $16,000!!! 4% mortgage. JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

$4,000 cash buys five-story apartment, near Central Park West; balance on mortgage; net income, $1,340; rents guaranteed. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Bargain.—$4,500 cash required; 5-story tenement, Manhattan St.; rent, $2,000. BREIHOFF, 147 West 125th St.

Prompt cash buyer secures fully rented double flat, 118th St., West; cheap. BREIHOFF, 147 West 125th St.

Five-story tenement, between 6th and 7th Avs., 25 feet wide, below 34th; price, $38,000; well rented; bargain. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

120 AND 122 WEST 31ST ST., $80,000; BARGAIN; EASY TERMS. AMES & CO., AGENTS, 122 WEST 34TH.

Near Broadway, 45th.—Four-story, 20x100; suitable for club or restaurant; immediate possession. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West 118th St.—Double flat; modern; rental, $5,000; price, $43,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Amsterdam Av. Corner.—Modern apartment house; rental, $12,000; price, $150,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 91st St.—5-story, 20-family tenement; rental, $2,000; price, $16,500. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 108th St., No. 52.—Three-story 18-foot; good order; open, sunny. A. J. ROUX, 156 5th Av.

West 91st St., No. 251.—American basement 16-foot modern house. A. J. ROUX, 156 5th Av.

Investment.—West 14th St., 20x140, leased term of years; pays 8% net. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Grand St., South 5th Av., leased one tenant, bargain for $18,000. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Attention!—West 57th St., a 3-story and basement private house, 10 rooms and bath, $12,500. John J. Hoscis, 650 8th Av., (42d St.)

Columbia College leasehold, 50th St.; four-story, 20x100, with extension; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Above 125th St.

25-FT. SINGLE FLAT, 151st St., near 7th Av.; all rented; anxious to sell; mortgage $21,000 at 4½. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St., Broadway at 104th St.

$3,000 cash buys five-story double flat, 306 West 127th St.; five-year mortgage; pays over 20 per cent. net over all expenses; sacrifice price; title guaranteed. Baker, 115 Broadway. Telephone, 2388 Cortlandt.

CHEAP TENEMENT, WITH STORE, $11,000, NEAR 128TH ST. & 4TH AV. AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH ST.

Plot, 100x100, near 3d Av. and 116th St., $32,000. TAYLOR & DOUGLASS, 2,173 3d Av.

3-story brownstone, West 126th St., $11,000. Barnett, 16 East 125th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

BOROUGH PARK
(Improvements made, not contemplated.)

The minute one renders a healthful, beautiful tract easily accessible to workers in a great business centre, land values rush upward. The time to buy is before facilities are finished, for, after the completion of the bridges and tunnels, prices will soar. The most reasonable terms for houses or lots. Send for booklet.

Borough Park Co. WM. H. REYNOLDS, PRES. 49TH ST. AND 13TH AV., BROOKLYN. 257 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN. 5th av. "L" direct from Bridge. Fare, 5c.

REAL ESTATE. Flatbush Av., Cor. Av. C.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. 319 East 19th St. (Westminster Road.) In one of the finest sections of Flatbush, block from Prospect Park South and Smith St. trolley; elegant detached house, newly decorated; plot 40x100; 10 rooms, bath, parquet floors; an exceptional house at $8,000; terms to suit; only small amount of cash required; open Thursday and Sunday. William H. Reynolds, Owner, 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE HOUSE. Our office nearest main entrance; we have the choice houses, many great bargains, both for sale and rent; look at what we have before deciding; rents, $420 to $1,800; also fine apartments, $17 to $80. A. PEACE & SON, 365 FLATBUSH AVE.

CLINTON AVE., $30,000. Brownstone dwelling, 3½ and 4 story, with stable on Vanderbilt Av. in rear; an opportunity to secure an attractive home on this fine avenue such as is seldom offered. H. & M. Chauncey R. E. Co., 207 Montague St., Brooklyn. Tel. 910 Main.

Sterling Place, Near Nostrand.—3-story stone, $7,800. A. J. WALDRON, 1,113 Bedford Av.

3½-story 2-family brownstone house; rent, $876; $4,450. See Corell, 1,079 Bedford Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

VISIT HOMECREST Before You Buy Houses or Lots Elsewhere. Take Smith St. car or Brighton Beach "L." GET OFF AT AVENUE U. Should you desire full particulars call or write. Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association, 21 East 14th St., New York.

$7,650—COST $9,000. ARE YOU THINKING OF COMING TO FLATBUSH? Here is an OPPORTUNITY to get a NEW DETACHED HOUSE, with grounds, 25 MINUTES TO NEW YORK, in the heart of the BEST SECTION; street improved; house contains 10 ROOMS and tiled bath; TOILET SEPARATE; parquet floors; trimmed in CHOICE HARDWOODS; HOT WATER HEATING; beautifully decorated; NEW SHADES and screens; House OCCUPIED only SIX MONTHS; owner gone to Chicago; has given order TO SACRIFICE. Can be SEEN ANY TIME. C. S. OSBORN, 1,057 FLATBUSH AV.

SUBURBAN HOME AT BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN.—Located in one of the best sections of Brooklyn, for sale, reasonable; house, 11 rooms; all improvements; steam heated; perfect condition; large stable and shaded grounds; excellent transit facilities to New York City Hall in 40 minutes. This property, as well as being a select home, also furnishes an excellent investment, as with projected tunnel (½ block from property) and other improvements under way, should double in value within the next 5 years. For photographs and particulars address A. D. Constant, 461 65th St., Brooklyn.

Two nice 4-story single flats, Quincy St., near Sumner Av.; all improvements; 7 rooms and bath; private halls and store rooms; good location and paying well; cash $3,000 for both; rest 5% mortgage. Particulars address Owner, G Box 173 New York Times.

Price $39,500, leased $4,944, at low rents, two modern Park Slope apartments; an investment safe as Government bonds, three times as profitable; brokers protected. Walter Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Must be Sold to Close Estate. 1,206 Dean St., near Nostrand Av.; 3-story and basement frame; lot 20x114. Make offer. Robt. Ward R. E. Co., 181 Remsen St.

Bedford-Stuyvesant Section.—Fine two-story basement full-width brownstone; plate glass windows; all improvements; fine location; only $5,200; terms easy if desired; brokers protected. Walter Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY FROM HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, for first, second and third mortgages.

Investment.—Double flat, renting for $2,520; sell for $19,000. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Apartment buildings rented at $6,000; will sell for $52,000. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Modern apartment; rented at $5,280; sell for $40,000. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PONS & SEALY, 275 & 277 GRAND AV. 752 NOSTRAND AV., OFFER THIS WEEK:

Hempstead, L. I.—Gentleman's residence, with grounds, worth $12,000, price, $7,000; fine location. Pons & Sealy, 275 Grand Av.

Ryerson St., Brooklyn, near De Kalb Av.—3-story and base.; $6,800. Pons & Sealy, 275 Grand Av.

Greene Av.—3-story and base.; fancy front; brick, hardwood, open plumbing; $5,500. Pons & Sealy, 275 Grand Av.

Lafayette Av.—3-story brick; 12 rooms; piped for two sets of improvements; bargain; $6,250. Pons & Sealy, 275 Grand Av.

Your $5,000 vs. our $5,600.—Subdivision of land; ripe; money doubled in one year. Pons & Sealy, 275 Grand Av.

AUCTIONEERS. Outside sales of any kind attended to; good returns. Pons & Sealy, 275 Grand Av.

Exchanging a specialty; advise what you have and want; city, country, or lots. Pons & Sealy, 275 Grand Av.

4-story flat, pay 22%. Pons & Sealy, 275 Grand Av.

Up-to-date investment properties, paying A1. Pons & Sealy, 275 Grand Av.

St. Mark's Section.—3-story brick, 9 rooms and bath; actual value $5,500; sell quick; buyer $4,500; mortgage $3,000. Van Wagner & Carpenter, 189 Montague St.

3-story brick flat, Park Slope; all improvements; rent, $552; price, $5,000; mortgage $3,500. Van Wagner & Carpenter, 189 Montague St.

3-story and basement frame, Park Slope; 10 rooms and bath; open plumbing; price $4,600; mortgage $2,500. Van Wagner & Carpenter, 189 Montague St.

Brick flat, Park Slope; rent $600; $5,000; mortgage $4,000. Van Wagner & Carpenter, 189 Montague St.

$600 cash buys flat renting $480 year; mortgage $2,800. Van Wagner & Carpenter, 189 Montague St.

Flatbush, Bargain.—New 2-family brick, $3,500; mortgage $2,750. Van Wagner & Carpenter, 189 Montague St.

$500 cash.—3-story stone house, Park Slope; $3,750. Van Wagner & Carpenter, 189 Montague St.

VAN WAGNER & CARPENTER, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, have a thousand pieces of Brooklyn property to exchange. What have you?

$3,000.—Two-family frame; eleven rooms; two baths; mortgage, $2,000; rent, $360. Huntington, 340 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$3,800.—Two-story brick dwelling on Park Slope; only $500 cash required. Huntington, 340 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$3,500.—2½-story brick two-family dwelling; twelve rooms; two baths. Huntington, 340 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$6,500.—Three-story brownstone dwelling; near Prospect Park; bargain. Huntington, 340 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$5,300.—Two-story brownstone dwelling; all improvements; perfect order. Huntington, 340 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$8,000.—Large three-story dwelling, Ninth Street, suitable for physician. Huntington, 340 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$8,500.—Store property, Seventh Av.; three flats; well rented; fine investment. Huntington, 340 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$2,500.—Two-family frame; perfect order; all improvements; easy terms. Huntington, 340 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$12,500.—Elegant dwelling, Garfield Place; fine location; decorated; perfect order. Huntington, 340 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$9,500.—Elegant three-story dwelling, near Prospect Park; extension dining room. Huntington, 340 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$2,750.—Two-story and basement brick, asphalted street; mortgage, $1,200. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

$4,000.—Two-story and basement brick, 20x100; $500 down. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

$3,500 to $4,500.—Several bargains in Flatbush; send for list. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

$5,200.—Two-story and basement brick, newly decorated, open plumbing. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

$6,250.—Three-story and basement brownstone; mortgage to suit. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

$6,750.—Three-family brownstone; rent, $720; mortgage, $4,500. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

$15,500.—Four-family apartment house; rent, $1,500. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

$20,000.—Modern apartment house; rents, $2,568; near Prospect Park. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

$2,500 to $30,000.—Park Slope houses; at our office. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

$7,000 Dwelling.—Want to trade for flat; free and clear. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

For Sale.—House near beach; 22 rooms; plenty ground; proper for families or boarding. Wm. A. Zell, Villa Sydney Bay, 17th St., Bath Beach.

Brick house, asphalt block, (open plumbing;) nice decorations; $5,300; bargain. Sauter, 5th Av., cor. 9th.

John R. Doughty, City and Country Real Estate Appraiser; twenty years' experience; nominal fee. 150 Broadway.

Let me take you around and show the many houses I have to rent. Sauter, 5th Av. and 9th.

Have quite a large list of houses for sale at low prices. Sauter, 5th Av. and 9th.

Have good 5th Av. corner to rent from May 1; rent, $85. Sauter, 5th Av. and 9th.

Come and let me show the house which I consider great bargain. Sauter, 5th Av., cor 9th.

Beautiful home, near Park; best of condition; will sell low price. Sauter, 5th Av., cor. 9th.

Be Quick.—Bargain, 3-story single flat; must sell this week. Sauter, 5th Av., cor. 9th.

Cozy frame house, near 7th Av., 10 rooms and bath; price, $2,600. Sauter, 5th Av., cor 9th.

Brooklyn.—Detached houses, with grounds and stables; first-class. C. J. Sands, 7 Pine St.

Best two-family house on Park Slope; terms easy. Waldorf Co., 252 7th Av.

Fine business property on 7th Av.; 15 per cent. income; reasonable. Waldorf Co., 252 7th Av.

Great bargains in two and three story and basement houses. Waldorf Co., 252 7th Av.

Exchange free and clear house and lot for income. Waldorf Co., 252 7th Av.

Cheapest site for apartment, 75x100, on Columbia Heights. Waldorf Co., 252 7th Av.

A Bargain.—Modern double steam-heated apartment, near Park. Waldorf Co., 252 7th Av.

Sacrifice.—Three-story brownstone house, Park Slope; $6,000. Waldorf Co., 252 7th Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

MODERN STONE HOUSES Midst Suburban Environments.

PERFECTLY appointed 2 and 3 Story Houses, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim; foyer or salon parlors, upstairs dining-room. Front elevations of various colored stones; box stoop. Situated on Midwood St., near Flatbush Ave., the most attractive residential section of Brooklyn; two blocks from Prospect Park; one block from "L" station; 20 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Prices very reasonable. Write for booklet or call. W. A. A. BROWN, Builder, Flatbush Avenue and Midwood Street.

BOROUGH PARK HOMES. Where in Greater New York can you buy a beautiful detached home with every modern improvement in a section equal to BOROUGH PARK for less than 25% more than our prices? One visit will convince you of this fact. 27 minutes from Manhattan via Elevated Road for one 5-cent fare. Small amount of cash, balance like rent. Borough Park Co., WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres., 49th Street, 12th Avenue, Brooklyn. Take Fifth Ave. "L" from Bridge.

FLATBUSH. AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED. Built For $10,000 For Party Unable To Meet Obligations. Builder Must Sell It. Price $8,750. Terms, $1,000 Cash. Rest Mortgage. GREAT WIDE HALL IN CENTRE. BEAUTIFUL ARTISTIC STAIRS. A MAGNIFICENT New Colonial House, Detached, on Large Grounds. EVERY ROOM IS LARGE. Handsome Windows on Every Side. Large Piazza. 11 Rooms. Billiard Room. Elegant Tiled Bath. Immensely Fine Parlor, Library and Very Large Dining Room. Open Fire Places. All Parquet Floors. Dainty Rich Decorations. Finished in Oak and Ash. ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS HERE. Near 2 lines of Trolleys and "L" Station, 29 minutes to Manhattan. Call any day. STEAM HEATED. DETACHED. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH HOUSE, WHICH I CAN RECOMMEND; MANY FEATURES AND IMPROVEMENTS OF $62,000 HOUSE; WILL BE SOLD LESS THAN HALF THAT MONEY; EXCEPTIONALLY WELL BUILT; THOROUGHLY SEASONED HARDWOOD TRIM; HOT-WATER HEAT; ELECTRIC LIGHT; EXCELLENT LOCATION; DECORATED; NEAR OCEAN AV. AND RAPID TRANSIT STATION; DO NOT MISS THIS; NOT OPEN SUNDAY. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV.

A rare opportunity to secure a beautiful 2-story, basement brick dwelling, Halsey St., near Reid Av., containing 11 rooms and bath, and very easily converted into an up-to-date 2-family dwelling; handsomely decorated; excellent condition; price only $5,700; mortgage, $4,000, at 5 per cent. Ketchum Brothers, 120 Ralph Av.

$4,400—BARGAIN—$4,400. Beautiful detached dwelling near Prospect Park; all improvements; easy terms. John V. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St.

$2,500.—2-story frame house, (narrow,) 9 rooms, near Franklin and De Kalb Avs.; a bargain if bought at once. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av.

Madison St., Near Bedford.—3-story brick; open plumbing, furnace; fine condition; street asphalted; price only $6,500. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av.

$3,500; small sum down, balance like rent; 11-room brick dwelling, magnificent order; open plumbing. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Investment price, $5,500; mortgage, $3,000; pays 15 per cent. interest on equity of $2,500; rent, $750. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Elegant apartment property; rent, $3,720; price, $30,000; fine in every respect. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Dean St., between New York and Brooklyn Avs.—Modern; built by Bliss; $12,000. Ross, 1,297 Fulton St.

Dean St., near Nostrand Av.—3-story and basement; dining room extension; $10,500. Ross, 1,297 Fulton St.

Atlantic Av. Tunnel will improve 100 per cent.; colored tenements, $5,000 to $10,000. Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Workingman, your chance to get nice frame house, near 5th Av., $1,600. Sauter, 5th Av., cor. 9th.

Bargain—3-story brownstone, full size; all improvements; $8,000; exceptional opportunity. Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Hancock St., Near Nostrand Av.—2½-story and basement; 20 feet wide; brownstone; $10,500. Ross, 1,297 Fulton St.

2-story brick, fine order, in good location; a bargain; $5,000; every improvement. Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Desirable 6th Av. corner, below 59th St.; speculators, here's your chance. A. W. MEAD, 985 6th Av.

$2,250 buys nice 2-family house, fine order, fine location; 2 sets improvements; easy terms; 2-story and basement; $4,000. Stodder, 8 Reid Av.

Nice frame house, good order, near 6th Av.; price, $2,300; big bargain. Sauter, 5th Av., cor. 9th.

Fine piece property in business centre; five stores; $125,000; good investment. Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Physician, $8,500; splendid 12-room stone dwelling; 3 rooms deep; open plumbing; fine order. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

$6,250, near both High Schools, two-story brownstone; 10 rooms; fine order. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Adelphi St.—2-family arrangements; open plumbing; $6,500. A. J. WALDRON, 1,113 Bedford Av.

Seventh Av. business property, occupied seven years butcher business. Burrill Brothers, 7th Av., corner 2d St.

Quincy St., near Sumner Av.—Frame house, sale or exchange. Burrill Brothers, 7th Av., cor. 2d St.

3-story brownstone, on Park Slope, in first-class condition; bargain; $8,000. Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Asking $6,500; Macon St., near Lewis; 2½-story brownstone; 12 rooms; new furnace and range. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Bedford Section.—$4,800 for 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling; open plumbing. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Columbia leaseholds, 47th, 49th Sts., 5th, 6th Avs.; $20,000, $25,000. A. W. MEAD, 985 6th Av.

Rare chance, 2½-story brick; full size; cheap; $3,750; won't last long. Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Bedford Section.—$7,500 buys 3-story brownstone dwelling, with open plumbing; fine location. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

30 minutes to N. Y.—14-room brownstone; hardwood trim; fine location; asking $10,000. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Bedford Section Bargain.—Modern 2-family stone dwelling; hardwood trim; asking $7,500. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Sacrifice.—$12,000, cost, $18,000; owner must let go; you know what that means. Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Bergen St., Near Bedford.—3-story stone, $6,600. A. J. WALDRON, 1,113 Bedford Av.

68 Macon St.—semi-detached plot, 30x100; modern; fine order; $17,500. Ross, 1,297 Fulton St.

Lafayette Av., Near Bedford.—3-story brick, $4,700. A. J. WALDRON, 1,113 Bedford Av.

Quincy St., Near Marcy.—3½-story stone, $5,500. A. J. WALDRON, 1,113 Bedford Av.

Three-story brownstone house, 2d St., near park. Burrill Brothers, 7th Av., cor. 2d St.

Exceptional bargains on Park Slope. See Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

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800 feet above sea level, 80 trains daily, 35 minutes from Grand Central Depot. From Battery to Mount Vernon by trolley, fare 5c. Because of its accessibility to the Metropolis, its many delightful drives, and close proximity to several parks, make it an ideal place for Home Seekers. In connection with its many natural advantages as to healthfulness, the streets beautifully shaded, are well kept, properly curbed, sewered, guttered and paved. The water is the purest in the State, according to State analysis. The gas, electric lighting and telephone facilities are thoroughly metropolitan (telephone service $5 per month.) The city is well supplied with schools, churches and public library.

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DESIRABLE house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; lot 50x100; $4,300. Also house, 8 rooms, bath; lot 50x100; $3,500; near stations and schools. Easy terms. CLARBY, 32 W. 1st St.

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CHESTER HILL, best section, new Colonial houses; all modern improvements; parquet flooring; decorated; 12 rooms; lot 50x100, $12,500; or, 100x105, $16,500. Chas. A. Tier, P. O. Bldg.

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AT NEW ROCHELLE. Nice Cottage, with ten rooms, furnace, gas, tiled bath; choice location; lot 50x100; convenient to schools and depot; only $3,500; terms to suit. H. E. COLWELL, 264 Main St.

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SOUND VIEW. 9-room cottage now being erected, lot 50x100, $6,000; also fine building plot overlooking Sound, paved street, low figure to close holdings. For Spring rental; good houses $30 per month up. COLE, 5 Railroad Place.

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BEAUTIFUL VILLA IN RESIDENCE PARK WILL SELL CHEAP. New Rochelle, N. Y. Lot 50x150; seven rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; in A 1 condition; will rent for season. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

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6 lots, New Rochelle; good location for residence; $300 each. J. A. Mount, 709 Melrose Av.

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Continuous ride from Battery to White Plains by subway soon; 30 acres, large house, 10 minutes' walk from station, $50,000; 40 acres, large house, 1 mile from station, on trolley, $600 per acre; 140 acres, east, on trolley road, $1,000 per acre. Box 471 White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale.—White Plains; 1¼ miles from station; old-fashioned house, 12 rooms; all improvements; stable, 5 acres; near golf links; abundance of fruit and shade. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale.—White Plains; house, 9 rooms; all improvements; high elevation; near station; lot 50x100. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

White Plains.—High land, house, stable; sale or rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WESTCHESTER. To lease for a term of years, A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE. Directly on the Sound; about forty acres; fine house; all improvements; good stable; good stock; immediate possession. JOHN N. GOLDING, Sole Agent, 9 Pine St. and 541 Fifth Ave., near 45th St.

I have a full line of improved farms, from 10 to 800 acres, among the hills and dales and beautiful scenery of Northern Westchester County; also commuters' homes in thriving villages along the Harlem Railroad north of White Plains; write and state plainly what you want and I will do the rest. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

18-acre farm, 3 miles from depot, by good road; house 8 rooms; large barn and stables; also large hennery; plenty of fruit and water; would make an excellent place for poultry or vegetable growing; price, $3,200. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

To rent, furnished, beautiful country place in Connecticut, on Long Island Sound; $600 rent, season. Phone at James Bailey, 1,489 Broadway.

For Sale.—45 minutes, New Haven Road; house, 12 rooms, all improvements; large stable; high grounds; 2½ acres. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale or Rent.—Eighteen miles out, Harlem Road; house six rooms; stable; one acre; high elevation; near station. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 60 acres, fronting on Central Park Av. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

Customers waiting for bargains in real estate. John R. Doughty, Real Estate Appraiser, 150 Broadway, Manhattan.

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Sound Beach.—House, 8 bedrooms; water front; low rent; furnished. Hallett & Perrin, 508 5th Av.

Rye.—Sound view; house, 12 rooms; stable; sale or rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 5th Av.

Pelham Manor.—Modern house; stable, 3 stalls; sale or rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 5th Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Bushwick Avenue, 3-story frame flat; sale or exchange. Burrill Brothers, 7th Av., cor. 2d St.

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Dyker Heights, corner house, new, ground 70x120. Burrill Brothers, 7th Av., cor. 2d St.

I have or will have all houses worth having on Park Slope. Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Madison St., Near Bedford.—3-story stone, $6,500. A. J. WALDRON, 1,113 Bedford Av.

72d St., 3d and 2d Avs.—Three-story dwelling; $12,000. A. W. MEAD, 985 6th Av.

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A frame house on Madison St., near Bedford, at your own price. Corell, 1,079 Bedford Av.

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If you want to buy or rent a house or flat in Brooklyn, see Corell, 1,079 Bedford Av.

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Cozy brick house on Quincy St. can be bought for less than $4,000. Corell, 1,079 Bedford Av.

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An 11-room old-fashioned house, modern plumbing; half acre and stable; rent, $70 month or less. BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

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9-room brick house; price, $6,250; several bargains in large houses; ample grounds, stables; $10,000 to $25,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

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Gentleman's 14-room house, hot water heating, hardwood trim, ample grounds, trees, garden; bargain at $16,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

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House on banks of Hudson, with view of river for twenty miles; magnificent location; handsomely finished throughout. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Dwellings to rent from $420 to $2,000 per annum; over 80 trains to New York daily. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers.

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YONKERS, N. Y.—Handsome residence, in good location, with stable and large lot; price, $23,000. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av.

YONKERS, N. Y.—The most promising point for real estate investment near New York; investment property and building plots for sale. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers.

Gentleman's residence in best district in city; over one acre ground; large house and stable; all modern conveniences; price, $35,000. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers.

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Yonkers, N. Y.—Good residence with river view and all modern improvements, to rent at $600. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av.

YONKERS, N. Y.—An investment property renting for $2,000 per annum; price, $20,000; small expenses. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Several good modern cottages to rent at $35 per month in nice neighborhood. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av.

YONKERS.—Cottage, 14 rooms; all improvements; hot water heat; lot 50x100; carriage house, 4 stalls; price, $7,000. WM. H. RICHARDSON, opposite depot, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Fine new Queen Anne house, 11 rooms; lot 50x80; choice neighborhood; river view; rent, $900. WM. H. RICHARDSON, opposite depot, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Near depot; 5 apartment houses, with 5 lots of land; rented for $1,440 year; price, $14,000. WM. H. RICHARDSON, opposite depot, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Elegant house; trimmed in oak, birch, and mahogany; 11 rooms; location best; ample lot; only $12,000; also 1,300 feet water frontage and 20 acres upland; bargain. WM. H. RICHARDSON, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Gentleman's home; house, 12 rooms; open plumbing; hot water heat; hardwood trimmed; large piazzas; 20 miles river view; lot 80x200; water grant; $12,000. WM. H. RICHARDSON, opposite depot, Yonkers.

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AT YONKERS.—Villa plots, $3,000 to $10,000; building lot size, 25x100, from $200 to $1,200. WM. H. RICHARDSON, opposite depot, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—At Yonkers, fine water rights, docks filled in, suitable for building large factories on; some bargains. WM. H. RICHARDSON, opposite depot, Yonkers.

YONKERS.—Handsome new house in aristocratic neighborhood; hardwood trim; 12 rooms; lot 75x100; convenient to Country Club; $18,000. WM. H. RICHARDSON, opposite depot, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Elegant country seat; house, 14 rooms; hardwood trimmed; large carriage house; plot land 100x200; $26,000. WM. H. RICHARDSON, opposite depot, Yonkers.

Larchmont.

Larchmont.—Water front house 9 bedrooms; all improvements; for rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 5th Av.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—Water front; large house, stable; 10 acres; for rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 5th Av.

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Gentleman's country residence for sale; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; house 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine stable, large grounds. Owner, Box 13, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

29 NORTH TERRACE AVE., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. A very attractive villa residence; five minutes' walk from station, and school; high, healthful location. Owner.

Houses for rent; houses and lots for sale. Fiske, Real Estate, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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RED BANK. Fronting on Prospect Av.; desirable building site of about 40 acres; may divide to suit; ½ mile from railroad station; overlooking Highlands, Seabright, and Long Branch; high-class improvement adjoins property; price low; accommodating terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

All the Oranges.—Complete list furnished and unfurnished houses for rent, sale, or exchange; new houses, $25 per month upward; sale, $3,500 and over. Special—$16,000 buys Harrison St. house, 13 rooms, large piazza, lot 80x600; with stable. C. H. Stiger, Brick Church Station.

For Sale.—Beautiful country residence, eight rooms; complete improvements; gas, electric light; about two acres ground; chicken house 100 ft.; barn; two minutes from station; 20 miles out. Theo Schulke, Hillsdale, N. J.

Arlington, N. J. (on Erie.)—For sale, desirable building sites, 50x105; from $775; streets have gas, water, and sewered; also 10-room houses, $3,900; easy terms; small amount cash; installments. Particulars R. G. Eilshemius, 265 Broadway, New York.

30 lots and a large house; all city improvements, $11,000; 2 large houses, all city conveniences, $4,500; two cottages and lots, $1,500 each; at Rutherford, N. J.; terms to suit. Miller, 342 West 58th St., New York.

ENGLEWOOD.—Choice location, modern dwelling, 13 rooms; elegant condition; shade trees, vines, flowering shrubs; 50x145; absolute sacrifice, close estate; photographs. McGowan, 7 East 42d.

To close estate will sell 5 acres fine soil, part timber; adjacent Summer resort; boating, bathing, fishing, for $30; (only $6 per acre;) terms, $3 down, $1 weekly. Trustee, Box 35 Times.

Tenafly!—Modern house, 8 rooms and attic, bath; city water, gas; wide porch; grounds 100x140; for sale, $4,250. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

20 acres rich soil; orchard, stream; elegant location; house 10 rooms; hour; North Jersey; sacrifice $2,800 quick buyers; $1,000 needed. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Elegant eight-room cottage, outhouses; eight acres; orchard; near station; hour; North Jersey; $3,200. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Tenafly!—Large building plots for sale, $250 to $500; water and gas ready to connect. Write to H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

South Arlington Av.—Ten-room house; lot 50x300; $9,000; part cash. Wade, 121 Main, E. Orange.

East Orange, Hollywood Av., near cars; eight rooms and attic; $5,000. Wade, 121 Main, E. Orange.

Eight-room house; improvements; lot 37½x150; $3,500, (only $1,700 needed.) Wade, 121 Main, E. Orange.

Montclair.—Seven-room house and barn; 50x100; $1,800; only $300 needed. Wade, 121 Main, E. Orange.

East Orange.—Twelve-room house; large ground; A1 neighborhood; $8,500. Wade, 121 Main, E. Orange.

"Ridgewood."—Children's delight; old homestead; improvements; barn, outbuildings, shade, fruit, $6,500; photograph. 153 East 23d St.

Morristown, New Jersey.—Large modern residence, Normandie Heights; asking $30,000. Pulsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

East Orange.—North Harrison St., ten-room house; lot 74x100. Wade, 121 Main, St., E. Orange.

BEAUTIFUL PALISADES—Cozy, improved cottage; fruit, shade trees; easy terms. EASTWOOD, 223 West 42d St.

Corner plot, 50x100 feet, 3 minutes from the railroad station; price, $300. Bruno, Little Ferry, N. J.

Grand mansion, all improvements; large stable; 2 acres; price, $10,000. Ernst Bruno, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Farm, 4 acres; 6-room dwelling; stable, main road, near station; price, $3,250. Bruno, Little Ferry, N. J.

For Sale.—Bargain; at Monmouth Beach; 18 rooms and bath; $15,000. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

Elegant lots at Long Branch, near trolley line and railroad station. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

River front, 20 acre tract; suitable manufacturing or brickyards; price, $5,000. Ernst Bruno, Little Ferry, N. J.

Large list suburban properties, all kinds; 30 minutes out; commutation $4.10. Ernst Bruno, Little Ferry, N. J.

Orange.—Fifteen-room house; lot 125x250; refined neighborhood; $4,000 cash. Wade, 121 Main, E. Orange.

7-room house, all improvements; most beautiful location; price, $3,250. Ernst Bruno, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Orchard, ½ acre, neat little house, small stable; price, $1,800. Ernst Bruno, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Fine new houses on Cedar Av. from $1,300 up; excellent locations. Emanuel & Co., Long Branch.

Representative will call with list of cottages at Elberon, West End, &c. Emanuel & Co., Long Branch.

Several large boarding houses and hotels for rent, $1,300 to $12,000. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

Desirable furnished cottage on Ocean Av., 14 rooms, bath, laundry, $10,000. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

Fine lots for sale at South Elberon, N. J. Emanuel & Co., Long Branch.

Stores and apartments for rent and sale at West End. Emanuel & Co., Long Branch.

Small dwelling, large plot; fine location; price, $750. Ernst Bruno, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Orange.—Ten-room house; lot 55x150, on Park Av.; $6,500. Wade, 121 Main, E. Orange.

Large list of houses for sale and rent in the Oranges. Wade, 121 Main, E. Orange.

Hotel doing fine business; buildings, land, &c., all for $10,000. Ernst Bruno, Little Ferry, N. J.

East Orange.—Ten-room house; lot 50x200; finest street; $7,000. Wade, 121 Main, East Orange.

Fine new houses at Long Branch for rent from $700 up. Emanuel & Co., Long Branch.

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Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

AT BABYLON AND WEST ISLIP, L. I.

Most accessible place on South Shore; 37 miles out; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; desirable property for sale. Illustrated list. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

Desirable furnished cottage; 10 rooms, bath, stationary tubs, $350 for season. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

Pleasant cottage, 7 rooms, convenient to water, well furnished, no improvements, $300 for season. Jeremiah Robbins.

Comfortable house, 16 rooms, bath, electric light, ample grounds, large shade trees, $700 season. Jeremiah Robbins.

Modern cottage, 12 rooms, bath, electric light, convenient to overlooking bay, $600. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

New house, 13 rooms, large grounds, main country road, well furnished, $1,000. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

Handsome house, 14 rooms, hardwood trim, all improvements, directly on water, $1,000. Jeremiah Robbins.

12-room house on main road, bath, electric light, stable, garden house, lake, unfurnished, $700. Jeremiah Robbins.

14-room house, hot water, heat, light, bath, stable, shade, 15 acres, unfurnished, $800. Jeremiah Robbins.

Residence on main road, bath, light, furnace, stable and billiard room, garden, lake, $1,200. Jeremiah Robbins.

New house, 14 rooms, directly on water, bath, light, stable, furnace, unfurnished, $1,000. Jeremiah Robbins.

12-room house directly on bay, bath, lights, furnace, handsome decorations, unfurnished, by year, $1,000. Jeremiah Robbins.

15-room house, hot water, heat, light, bath, lake, stable, 20 acres, unfurnished, by year, $1,500. Jeremiah Robbins.

MASSAPEQUA.—One of the finest cottage sites on Long Island, directly opposite the Massapequa Hotel, 125 by about 325 ft.; runs along Berkeley Place from Ocean Av. to the Massapequa River; in the midst of handsome cottages; price only $1,500; a decided bargain. Granger, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Large, roomy house, fully furnished, three baths, electric lights, Aqueduct water, Waring drainage; six acres on Main street and lake; close ocean; large stable; rent, $1,200. Address A. R. Chisholm, 24 West 50th St., N. Y.

For Sale.—A new cottage, 14 rooms, with all improvements; fine piazzas, with view of bay and ocean; large stable; nearly two acres, with fruit and shade trees. More land can be had if desired. JOHN A. POTTER, Patchogue, L. I.

Beautiful little farm, 10 acres; mile from Pinelawn; fair buildings; fine soil; good neighborhood; free and clear; $2,500. Terms, Miller, 108 World Building, Manhattan.

Stock farm, 275 acres, near station, north shore; house, 12 rooms; fine outbuildings; tenant house; $11,000; easy terms; investigate. Miller, 108 World Building, Manhattan.

100 acres, highest point on Long Island; sure to catch the coming boom; speculators, here is your opportunity; $6,500. Miller, 108 World Building, Manhattan.

Splendid new residence, 14 rooms, 5 acres; water frontage; nice location; great opportunity; price, $7,000, only half cash required. Miller, 108 World Building, Manhattan.

Fine farm, 50 acres, near Huntington; fair buildings; $3,600, only $500 required down; don't delay. Miller, 108 World Building, Manhattan. Branch office Huntington Station.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—House, 12 rooms, improvements; restricted neighborhood; plot 75x205; price, $4,500. Herman J. Martens.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—New house, 10 rooms, improvements, barn, coachman's room; corner; 125x150 feet; $8,500. Herman J. Martens.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—House, 13 rooms, improvements, decorated; barn; plot 125x420; terms reasonable; $8,500. Herman J. Martens.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—House, 14 rooms, improvements; 170x250; barn, hennery, cowshed; $9,000; easy terms. Herman J. Martens.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—House, 8 rooms, improvements, barn, chicken house, fruit, 75x400 feet; $5,000. Herman J. Martens.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—House, 10 rooms, improvements; barn; corner; 125x183 feet; $5,000; terms easy. Herman J. Martens.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—15 rooms, improvements, corner, 100x175 feet; barn, coachman's room; $8,500; terms easy. Herman J. Martens.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—New house, 11 rooms, improvements, 104x150 feet, $5,250; reasonable terms. Herman J. Martens.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—House, 12 rooms, all improvements, barn, fruit, 100x144 feet, $5,000. Herman J. Martens.

Rockville Centre.—New house, 12 rooms, improvements, plot 100x150, $5,250; terms to suit. Herman J. Martens.

For Sale.—Sullivan County farms, cottages, boarding houses, large and small; few special bargains just now. C. T. Kilbourne, Liberty, N. Y.

For Sale—At Far Rockaway, a cottage site, 100x150, on Union Av.; street macadamized and sewered; no assessments to come. Apply Owner, 604 Lexington Av., N. Y.

I will furnish plans and build 7 rooms and bath Queen Anne houses, all improvements, furnace, complete, for $2,000. Jaeger, architect, Post Office Building, Jamaica.

For sale cheap, house, barn, 10 acres ground; good location; house, barn 5 acres ground, near Ronkonkoma Lake. Frank L. Overton, Lake Grove, L. I.

Bay Shore.—Furnished cottages; every cottage in this beautiful Summer resort entered on my books. List and photos apply W. A. Schwab, Bay Shore, L. I.

On and Near Great South Bay.—Furnished cottages to rent, $150 to $1,500 for season. Booklet free. Woods Bros., Bayport, L. I.

Who wants to loan money, mortgages, Long Island, different amounts? I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d.

We have good facilities for selling country property. Particulars from I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d.

Who wants to loan money, mortgages, Long Island, different amounts? I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d.

For Sale and Rent.—Choice real estate at Oyster Bay, L. I.; write for maps, descriptions, and photos. W. H. C. Pynchon, Oyster Bay, L. I.

Jamaica.—New 6-room house, improvements; plot, 25x100; price, $1,800; easy terms. Elmer E. Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

RICHMOND HILL.—Eight-room house, suitable for two families, $2,800; easy payments. Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, HILLY, FINE VIEW, to be sold cheap to settle estate. Particulars Box 42 Farmingdale, L. I.

Customers waiting for bargains in real estate. John R. Doughty, Real Estate Appraiser, 150 Broadway, Manhattan.

Freeport.—House, 10 rooms; improvements; plot 70x224; stable; $3,800; investigate; particulars mailed. Jones, Freeport, L. I.

EAST HAMPTON AND WAINSCOTT, L. I. Furnished cottages to rent. G. V. Richards, 150 Broadway.

Long Island bargains.—Houses and farms of many descriptions from $750 up. Jaeger, Post Office Building, Jamaica.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—Fine cottage, ("Laneta,") stable and beautiful large grounds about 200x300 feet, corner Central and Mechanic Streets; one of the very best locations. Rented for several years past to a prominent banker. Now for sale at the low price of $22,000, one-half of which can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at five per cent. Owner, Mary K. Fryer, 104 Havemeyer Building, New York.

Choice country residence and farm, 33 miles from Grand Central Station; woods, spring water; good building; no mosquitoes; plenty of game; very high, overlooking Long Island for miles; all kinds of fruits and nuts. Erskine Grange, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—
FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!
FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!
GEO. R. DUNCAN,
Torrington, Conn.

For sale.—Large and small farms, near Bridgeport, from 5 acres to 200; Summer resorts, and saloon, with grocery store, cider, and vinegar route. Ed. Schreiber, Bridgeport, Conn.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.
Stores and Offices, Audrian Building.
DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
5 EAST 33D ST.

A beautiful country seat, 45 acres; elegant location; cost over $50,000; price, $20,000; call and see beautiful photographs and particulars. Holmes, 7 East 42d St.

For Sale or Rent—Three desirable houses, $15 per month, with land, near depot; 9 and 10 rooms; with improvements. Address Box 34, Darien, Conn.

A 10-acre bargain; new house, seven rooms, barn; mile from city; hour out; price, $1,800; terms easy. Holmes, 7 East 42d St.

A stupendous bargain; farm 30 acres; new buildings, fruit; beautiful location; price, $1,200; half cash. Holmes, 7 East 42d St.

Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, stable, half acre, $6,000; easy terms; bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 251 West 89th St.

Wilton, Conn.—12-room house, 19 acres, barn, 70 minutes out, $2,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Greenwich.—For sale, 500 acres; high elevation; views of Sound. Hallett & Perrin, 503 5th Av.

Greenwich.—25 acres; house, stable; Sound views; sale or rent. Hallett & Perrin, 503 5th Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CORN EXCHANGE Bank Building,
corner William and Beaver Sts.
NEW 20-STORY ADDITION
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
APRIL, 1908.
Offices for rent, singly or en suite.
ALSO
Commodious Ground Floor Office.
For plans and particulars apply to (9438.)
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agt.
60 CEDAR ST.

COFFEE EXCHANGE Building,
66-68 Beaver St., through to 113-117 Pearl St.
Desirable Ground Floor Office
FOR RENT.
Also a few single Offices on upper floors.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agt.,
(9436) 60 CEDAR ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES FOR RENT
IN THE
FOLLOWING BUILDINGS:
DOWNEY BLDG., 136-140 Front St.
HOME LIFE BLDG., 256, 257 Broadway.
LEVIN BLDG., 78 Wall St.
MONTGOMERY BLDG., 132, 134 Front St.
MORRIS BLDG., 68 Broad St.
TAYLOR BLDG., 39, 41 Cortlandt St.
For plans and particulars apply to (9439)
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agt.,
60 CEDAR ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET AT 73 BEEKMAN ST.; SUITABLE FOR HEAVY BUSINESS.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

144 PARK ROW;
3-STORY BUILDING, $1,200.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

A store and basement, 1st and 2d lofts, 25x100, to let, separately or together, 231 Pearl St., Strong Building; rent moderate. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

34 W. 24TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Stable and coachhouse to rent for storage or light business.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

1,259 3d Av., near 72d St.—Large Store and Basement, 25 feet front, now occupied as a grocery; rent, $900 per year.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

SYDNEY FISHER,
58 Lexington Av.
2 nice offices, $20.00.
2 nice offices, $16.00.

Three light lofts, 25x90, for manufacturing purposes, with or without power; cheap rent; 308 East 4th St. Inquire Chas. Katzenstein, 112 Crosby St.

CIGAR STAND FOR RENT
in splendid business location, New York Commercial Buildings, 715-727 Broadway. Apply to E. Pilpel, 725-727 Broadway, Room 1.

To Let.—One or two stores and basements, northwest corner of 8th Av. and 33d St.; suitable for furniture and carpets. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St.

Grocer.—Best location on west side Harlem; large, light store. Particulars, BREIHOFF, 147 West 125th St.

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal; rent, $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Confectioner.—Fine store; best business block on Lenox Av.; low rent. BREIHOFF, 147 West 125th St.

Large and small offices, $35-$90, 82 Duane St., door from Broadway; electric light, elevator. Janitor service.

Cigars and Stationery.—Established trade; modern store; fine window; good location. BREIHOFF, 147 West 125th St.

Butcher.—Corner store, (with apartment overhead;) fine location; moderate rent. BREIHOFF, 147 West 125th St.

Restaurant and café proprietors can secure long lease on best location in town. Sol. Stern, 621 Broadway.

HOTEL MEN!—Two buildings, close to Herald Square; can be adapted to hotel use; long lease, reasonable terms. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

Delicatessen.—Fine store, with rooms in rear, $30.00; Alexander Av.; good location. BREIHOFF, 147 West 125th St.

Loft, 40x200; light all sides; elevator, power; rent, $2,000 yearly. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

AT 19 BEEKMAN ST., NEAR NASSAU.—LOFT, WITH SKYLIGHT, to let. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 18th; elevator; rent, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory loft, 100x100; west side; every modern improvement; large elevator; steam heat and power. Wm. Kleeman & Co., 623 West 54th St.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable localities. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

PART office, modern building; excellent chance; builder, architect, agency; reasonable. Real Estate Office, 710, 5 East 42d St.

Large store, 4 rear rooms; main street; near station; any business. Ernst Bruno, Little Ferry, N. J.

A LOFT to let, 123 Nassau St., between Beekman and Fulton.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Store, No. 284 Pearl St., cor. Beekman, 30x52 and offices.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 111 Broadway.

Park Place, Near Broadway.—Whole building, five-story and basement, from Sept. 1. Plass, 234 Broadway.

Lofts, stores; large and small; with or without power; cheap rent; all improvements; very light; new building. Trinkman, 407 Broome St.

WATER FRONT AND CORNER LOTS East 30th St.; also large lofts South St. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS,
TEL. 6420—38. 118 WEST 42D STREET.

32d St., 5—B'way—Long lease; splendid house; lot, 24x100. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Store, 717 Greenwich St., only $18 month. Premises, or AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Business property, south side 125th St., $45,000. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

133 Mercer St.—Fine store, one loft, and storage in subcellar; fireproof. Hess, 643 Broadway.

Near 5th Av., below 34th.—Five-story building to lease or will alter. AMES, 122 West 34th.

Build stable or loft building, full lot; below 34th; lease term years. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th.

Several small stores, vicinity Herald Square, $800 to $4,000. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

1st Floor | 6 & 8 West 22d St.
NEAR 5TH AV.
Suitable for any fine Retail or Wholesale Business. Also offices and salesrooms.
NEW BUILDING.
H. J. Sachs, 119 West 23d Street,
or your own broker.

TO LET.
Corner University Place and 11th St.
Store, basement, and lofts, 142x100; will divide.
28 EAST 22D ST.
Store, basement, and 1st lofts, 25x100.
M. & L. HESS,
643—BROADWAY—907.

ON MURRAY HILL
36.8x100;
suitable for automobile station or private or livery stable. Particulars of PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO., 149 Broadway.

5 AND 7 EAST 46TH ST.,
STORE AND BASEMENT, 45x85;
ALSO THIRD LOFT;
elevator service and steam heat.
G. G. GUION, 100 Broadway.

Two Large Connecting Stores
on 3d Av., near 44th St., for rent; plate glass front to second story; reasonable terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 W. 42d St.

A FIRST AND FOURTH LOFT TO LET AT 143 BLEECKER ST., N. W. COR. WEST BROADWAY, 32x100; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Factories, lofts, stores, buildings; complete list. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Brooklyn.

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
We are offering two very desirable buildings, in excellent condition, between
ABRAHAM & STRAUS' and LOESER'S,
suitable for any business; possession May 1, or before if desired; rent low to right parties.
JOHN F. JAMES & SONS,
43 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Flats to rent, $15 to $40; houses, $30 to $100. Waldorf Co., 252 7th Av.

Store, 150 7th Av., suitable any business, rent, $45. Burrill Brothers, 7th Av., cor. 2d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

ROOFS

Repaired, painted, and guaranteed three years. GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; 'phone, 1919 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St.; 'phone, 380 Cort.

HOUSES WANTED
FOR CUSTOMERS WHO ARE WAITING BOTH TO RENT AND BUY.
ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 500 FIFTH AVE.

A.—A.—A.—Wanted—Improved and unimproved houses and lots in Bedford Park, Bronx, that are for sale cheap. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx.

Wanted—Small house, furnished or unfurnished, by month or year, out-of-town, not too far from New York City. Commuter, Box 118 Times Office.

Owners.—We have cash buyers for your city property, especially income, old buildings, and lots; quick answers; good prices. Arnold & Byrne, 111 Broadway.

Owners—We are all filled up; tenants waiting for flats and houses; send what you have; we will collect your rents for you; established 1885. Laumeister, 604 Melrose Av., near 151st St.

Wanted—Plot of 5-6 lots for the erection of substantial factory, or factory of about 60,000 square feet, below 59th St., Manhattan. E. L. R., Box 162 Times Office.

Wanted—Vacant plot for cash and $10,000 equity in well rented 40-ft. apartment house, five stories, West 134th St. Owners address Floyd S. Corbin, 96 Broadway.

Modern Double Flat.—Apartments 6 rooms; must be good condition and cheap. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Wanted—Property to sell, rent, exchange, manage; send particulars. Murray's Agency, 3d Av. and 112th St.

High mountain lake and surrounding land wanted within 150 miles city. "Low Price," Box 202 Times Office.

Property for Sale or Rent.—14th and 59th Sts., west side, have ready purchasers; send particulars to Isaac K. Cohn & Co., 216 West 42d St.

WANT AVENUE PROPERTY
for cash customer; well located; for investment. JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

FLATS AND TENEMENTS WANTED; QUICK BUYERS FOR GOOD PROPERTY.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Want country seats, large acreage, modern dwelling, barn, stable, &c. C. J. Sands, 7 Pine St.

Wanted—Place at Toms River, about 50 acres, with fruit; near water; cash. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—One or two houses between 8th and 12th Sts., west side; cash. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Tenant holding valuable option on ground desires builder or capitalist to erect building. Responsible, 1,620 Broadway.

Private dwelling, choice location, for cash buyer; send full particulars. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Wanted—Party with $2,000 satisfied with 12 per cent. investment, positively guaranteed. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Old-law houses, 8, 12, 14 rooms; also, small corners, east, below 20th St.; have $45,000 ready. Michael S., advertising office, 20 2d Av.

ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av., wants double or triple flat, cash buyer; west side preferred; owners only.

Wanted—Private house in Brooklyn for equity in New York flat. Thomas & Eckerson, 25 West 30th St.

Wanted—Lease large house, furnished rooms, 10th to 23d Sts., Broadway and 6th Av. Austin Finegan, 1,192 Madison Av.

New York City real estate wanted, for sale or exchange. A. W. Mead, 985 6th Av.

Owners of all kinds properties, send me your list; I have customers. John J. Hoeckh, 669 9th Av.

East side property wanted. Sol. Stern, 621 Broadway.

Entire charge taken of estates; sixteen years' experience. Sol. Stern, 621 Broadway.

New tenements on east side wanted for quick buyers. Sol. Stern, 621 Broadway.

Farm wanted, exchange for free and clear income property. Bookhout, 85 Liberty St.

Want country place, water front, good boating and bathing. C. J. Sands, 7 Pine St., N. Y.

Want farm near New York; sale or lease; cash or exchange. C. J. Sands, 7 Pine St.

Brooklyn.

Waldron wants you to tell him your wants. A. J. WALDRON, 1,113 Bedford Av.

Owners send particulars, for sale or to rent; applicants. Waldorf Co., 252 7th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, NEW ROCHELLE.—Decorated; all improvements; for Brooklyn income property. GEO. J. STAVENOW, 302 Broadway.

Will exchange country residence overlooking Sound, convenient to New York, for city property; might add cash. James Bailey, 1,420 Broadway.

Party having free-and-clear dwelling would exchange same for well-rented apartment hotel; add cash. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av., New York.

Wanted—Lot in exchange for 7-story elevator apartment; fully rented; first-class; near 7th Av. and 116th St.; might add cash. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th St.

Brick single flat, fine home, fine locality, Bronx; asphalted street; 3 families; steam heated; price, $10,500; mtg. $6,000, 5%; will ex. for Bronx double flat. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av.

Gentleman's residence, Patchogue, L. I.; overlooks Bay; mtg. $200; equity $3,000; ex. for Bronx private house lightly mortgaged. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av.

Will exchange suburban lots Long Island for heavily mortgaged property. John R. Doughty, 150 Broadway, Manhattan.

$24,000 equity, two five-story flats, sell or exchange.
ARGYLE G. MACLAY,
177 Broadway.

$110,000; mortgage $68,000, 4½; six-story apartment; all rented; want private dwelling. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

$8,000 clear dwelling, want good flat; owners send full particulars. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

6-story elevator apartments, 116th St., between 7th and 8th; will exchange. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th St.

What is offered for Yonkers lots, equity $20,000? Also clear Pike County farm? O'Connor, 200 Broadway.

Ten Bensonhurst lots and $1,500 cash for tenement; submit offer. John Peters, 309 East 14th St.

Near 5th Av., West 56th.—Four-story, 25x100; want Bronx lots. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Mercantile building, equity for good suburban lots free and clear. C. J. Sands, 7 Pine St.

$8,000 equity West 133d St. dwelling; want cheap East Harlem. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

SANTOM LAKE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—[illegible] acres choice land on lake front; modern house and barn; one mile from station; for city income property. GEO. J. STAVENOW, 302 Broadway.

Investigate.—Ten-room residence, Palisade Av., Yonkers; every improvement; lot 50x200; mortgage, $5,000; price, $12,000.
ARGYLE G. MACLAY,
177 B'WAY.

Greenville Av., Yonkers.—Ten-room house; every modern improvement; lot [illegible]; mortgage, $5,000; price, $11,000.
ARGYLE G. MACLAY,
177 B'WAY.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Sale or exchange, number of good plots. [illegible] Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Exchanging city and country property our specialty; choice Manhattan, Bronx lots; flats and business buildings; call, telephone, or write. Arnold & Byrne, 111 Broadway.

$8,000 equity and cash.—Corner flat above West 42d St. Murray's Agency, 3d Av. and 112th St.

City, country property for sale, exchange; quick deal effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

$6,000 equity in plot adjoining 3d Av.; want income. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

$25,000 equity in factory property, dock frontage; a bargain. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Apartment Hotels.

Madison Avenue **HOTEL LEONORI** 63d Street.
New Modern Hotel.

Most desirably located in the choicest residential section of the city. Luxuriously furnished and equipped with every modern comfort-conducing device.
Suites of 1 to 6 large, light rooms and bath.
Unsurpassed Cuisine and Service.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
Telephone, 1,842—79th.

THE KENESAW
302 W. 103D ST.
Suites of two, four, five rooms, with bath, to rent, furnished or unfurnished.
$35 to $60 per Month.
Inclusive of Maid Service, Linen, Light.
DINING ROOM, AMERICAN PLAN,
$7 PER WEEK.

The apartments at Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av., are all large and airy; restaurant on premises.

Before going elsewhere see our apartments, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.; restaurant on premises.

A few choice apartments at Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av., to let; restaurant on premises.

The apartments at Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av., are superb; a few left; reasonable rents.

Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.; apartment of 4 rooms; private bath; restaurant on premises.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS
In the Fifth Avenue Section
For Rent from May 1st.
List and full particulars of
L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
538 Fifth Av., near 44th St.

WEST SIDE AND UP-TOWN Dwellings.
All locations—all rents.
Call or send to either office.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.,
Broadway, at 104th St.

125th St., Between 7th and 8th Avs.—Three-story and basement high-stoop; butler's pantry extension; 11 rooms and bath; [illegible] this vicinity from $900 up. [illegible] 8th Av.

79th St., 219 West, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.—American basement; furnished except linen, china, and silver, [illegible] seen by appointment only. [illegible] 150 Broadway.

DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
5 EAST 33D STREET,
OFFER FOR RENT:

Washington Square North; most desirable [illegible] width dwelling, with stable. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 33d St.

5th Avenue, corner 11th Street, [illegible] fine order. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 33d St.

29th Street, East; desirable small house; reasonable rent. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 33d St.

30th Street, near Madison Avenue, [illegible] 4-story. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 33d St.

39th Street, near Madison Ave., 22x55x100; 4-story. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 33d St.

55th Street, near Madison, 21x60x100; 4-story. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 33d St.

58th Street, near Madison, 24x60x100; 4-story. De Blois & Eldridge, 5 East 33d St.

DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
5 EAST 33D STREET.

A NICE, QUIET, 3-STORY HOUSE, 234 WEST 22D ST.; RENT $1,000 ONLY. APPLY [illegible] 218 8TH AV., OR ADDRESS WM. L. TAYLOR, ASSIGNMENT CLERK, SUPREME COURT.

An attractive three-story English basement house, 19th St., near Irving Place. For a strictly private family. INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

18th St., 8th and 9th Avs.—3-story and basement in fine shape; rent very reasonable. Geo. W. Mercer & Son, 206 West 23d St.

64th, bet. Madison and Park Avs., 4-story; rent $2,000 yearly. Fredk. T. Barry, 647 Madison Av.

In the Seventies, thoroughly modern; medium-size house; rent, $2,500 yearly. Fredk. T. Barry, 647 Madison Av.

5th Av., Near 34th St.—Private house, ripe for alteration; to let on long lease. Sol. Stern, 621 Broadway.

85th St., 12 West.—Four-story and basement brownstone; possession May 1. Nelson, 16 Chambers.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, scientific make; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

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TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Essentials of True Success." All welcome.

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H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 353 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

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ELECTRIC ELEVATORS FOR SALE; and other makes, which have been slightly used; reasonable; will also install; supplies and repairs for all makes of elevators. J. P. Mulholland, 152 Centre St. Tel. 1921 Franklin.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN SECOND-HAND machinery? We carry the largest stock in New York. We buy part or entire plant for cash. Stern & Co., 221-223 Centre St. Tel. 2577B Spring.

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ELECTRIC MOTORS AND DYNAMOS bought, sold, repaired; wiring. LLANO, 109 Walker St.

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1.—TABLE BOARD. 17-19-23 West 21st St.; appointments first-class. Telephone, 4255—18th.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

11th St., 17 East, near 5th Av., the Van Rensselaer.—Apartments to let; one, two, three, or four-room suites, with private baths, $10 weekly up; furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; table board; meals a la carte or table d'hote; private tables; exclusive service; telephone; electric lights; elevator; transients.

14TH ST., 307 WEST. Large sunny front room; others; steam-heated; good table; table board; references.

21st St., 17-19-23 West, Near 5th Av.—Rooms for gentlemen or married couple; well-appointed house; service and table first-class. Telephone 4255—18th St.

24th St., 11 East.—Madison Square.—Hall room, with board; gentlemen; references exchanged.

36th St., 146 East.—Desirable large, sunny front room; dressing room; excellent table; neighborhood refined, accessible; references.

47th St., 143 West.—Large and small steam-heated rooms; select house; parlor dining room; table board.

50th St., 23 West.—A handsome second floor; also square room; with board; references exchanged.

58th St., 333 West.—Large front sunny rooms, with dressing rooms; most central location; American home.

95th St., 68 West.—Pleasant hall room, second floor; alcove room; clean and comfortable; plentiful table; reference.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, also back parlor, with board.

Lenox Av., 315.—Large, pleasant second-story room; also hall room; with board.

Lexington Av., 962, Cor. 70th St.—Handsome room; private; tiled bathroom attached; also hall room; excellent table; American.

Rooms, with excellent board; all modern improvements. Apply 55 West 96th St.

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East Orange.—With refined private family; house all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 25 Brighton Av.

A home among the pines in Eastern Virginia where several persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and the best family table the market affords. Address Pinehurst, Port Royal, Virginia.

Warburton Av., 232, Yonkers.—Private boarding house; convenient to stations; large grounds; superior table; connecting rooms.

East Orange.—Very desirable sunny rooms; excellent table. 36 Halsted St., near Brick Church Station.

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8th Av., 148.—New house; all improvements; room suitable for two; all improvements. Inquire Spooner.

18th St., 327 West.—Rear parlor; hot water, bath; suitable for two. Collins.

23d St., 361 West, (formerly Langtry residence.)—With Southern family; large room; also rooms suitable doctors, dentists, or party gentlemen; use parlor and baths.

24th St., 437 West.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, $2; bath, hot water; large front room suitable for housekeeping.

43d St., 107 West.—Nice, sunny, large, small; moderate; parlors suitable doctor, dentist; perfect independence; private bath.

45th St., 109 East.—Large second story room; well heated and furnished.

48th St., 242 East.—Look! Large, small furnished rooms; running water; closets; nice home.

53d St., 206 West.—Very pleasant room; hot and cold water; suitable for two; reference. Whitty.

57th St., 407 West.—Sunny double and single rooms; back parlor; doctor or dentist; board optional; reference.

58th St., 216 West.—Single room, suite, or entire second floor, with bath, well furnished; best references.

73d St., 150 East.—Elegant large furnished front room; bath, telephone, all conveniences; board if desired. Stolts.

[illegible] St., 21 West.—For gentlemen, elegantly furnished single rooms; bath; high-class accommodations; handsome private residence.

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Wanted by a lady, two connecting unfurnished rooms in private house; 2d or 3d floor; Southern exposure; 20th to 40th, west side. Address Permanent, 270 West 23d St.

Help Wanted—Females.

Girl wanted on cover work. W. Kovan, Jr., 19 Spruce St., top floor.

Help Wanted—Females.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party. Remington Typewriter Co., 327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Wanted—Attractive chorus girls of the better class; experience unnecessary; city production. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Wanted.—Typewriter and stenographer, state experience (if any;) references; salary required; books. R., 123 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a competent man for position of trust; must be thoroughly familiar with all the office work connected with a department store. Apply by letter.

SALESMAN IN AN ESTABLISHED down-town real estate office. Must have experience; state references. Wawsona, 178 Times.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party. Remington Typewriter Co., 327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Wanted—Buyer and manager for ladies', misses' and children's merino and muslin underwear departments; must be A1 man of thorough experience. Address, stating age, where formerly employed, and for how long; also salary expected. The Fair, Chicago, Ill., J. L. Hessler, General Manager.

Wanted—Trustworthy persons in each State to manage business of wealthy corporation; salary, $18 cash each Thursday, direct from headquarters; expense money advanced. Manager, 372 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers, for out of town; good wages. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to Geo. H. Thomas, No. 31 Coenties Slip, one flight up.

Wanted—A man who understands tendering and cleansing grease; must be sober, reliable, and well recommended. Address G Box 201 Times.

Wanted—Men to England, $7; Germany, $10; also free transportation return passage. Main office, 115 1st St.

Wanted—Intelligent office boy. Box K 141 Times Office.

Agents.

Agents wanted everywhere to handle "Novelty Sign Cards"; every merchant buys from 5 to 50 on sight; samples 10c.; particulars free. Sullivan Co., 1,139 Maplewood Av., Chicago, Ill.

Agents for the Only Perfect Skirt and Waist Holder; unequaled seller; big commissions; exclusive territory; write quick. Steele Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Agents.—Snap for an energetic agent, lady or gentleman, with slight musical knowledge. Smutzer, 239 West 116th St.

Boys, we will give you a perfect timepiece for working for us a few hours. H. W. Wright Co., 1,434 Covington St., Baltimore, Md.

Wanted—2,000,000 circulars distributed at $5 per 1,000; particulars for stamp. Star Ointment Co., Altoona, Penn.

$1,000 profit for $500 guaranteed to good, live agent in six weeks' legitimate business to the right party. For particulars address Eastern Art Co., 43 Court St., Boston, Mass.

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Found.—In front Astor House, evening Jan. 27, ladies' purse containing money, railroad ticket, letter. Send description, W. L. H., Box 385, General Post Office.

Lost—Bankbook No. 130,611, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Lost—A black cocker spaniel; answers to name of [illegible]. Liberal reward if returned to 18 East 54th St.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

Nursery Governess.—Lady going abroad wishes to place an excellent German governess, teaching music; wages, $30; children from 4 to 12. Call Monday morning, 14 West 56th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

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Cook.—By first-class cook; out by the day; young Englishwoman; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; has best city references. 322 3d Av., Green's bell; no cards.

Cook.—By a smart Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; good reference. Address M. C., 322 3d Av.

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Dressmaker.—Competent dressmaker; few more customers; street and evening dresses; references. Bohwedder, 242 West 38th St.

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Dressmaker.—Wishes engagements by day; stylish and perfect fitter; reference. Box 11, 1,015 3d Av.

Dressmaker.—By the day, remodeling and making over dresses, wishes a few more engagements; terms moderate. 115 West 16th St.

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Nurse, attendant, or companion, to travel or otherwise, by refined German-American with long experience. Address Advertiser, 114 East 28th St.

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Seamstress.—Well recommended and competent, engagements by day in private families; work with or after dressmaker; experienced. 270 West 23d St.

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Washing.—By a first-class washwoman to take in washing and ironing; with the best of city references. McMann, 503 West 56th St.

Miscellaneous.

A respectable couple, no children, are anxious to obtain position as caretakers private house for Summer months; husband works outside. Frost, 200 7th Av.

Young, educated woman, refined, cheerful, desires position as companion, secretary, office assistant, attend sick, or any remunerative work; will devote best talent to employer's interest. Cheerful, Box 103, 520 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Bookkeepers.

Accountant.—20 years' practical experience; will open, close, examine, or audit books; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 148 Times Office.

Bookkeeper.—An A1 man, 20 years' experience, owing to his late employers (Fisk, Clark & Flagg) selling out their business, desires engagement; references unquestionable; salary moderate. Address Accountant, 180 Broadway, Room 37.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—Single; 30; city, country; experienced, careful driver; ten years' best reference; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Coachman, care Mrs. Benedict, 110 West 96th St.

Coachman.—Gentleman desires position for his coachman; absolutely capable and trustworthy; personal and written references. F. B., 1[illegible] West 70th St.

Gardeners.

Gardener and florist wishes situation on gentleman's place; single; age 30; life experience in all branches of gardening; parties in want of a useful man need not apply; first-class references, with particulars. Gardener, Box 62, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Gardeners and Assistants.—We have a few good ones, whom we can cheerfully recommend. If in want, telephone us. Wm. Elliott & Sons, Seedsmen, Dey St.

Valets.

Valet and Useful Man.—Cooking, washing; care of bachelor apartment; city or country. Advertiser, care of Kerr, 313 East 34th St., 2 flight up.

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As manager or superintendent of gentleman's farm or estate; by middle-aged man, 25 years' experience; first-class references. A. Marsh, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.

As collector or bank messenger; 20 years with last employer; can furnish best references and bond. C. Van Asperen, 175 Christopher St.

Chef—Lady's Maid.—By man and wife; both experienced; wife good dressmaker. Rogers, 32[illegible] 8th Av.

Smart young man would like position as clerk in office; Wall Street broker preferred. E., Box 176 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Six years' experience; references. Address E. M., 35 North Moore St., (Manhattan,) New York.

Experienced teacher, formerly university fellow, successfully prepares pupils and teachers for examinations in English and mathematics; either residence; satisfaction guaranteed; manuscripts revised for publication; charges reasonable; references furnished. Teacher, 8[illegible] Eighth Av.

Timekeeper or Dock Foreman.—Has experience; furnish best of references; will go out of town. Address G Box 180 Times Office.

SCHOOL HISTORY ERRORS

Gen. Boynton Points Out Inaccuracies in Various Works.

Accounts of Incidents and Campaigns in the Civil War Found to be Misleading.

(From The Washington Post, March 1, 1903.)

The errors pointed out in various school histories of the United States, in their chapters on the civil war, as presented to the Board of Education at its recent meeting by the President of the board, H. V. Boynton, are here given in detail. The books referred to are not used as text books in the schools of this city. The comments and corrections are in the language of Gen. Boynton:

STUDENT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Edward Channing, Professor of History in Harvard University. The Macmillan Company, New York and London.

(Page 524. Bull Run.) Gen. Patterson, with another force, advanced down the valley to prevent Confederates from fresh going to the aid of their comrades at Manassas Junction. At the critical moment, Patterson retreated and set free his opponent, Joseph E. Johnston, who put his men on the railroad cars and transported them to Bull Run. * * * McDowell attacked vigorously, and for a time the Union soldiers had the best of the fight. Then Johnston and his men appeared. The Union troops were divided and thrust back. They became panic-stricken, and fled to Washington.

Patterson's advance was up the valley and not down. He did not retreat. He informed the Washington authorities, July 20, the day before the battle, that Johnston had moved toward Manassas two days before. "Johnston and his men appeared" with nearly all their force the day before the battle, and the next day formed a large part of the fighting line long before the break of the Union forces.

(Page 527.) On January 19, Gen. George H. Thomas defeated a Southern force equal to his own at Mill Spring, and compelled the Confederates to abandon the upper Cumberland Valley.

The name is Mill Springs. The battle was not at Mill Springs, but on the other side of the Cumberland River and ten miles from it.

(Page 531.) The important points in this railroad line (Memphis and Charleston) were * * * Pittsburg Landing, where soldiers and supplies could conveniently be transferred from the river steamers to the railroad.

Pittsburg Landing is twenty-four miles from the railroad, and the roads between for long stretches were almost impassable after heavy rains.

(Page 532.) Halleck now assumed direct command of the Northern forces, united Grant's, Buell's, and Pope's armies into one formidable body, and captured Corinth (May, 1862,) and Memphis (June, 1862.)

Halleck's army had nothing to do with the capture of Memphis. It surrendered June 6 to Admiral Davis's river fleet without any assistance whatever from the army. The surrender to Davis followed his destruction of the Confederate fleet in the vicinity of the city.

(Page 534.) McClellan was ordered to retire from the neighborhood of Richmond and place his army under Pope's orders.

(Page 535.) Meantime McClellan was restored to command.

Gen. McClellan was not ordered to place his army under Pope's orders. He was not relieved from command, and consequently was not restored. Upon arriving from the Peninsula he was directed to send assistance to Pope, who, of course, commanded everything that reached him on the field. After Pope's battle, McClellan still commanding the Army of the Potomac, and Pope's former forces moved against Lee, then north of the Potomac.

(Page 537.) Bragg retired (from Murfreesboro) to Chattanooga, and Rosecrans remained where he was for nearly six months, until June, 1863.

Bragg retired about twenty-five miles to the line of Duck River, Chattanooga being ninety miles from his new line, and beyond the Cumberland Mountains.

(Page 542. Chancellorsville.) At length, on April 30, Hooker led the Army of the Potomac out of its camps, and, by a skillful maneuver, placed it across the line of Lee's communications with the South. * * * With one portion (of Lee's army) Jackson marched unperceived across the front of the Union line and suddenly attacked it at the point farthest removed from Meade's Heights.

At no period of the campaign or battle was the Army of the Potomac placed across Lee's communications. Jackson's march along the Union front toward its right was clearly perceived and reported several times during the day, but no attention was paid to orders to prepare for a movement against the Union right.

(Page 544.) After Gettysburg, the Confederate army in the West was re-inforced by one of Lee's divisions, under one of his best commanders, Gen. Longstreet.

The re-enforcement was Longstreet's corps of two divisions, Hood's and McLaw's.

Another Channing Book.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR SCHOOL USE. By Edward Channing, Professor of History in Harvard University. The Macmillan Company, London and New York.

This volume was written after the former, and should have been more correct. But the errors that exist in the first are continued in the last, with some additions.

(Page 317.) It left out otherwise for Patterson retreated and left the Confederate General, Johnston, free to go to the aid of the sorely pressed Confederates at Bull Run. For McDowell had attacked vigorously and had broken the Confederate line. Then came Johnston with his men. They pushed back the Union troops. These became frightened and fled, in all haste, back to Washington.

The same criticism applies here as for page 534 of "Student's History" above.

(Page 321.) McClellan was at once ordered to transport his army by water to the Potomac, and place it under the orders of Gen. John Pope, commanding the forces in front of Washington. McClellan did as he was ordered. * * * McClellan was again given chief command.

See criticism above of page 534.

(Page 323.) Fort Henry yielded almost at once, but the Union forces besieged Fort Donelson for a long time. At last the Confederate defense became hopeless, and Gen. Buckner asked for the terms of surrender.

Grant's lines were established before the works of Donelson on the evening of Feb. 12. The fighting ended on the evening of the 15th, and the surrender was the morning of the 16th. Three days will not seem a "long time" to reduce works defended by at least 17,000 men, and capturing works and men.

(Page 326.) He attacked Bragg at Murfreesboro. For a long time the contest was equal. In the end, however, the Confederates were beaten and retired to Chattanooga.

See remarks on statements, page 537 of "Student's History."

(Page 363.) In this movement he was greatly aided by the Union fleet, under Porter, which protected the army while crossing the river.

This is the extent of the mention of Porter's part in the siege of Vicksburg. It makes no reference to his memorable running of the batteries with his fleet.

(Page 337.) For six months after Murfreesboro Rosecrans and Bragg remained in their camps.

But on page 326 it is asserted that Bragg, after Murfreesboro, retired to Chattanooga. As a matter of fact, Bragg had only retired about twenty-five or thirty miles. See criticism on page 537, "Student's History."

(Page 337.) He turned on Rosecrans, and attacked him at Chickamauga, (Sept. 19, 1863.) Rosecrans's right wing was driven off the field. But the left, under Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga," withstood all attacks. The next day Bragg attacked Thomas again and again, and failed every time, although he had double Thomas's numbers. Rosecrans, believing the battle to be lost, had ridden off to Chattanooga, but Sheridan brought a few troops to Thomas's aid.

No portion of Rosecrans's army was driven off the field Sept. 19. This belongs to the second day's fight. Sheridan did not bring any troops to Thomas's aid, though he returned with his whole division to communicating distance with Thomas, while the latter was withdrawing the army.

(Page 338.) Sherman drove back the Confederates until he was stopped by a deep ravine.

There were no Confederates to drive back on the ground which Sherman occupied up to the ravine at the north end of Missionary Ridge here referred to.

(Page 339.) Longstreet, on his part, escaped through the mountains to Lee's army in Virginia.

This relates to Missionary Ridge. Longstreet was not in the battle. He had left Chattanooga with his troops for Knoxville three weeks before the battle.

(Page 370.) The real significance of Cleveland's first Administration lay in the fact that the Southerners were once again admitted to a share in the government of the Nation. It marked, therefore, the reunion of the American people.

The value of the political history of this school volume by the Professor of History in Harvard University can be judged by the above paragraph. In Grant's first term, sixteen years before Cleveland, every Southern State was represented in the Senate and House of Representatives. During Grant's term, Mr. Ackerman, a Georgia Confederate, was in the Cabinet as Attorney General. Longstreet was Collector at New Orleans. McLaws, a Confederate Major General, was Postmaster at Savannah; Col. Mosby, the noted Confederate ranger, was a Consul, and various other National offices were held by ex-Confederates. In Hayes's administration, preceding Cleveland's, Gen. D. M. Key of Chattanooga was Postmaster General, and a number of Confederates were in National office.

"Our Country" Criticised.

OUR COUNTRY. A Text Book for Schools. Ginn & Co., Boston and London.

(Page 356.) Lincoln's call for troops to force the seceding States back into the Union produced intense excitement in the border States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri.

This is a new classification for North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

(Page 368.) The Confederates were successful in the fight, but the Union forces were so much stronger in numbers that Bragg retreated to Chattanooga, carrying with him an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, and other supplies which he had captured.

The Confederates were so "successful" that Bragg was obliged to abandon his invasion of Kentucky and retreat to Chattanooga.

(Page 369. Murfreesboro.) The battle lasted three days, neither side gaining a victory.

Bragg yielded the field, and retreated twenty-five to thirty miles to the line of Duck River.

(Page 384. Pickett's charge at Gettysburg.) The advance reached the Federal works, captured their guns, and planted the Confederate flag on the outer stone wall, but they were not supported, and under a terrific fire from the front and both flanks they went back, the 14,000 now but 7,000.

The capturing of guns and planting of the flag on the Union works is new history.

(Page 385.) In June, Gen. Rosecrans began a forward movement, Bragg retiring before him. Chattanooga thus fell into the hands of the Union army.

This unites into one and confuses two distinct and memorable campaigns, one in the Middle Tennessee, or Tullahoma campaign, the second the Chickamauga campaign for Chattanooga.

(Page 388. Chickamauga.) On the second day Rosecrans's forces were divided, and his right wing was completely routed, and retreated to Chattanooga.

Only a portion of the right wing was forced from the field. None of it retreated to Chattanooga. One division (Davis's) returned from McFarland's Gap to the vicinity of the field, the other (Sheridan's) by way of Rossville.

(Page 389.) Thomas, who now succeeded Rosecrans, retreated to Chattanooga, and Bragg began the siege of that place.

Thomas did not suceed Rosecrans until a month after reaching Chattanooga.

(Page 388. Siege of Chattanooga.) Thomas's army was completely shut off from outside communications, and his capture seemed certain.

Thomas was at no time shut off from telegraphic and wagon communications.

(Page 398.) After the capture of Vicksburg, Grant was put in charge of all the armies in the West.

Grant was assigned to the Military Division of the Mississippi in October, 1863, and commanded the armies of the Tennessee, the Ohio, and the Cumberland. His command did not reach the departments west of the Mississippi, nor the Department of the Gulf. He was put in command of all the armies in March of the next year, after Vicksburg.

Prof. McLaughlin's Work.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NATION. By A. C. McLaughlin, Professor of American History in the University of Michigan. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is one of the Appleton's Twentieth Century Text Books, edited by A. H. Nightingale, Ph. D., Superintendent of High Schools, Chicago, and Charles H. Thurber, A. M., of the University of Chicago.

(Page 413.) The position at Charleston was of special interest and importance. Fort Sumter was held by a small force, under Major Anderson.

There is no reference to Anderson's first position at Fort Moultrie, and Anderson's transferring the force to Sumter, which was a large element in the fierce discussions of the time.

(Page 415.) Soon after his inauguration, Lincoln began to consider what should be done about Fort Sumter. There was great difference of opinion as to what should be done. Gen. Scott, at the head of the army, advised that the fort be abandoned.

This does not fairly represent Gen. Scott. Up to the time that the impossibility of reinforcing Fort Sumter became apparent, he had strenuously favored strengthening and holding it. Writing to President Buchanan, Oct. 29, 1860, in regard to all the Southern forts, especially mentioning Moultrie and Sumter, he said: "In my opinion all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or coup de main ridiculous." Dec. 12, he repeated this to the Secretary of War, and again Dec. 15, to the President. On Dec. 28 he expressed the hope to the Secretary of War: "That orders may not be given for the evacuation of Fort Sumter."

The day after his inauguration, President Lincoln was shown a letter from Major Anderson to Secretary Holt, saying he had provisions for a little more than a month, and expressing his opinion and that of his officers that a well appointed fleet and 20,000 men would be necessary to raise the siege, so formidable had it become. After mature consideration, Gen. Scott advised that as the means were not at hand, and could not be for months, it would be necessary to evacuate the fort.

(Page 434.) At the very end of the year occurred the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River—a desperate battle where neither side could claim the victory. It was a contest between the army under Bragg, who held Chattanooga, and the Union forces under Rosecrans, who was trying to push on to that objective point.

Bragg's army was in Winter quarters at Murfreesboro, more than a hundred miles from Chattanooga. As a result of the battle he retreated to the line of Duck River, a distance of twenty-five to thirty miles.

(Page 445.) The campaign of 1863 closed with the Confederates in the West, posted at Chattanooga.

Bragg's army was posted about Shelbyville, War Trace, and Tullahoma, some ninety miles from Chattanooga, with the Cumberland Mountains between him and the latter city.

(Page 447.) We left Rosecrans facing Bragg, who had taken up a strong position at Chattanooga at the end of 1862. They faced each other for some months. In the Summer of 1863 the Confederates were manoeuvred out of the place, and the Federal troops took possession of Chattanooga.

Bragg did not take position at Chattanooga until July 8, 1863. They faced each other a hundred miles north of Chattanooga, and the Middle Tennessee or Tullahoma campaign, of which no mention is made, intervened between the "end of 1862" and Bragg's retiring to Chattanooga.

(Page 448.) Sherman pushed eastward, and then south along Missionary Ridge.

Sherman's troops fought with great valor, but they did not succeed in carrying any portion of Missionary Ridge, and so did not move south along it.

Criticism of Col. Dodge.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Col. T. A. Dodge. Students' Edition. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.

(Page 14.) Not far away, Patterson, after sundry countermarchings, sat down before his opponent, under explicit instructions from Gen. Scott to bring him to battle, or, in any event, to stand athwart his path and prevent his reinforcing the main body of the enemy, in the movement now being projected toward Centreville.

A very inadequate presentation of Patterson's case, whose course in the valley has been vindicated by the publication of the official records. Gen. Scott, writing to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, March 31, 1862, said: "Gen. Patterson was never ordered by me, as he seems to allege, to attack the enemy without a probability of success, but on several occasions he wrote as if he were assured of victory" and again, in the same letter: "But, although Gen. Patterson was never specifically ordered to attack the enemy, he was certainly told, and expected, even with inferior numbers to hold the rebel wing in his front on the alert," &c.

Gen. Patterson says: "In fact, I was never ordered to attack at all, and as I did not see a probability of success, nor did any of the officers he had attached to my command and instructed me to consult, I claim that I was right not to attack the enemy's intrenched position at Winchester. Every dispatch I ever received impressed upon me, not the necessity of striking a blow, or making a bold dash upon the enemy, but the exercise of the greatest caution; to risk nothing, and never give battle without a well-ascertained superiority."

(Page 18. Bull Run.) The Confederate hour of triumph has come. The arrival on the field of this last detachment, thrown 9,000 fresh troops upon the Union flank and rear, and turns the tide.

This arrival was Early's Brigade, three regiments, less than 1,500, and Elzey's, three regiments, about the same.

(Page 20. Mill Springs.) With a somewhat superior force, Thomas moved upon the enemy, &c.

This should be with a somewhat inferior force, &c.

(Page 42.) Grant quietly transported his army to Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee, &c.

Grant was ordered to remain at Fort Henry, and place Gen. C. F. Smith in command of the expedition up the Tennessee. Gen. Smith, and not Gen. Grant, decided the occupation of Pittsburg Landing.

(Page 176. Opening of the Chickamauga campaign.) He (Rosecrans) accordingly sent Crittenden with the left wing up the Sequatchie Valley to make a demonstration on Bragg's right, &c.

He sent Crittenden over the Cumberland Mountains, across the Sequatchie Valley, and over Walden's Ridge, beyond it, into the Tennessee Valley, to make this demonstration.

(Page 181.) Granger's divisions advance opportunely from Rossville Gap, which Longstreet might have seized, thus forced the latter back, and occupies a ridge on Thomas's right.

Granger did not advance from Rossville Gap, but from McAffee's Church. Granger's entire force was three brigades, not divisions, and only two of these took position on Thomas's right.

(Page 182.) Chickamauga was one of the direst mishaps of the war.

Chickamauga was the battle for Chattanooga, the objective of the campaign, which was won at Chickamauga and held till the close of the war.

(Page 183. Chattanooga.) Rations began speedily to fall short. The situation was grave. Under these circumstances, the arrival of Hooker with 15,000 men from the Army of the Potomac was by no means an unmixed gain, &c.

Hooker "arrived", with 20,000 men at Bridgeport, twenty-eight miles below Chattanooga, at the terminus of the railroad, where rations were plenty. He remained there for a month.

(Page 184.) The advantage of opening the Brown's Ferry road was manifest, and with the co-operation of Hooker, the left bank of the Tennessee opposite Bridgeport was seized by a coup de main, and his command, consisting of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, was posted on the spot.

The "left bank of the Tennessee" seized was opposite Chattanooga, and not opposite Bridgeport, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were not "posted on the spot" opposite Bridgeport.

(Page 186. Mission Ridge.) Some delay occurred in Sherman's crossings, but two days later than ordered he put over his command and drove the enemy from the north end of the ridge.

No enemy was driven from the north end of the ridge which Sherman occupied, for the good reason that there was no enemy there to drive.

Comment on Mowry's History.

MOWRY'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Silver, Burdett & Co.

(Page 289. Fort Sumter.)

There is no reference to Major Anderson's first occupation of Fort Moultrie and his transfer of the force to Fort Sumter, which constituted one of the very prominent features of the situation.

(Page 290. Stone River.) At first Bragg had the advantage, but Gens. Thomas, Sheridan, and Hazen manifested great skill and firmness, and the day was saved for the Union cause.

Gen. Hazen was a fine soldier, but the naming of his brigade as the one out of twenty-seven that, with Gen. Thomas's divisions of the centre, and Sheridan's division, saved the day for the Union cause, is not history.

(Page 308.) McClellan received orders from Washington to transfer his army from the James River to Acquia Creek, and place it under the command of Gen. Pope.

No orders were sent McClellan to place his army under the command of Pope.

(Page 318.) Rosecrans, who occupied Murfreesboro, moved south, and obliged the Confederates to evacuate Chattanooga and retire still further south, where they took up a position upon the Chickamauga.

This ignores the intervening Middle Tennessee, or Tullahoma, campaign, one of the most notable strategic campaigns of the war. When the Confederates did retire, as a result of this latter campaign, they occupied Chattanooga. When flanked out of that stronghold, they withdrew to Lafayette in Georgia, on the other side of the Pigeon Mountains, those mountains being beyond the Chickamauga.

(Page 319.) Grant had been reinforced by two corps from the Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, and Sherman had hastened up by forced marches from Iuka, 200 miles away. In November, the Union troops captured Orchard Knob, Bragg's army was routed, and the Union forces were left in possession of Chattanooga.

Sherman came from twenty miles east of Vicksburg, and 300 miles beyond Iuka.

(Page 322. Atlanta campaign.) Sherman's general plan was to drive Johnston into one of his strongholds, and then flank him and push on to Atlanta. His forces were superior to the Confederates, and he subsisted largely upon the country through which he was passing.

If Sherman, on the Atlanta campaign, had been obliged to subsist largely upon the country, his army would have been starved into retreat. This statement has evidently been thrown in to confound his subsequent march to the sea through the richer parts of Georgia.

Col. Higginson's History.

YOUNG FOLK'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Col. Thomas W. Higginson. Longmans, Green & Co. New York, London, and Bombay.

(Page 307. Gettysburg.) It ended in the defeat and retreat of Lee, and put an end forever to the thought of an invasion of the North.

Gen. Lee's own testimony on this point appears in a letter to his wife, written in October, after Gettysburg, and from the Rappahannock, published in Pittough Lee's life in 1904. He said: "If I had been properly provided with clothes, I would certainly have endeavored to have thrown them north of the Potomac, but thousands were barefooted, thousands with fragments of shoes, and all without overcoats, blankets, or warm clothing." Again, in August, 1864, Gen. Lee had a plan for relieving Petersburg which involved drawing the Army of the Potomac northward after him, as he did first at Antietam and next at Gettysburg.

(Page 308.) The Confederate Gen. Morgan also made a dashing raid through Kentucky into Indiana with 2,000 cavalry, but was defeated, and captured at last.

This is considerably less than half the story, as Morgan, after crossing the southeast corner of Indiana, continued entirely across the southern portion of Ohio. His force was 2,400.

(Page 309.) Gen. Thomas captured Orchard Knob; Gen. Hooker scaled the heights of Lookout Mountain, and fought a battle "above the clouds"; Gen. Sherman attacked Missionary Ridge, and, finally, the whole army ascended the mountainside, under severe fire, and drove the opposing force from the intrenchments 800 feet above. This was Nov. 25, 1863. The loss in these two battles was more than 20,000 on each side.

It would be difficult to write in an equal space a more inadequate, misleading, or confusing account of the three days' battle of Chattanooga than this. As to the losses being "more than 20,000 on each side," the Union loss in killed, wounded, and missing, including the subsequent pursuit of the Confederates, was 5,824, and that of the Confederates 6,667.

(Page 311. Grant's Wilderness campaign.) In May and June he crossed terrible losses in the battles of the Wilderness, of Spottsylvania, and of Cold Harbor, losing 70,000 men in all.

The loss at the outside was but little over 47,000.

There is nothing in this history of the civil war about Mill Spring, Stone's River, the Middle Tennessee campaign, Franklin, Nashville, which destroyed Hood's army, or Wilson's cavalry campaign, the most noted of the war.

Mr. Gordy's Statements.

GORDY'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SCHOOLS. By Wilbur F. Gordy, Principal North School, Hartford, Conn. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

(Page 325. Bull Run.) At the critical moment, however, the Confederates were reinforced by Johnston's troops from the Shenandoah, where Gen. Patterson had allowed Johnston to outgeneral him and slip away to the support of Beauregard.

Most of Johnston's troops had arrived from the Shenandoah the day before the battle, and were engaged on a considerable portion of the front long before the break of the Union lines. Of Johnston's troops only two small brigades of three regiments each arrived on the day of the battle.

(Page 347. Gettysburg.) Next day, while Grant was receiving the surrender of Vicksburg, Lee began his retreat toward the Potomac, and from that hour the South gave up hope of getting a foothold in the North.

As early as October following Gettysburg Gen. Lee considered a plan for another invasion of the North and wrote that he would have undertaken it except for the serious want of shoes and proper clothing. In August, 1864, he conceived a plan for relieving Petersburg by invading the North by way of the Shenandoah Valley.

(Page 362. Chattanooga.) By moving to the south of this place, Rosecrans threatened Bragg's line of supplies and compelled him to withdraw from Chattanooga, and take position on Chickamauga Creek, (September,) twelve miles to the south.

Bragg withdrew to Lafayette twenty-six miles from Chattanooga, beyond Pigeon Mountains, and thirteen miles beyond the Chickamauga.

(Page 352. Thomas at Chickamauga.) Who coolly held his position on the left until the rest of the army could make a safe retreat to Chattanooga.

The army did not make a retreat to Chattanooga. It withdrew to Missionary Ridge, at Rossville, half-way to Chattanooga, and formed its line solidly there between Bragg and Chattanooga, thus permanently securing that stronghold which it occupied two days after Chickamauga.

(Page 353. Grant at Chattanooga.) But in five days after reaching Chattanooga, Grant had gained possession of the railroad to Nashville, and with it abundant supplies.

The railroad was not opened to Chattanooga for very nearly three months after Grant's arrival. The river line of supplies was opened by a plan of Gen. Rosecrans's, worked out by Benj. Chamberlin, and ready for execution when Grant arrived.

There is no mention in the book of Stone's River, the remarkable Middle Tennessee campaign, or of Nashville, beyond giving its date.

(Page 358. Atlanta campaign.) Battles were fought at Dalton, Resaca, and Kenesaw Mountain.

There was no battle fought at Dalton, but there were several well-known battles on the campaign which are not named.

Inaccuracies in Chambers's Work.

CHAMBERS'S HIGHER HISTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. By Henry E. Chambers, author of a School History of the United States. University Publishing Company, New York and New Orleans.

(Page 261.) The loss of Port Donelson was a severe blow to the South, for with it more than 7,000 men were taken prisoners, and the street were opened to the Federal gunboats.

The number of prisoners captured was a very few, if any, less than 15,000.

(Page 262. Fort Henry.) Three hundred men, and five days later had started back to join Van Dorn, when he was unsuccessfully attacked by Rosecrans (Sept. 19.)

Rosecrans's attack was most successful. Price was defeated; his loss was 1,447, the Union loss being 790 killed, wounded, and missing.

(Page 262. Antietam.) The Confederates held all their positions, and the Federals retired from the field.

The statement that the Union army withdrew from the field at Antietam is modern history.

(Page 416. Chickamauga.) Rosecrans was beaten, and, hurrying from the field, he gave the order to retreat.

No order was given to retreat.

(Page 416. Chattanooga.) Bragg followed up the retreating Union forces to Chattanooga, which he besieged. The principal Confederate fortifications were upon Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, which commanded the Tennessee River and all approaches to Chattanooga.

There were no Confederate fortifications of moment on Missionary Ridge. In fact, the Ridge was not occupied in force by Bragg until the second day after the battle, two months after his arrival before the city, and the Confederate fortifications commanded the approaches to Chattanooga, over which supplies were hauled from Bridgeport.

(Page 417. Lookout Mountain.) Hooker, with a large force, was sent quietly up to the top of the ridge known as Lookout Mountain, some distance south of the Confederate force posted there.

No Union forces reached the top of Lookout during the battle.

(Page 421. Franklin.) The Confederates suffered a severe loss in the death of Gen. Pat Cleburne, one of their most gallant and beloved officers.

Four general officers besides Cleburne were killed, six wounded, and one was captured.

Mr. Ellis is Criticised.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY. By Edward S. Ellis, A. M., author of the People's Standard History of the United States." J. B. Shewell & Co. Boston, New York, and Chicago.

(Page 252. Murfreesboro.) Rosecrans gathered his forces at Nashville, from which point he advanced to meet Bragg, who was marching northward with a strong column.

Bragg was not marching northward with a strong column, but had been for some time in Winter quarters at Murfreesboro.

(Page 345. Thomas at Chickamauga.) At night, having gathered several hundred prisoners, he fell back to Chattanooga.

Gen. Thomas did not fall back to Chattanooga at night, but by a circuitous march placed his army on Missionary Ridge at Rossville, half-way to Chattanooga, and directly across Bragg's route to that city, thus permanently securing the city, which was the objective of the campaign, and for the possession of which the battle of Chickamauga was fought.

(Page 345. Chattanooga.) Hooker was brought from the Army of the Potomac with two corps, and Sherman hurried forward with a strong body of troops from Iuka.

Sherman was ordered up to the reinforcement of the Army of the Cumberland from a point east of Vicksburg, and more than 300 miles beyond Iuka.

(Page 347. Missionary Ridge.) Grant was so thrilled by the sight that he ordered a charge along the while line. It was executed with the same ardor as before. The Federals vied with one another in reaching the crest, which they attained without firing a shot.

Grant did not order a charge along the whole line. On the contrary, seeing the line moving up the slope, he inquired who had ordered it. It will be remembered that 20,000 Union soldiers who stormed Missionary Ridge and the veterans of Bragg's army who occupied its crest to read that the ridge was carried without firing a shot. Sources killed and wounded over 2,000 Confederates.

(Page 348. Vicksburg.) While Pemberton was advancing to the aid of Vicksburg, he was attacked and defeated at Port Gibson, May 1, by Grant.

Pemberton was in Vicksburg concentrating his army. A small force at Port Gibson was defeated by Grant's advance, immediately after it had crossed to the west side of the Mississippi.

(Page 351. Chancellorsville.) Despite his smallness of numbers, Lee divided his army, and Jackson, by one of his swift, secret marches, passed around Hooker with his division of 30,000 men, and, hurling it against the Union right, routed it.

Jackson's march along the Union front toward its left was discovered early in the day, and observed at different times from various points of the Union line. The failure to obey orders to guard against it, caused the Union disaster.

(Page 356. Pickett at Gettysburg.) No exploit in history surpassed Pickett's charge at Gettysburg.

Pickett charged with 15,000 men. His front was less than a mile. The distance to the Union works did not average over a mile. Neither guns nor works were captured, and the assault was a disastrous failure. The storming line of the Army of the Cumberland at Missionary Ridge was two miles and a half front. It moved over the same distance on the plain as Pickett's line. It captured three miles of entrenchments held by the enemy at the foot of Missionary Ride, continued up the Ridge, capturing intermediate rifle pits, and finally carried the crest, which was occupied by a superior force of Bragg's army, capturing 37 guns and 2,000 prisoners and forcing a hasty retreat of Bragg's entire army.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45. Special music.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. E. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. E. E. Chavers, 11; the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, 7:45.

MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30. Special service with stereopticon at night meeting.

MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank Rainsford; 11 and 8.

TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman; 11:30.

LUTHERAN.

ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St.—The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel; 11 and 8.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.

ST. JOHN'S, Lexington Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Rosenmeyer; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Av.—The Rev. Arthur Jamieson, 10:45; the Rev. E. S. Tipple, 7:45.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—10:30, 4, and 7:45. The Rev. L. B. Longacre, 10:30; the Rev. Robert Bagnell, 7:45.

PEOPLE'S, 81st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. Dr. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET, Near 3d Av.—Mrs. Grace Weiser Davis, A. M. and P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 70th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson; 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow; 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. E. Payson Hammond; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park Av.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 4:30.

BRICK, 5th Av. Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. William J. Richards, 11; the Rev. Shepherd Knapp, 4:30.

CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.

FOURTH AVENUE, Corner 22d St.—The Rev. Dr. William S. Holt of Portland, Oregon, 11; the Rev. Dr. Walter Duncan Buchanan, 8.

HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, 11; the Rev. Dr. William S. Holt of Oregon, 8.

MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 19th St.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall; 11 and 4:30.

RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—11 and 8.

SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. J. W. Miller, 10:45; the Rev. H. H. Bates, 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.

WEST, 42d St., West of 8th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C., 11 and 8; the Rev. William Bishop Gates, 4:30.

WESTMINSTER, 236 St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend; 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 80th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, 11 and 4:30.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—11, 4, and 8. Mercadante's "Seven Last Words," 4.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong; 8, 11 and 8.

HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.—8, 11, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4; the Rev. G. A. Carstensen, 8.

HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Av. and 28th St.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock; 8, 10:45, and 7:45.

HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, 11, 4, and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, Harlem—The Rev. Dr. Van De Water, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. Stires, 8.

ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten; 8, 11, and 8.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 46th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.

TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 224 West 57th St.—8, 10, 11, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe; 11 and 8.

GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. P. Schauffler, 11; the Rev. A. B. Churchman, 8.

MARBLE, 5th Av., Corner 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.

SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.

SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.

WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.

LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.

MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Prof. Edward Howard Griggs; 11:15.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Henry Frank; 11:15.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Swami Abhedananda; 8:15.

CHRIST MISSION, 143 West 21st St.—The Rev. James O'Connor; 7:45.

GENEALOGICAL HALL, 226 West 58th St.—Annie Dix Millts; 3:30.

LYRIC HALL, 6th Av., Near 41st St.—Hugh O. Pentecost; 11.

MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. A. Goodwin; 11.

NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.

THE STRANGERS, 57th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lewis Clark; 11 and 7:45.

Y. M. C. A., East 23d St., Near 4th Av.—The Rev. Dr.

Part Three
Pages 25-34

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Sunday, March 8, 1903,

TOPICS of The DRAMA

Dramatic Art and the Anti-Syndicate Faction—"The Bishop's Move"—Mrs. Craigie and Moliere—"Resurrection" and the Adaptor of Plays—Transatlantic Topics.

A very slight infusion of couleur de rose in the opera glasses of those who frequent the Manhattan Theatre will enable them to see in "The Bishop's Move" the dawning of a new hope in the matter of importing foreign plays. For better and for worse, hitherto, the foreign market has been virtually controlled by Mr. Charles Frohman—for better because Mr. Frohman is a tireless and venturesome spirit, who dares greatly when the chances of success are great, and who has offered the American public many a show that a more timid speculator would have shunned; for worse because Mr. Frohman's knowledge of literary values in the drama is limited, and his judgment even of commercial values uncommonly defective. Broadway is still smiling over the extreme success of "The Earl of Pawtucket," which Mr. Frohman refused for the reason, as is reported, that he could not see Mr. Lawrence D'Orsay in the title rôle—Mr. D'Orsay, who, as it has turned out, is all but the whole show! And scarcely a season passes that some great prize does not slip through his fingers. Mr. Fitch's "The Climbers" and Mr. Thomas's "Arizona" are notable recent examples. Those who know Mr. Frohman best say that he has learned to distrust his own judgment in such matters. When the decision as to what foreign plays we shall see rests with such a man it is inevitable that much of moment should escape us. The criterion becomes not artistic value, but the actual success of the play on the foreign boards. Of recent months forces have been at work that bid fair sensibly to modify this state of affairs. The independents or anti-syndicate faction, that so long had only Mrs. Fiske to stand by, has in the past Winter greatly strengthened its position, not only by the accession of such artists as Mr. James K. Hackett, Miss Henrietta Crosman, and Weber and Fields, all of whom have had prosperous seasons, but by the acquisition of new theatres in the leading theatrical cities of the land. The foreign stage will be quick to take note.

The Independent and the Foreign Playwright.

For years it has been an established fact that no playwright or actor in London is accounted a real success until he has been exploited in America, for it is in this broad land of the quickly circulating dollar that the great financial prizes are won. This is the reason why Mr. Frohman looms so large on the London horizon, and why his annual journey across the Atlantic is heralded with so much pomp and circumstance. Now those foreign playwrights whom Mr. Frohman passes by need no longer be denied the promised land. Mr. Frohman will, as heretofore, it is to be presumed, have the pick of each season's output. But when he gives a play the go-by the independents will have their say. In the course of time they can scarcely fail to gain increasing respect from theatrical people abroad, and so come little by little to divide the field more equally. The syndicate now virtually controls the output of such playwrights as Pinero, Jones, Barrie, Esmond, and Carton. Not all of their recent plays have reached us. Barrie's "The Wedding Guest," though crude in places in its stagecraft and not altogether popular in its main theme, is perhaps the strongest and truest of the problem plays of the English stage. Mr. Jones's "The Lackey's Carnival" has also technical defects, and is not quite pleasant in its theme, but it is theatrically striking, and it has one of the strongest acting parts in the modern English drama. Both plays are capable of paying runs, and as dramas are thoroughly worthy of it. And there are many other similar plays which in the past have been denied us. But the most promising field open to the independents is the discovery of new talent. Their future will largely depend upon the degree in which they surpass Mr. Frohman in the encouragement of young playwrights. In the many and bitter wars of the theatrical world THE TIMES has never been moved to take sides, for the calm of the mind is sure to suffer when the blood is heated to the point of belligerency. But the fight which Mr. and Mrs. Fiske have made for independence has always commanded sincere respect, and now it is pleasant to see the sign of maturing success. The new competition opens up a promising field to the foreigner. By the same token it should double the chances of a hearing for the native playwright and the native actor, and this is a consideration of far greater magnitude.

"The Bishop's Move" and Mr. Thompson.

The piece at the Manhattan by John Oliver Hobbes is a fair example of the kind of play that is at first most likely to fall to the lot of the independents. (The author is, we know, an original countrywoman of ours, but as Mrs. Craigie she has become a Londoner of the Londoners, and her play was first produced abroad.) It has very considerable literary quality and some little expertness in creating theatrical effects of a graceful and superficial order. But it lacks the genuine theatric appeal. The Bishop is charming, but he somehow fails to move. What delicacy of human observation Mrs. Craigie has put into his delineation! His whole heart and soul are bent on the pious project of roofing the church for the Lay Brotherhood, and in order to gather funds he exhibits to the traveling public (and to the audience) an old fresco of the Temptation of Saint Anthony, remarking with something more than a pious humor that though the Saint has faded from the picture the Temptation remains. He is an amateur printer, and with his own hand prepares little books to sell to those who come to see the Temptation. He loves to tinker with watches, and has half the broken down timepieces of the parish in his hands, without, as it appears, greatly or permanently benefiting them. It is a character of delightful whim and fancy, resembling the Cardinal in Mr. Willard's recent play at the Garden Theatre, though a perfectly distinct creation. As impersonated by Mr. W. H. Thompson, who appears in it for the first time as a star, it is a truly poetic creation, rich, unctuous, and subdued, with the thousand glancing lights and darkling shadows, the depths and the shallows of fluid life.

The Widowed Duchess and Mrs. Craigie.

Aside from the character of the Bishop there is little in the play that is, so to speak, stageworthy. Those who have praised the play most highly have also called it artificial. This is hardly the word. Granting Mrs. Craigie her theme and her characters, she treats them with unfailing truth and sincerity. The trouble seems to be rather that they fail to bite deep into the motives and emotions of normal life. They are, if you choose, superficial. The leading woman's part is a youthfully widowed Duchess, who, having been courted by a succession of gallants of the great world—authors, artists, diplomats, financiers, and the like—falls into a dreamy, Indian Summer affection for a very young nephew of the Bishop's, who arouses her jaded sympathies by his boyish freshness and enthusiasm. One is forcibly reminded of the theme of "The Country Mouse," in which Miss Ethel Barrymore was so amusing earlier in the season. The Duchess does not intend to marry the lad, for to do so would be to forfeit the fortune her late husband left her, but she is still unable to deny herself the luxury of playing with him. Mrs. Craigie has lavished her art in the attempt to make her Duchess cleverly attractive and sympathetic; but in plain truth she has failed. One feels in his heart that this love for the first freshness of youth, which in a young girl is the wholesome course of nature, becomes in the weary worldling the last of a series of corroding, if petty, vices. "The Country Mouse" was objected to as revoltingly vicious. Perhaps it is! But it is a full lift above Mrs. Craigie's Duchess, for instead of casting the glamor of art about the jaded worldling it revealed his vices with remorseless satire. The Country Mouse turns out to be as waywise as the worldliest of them all, and ends in triumph by marrying an old roué of a Duke. At least no illusion is possible as to her true character. To the public mind, perhaps, the Duchess will seem the more amiable person, but this is only because, as matters turn out, the Bishop succeeds in cutting short her weak and vicious flirtation. The play has a "pleasant ending," and in the code of the dear public things that are "pleasant" are always moral, while anything "unpleasant" is apt to seem the height of immorality.

Mrs. Craigie and Moliere.

The real weakness of the play lies in the character of the youth and of the young girl he eventually marries. Nothing is more natural than for a very young man to feel the charm of an older woman of the world, as all readers of "David Copperfield" and "Pendennis" will remember. And when he does so the young girl he really loves, and who really loves him, has many a bad quarter of an hour. If Mrs. Craigie had infused blood and will into her two young people the story of their loves might have been of interest to the public. A struggle of important contending emotions would have ensued which would have enlisted popular sympathy. But the youth is a piece of flap doodle, whom, to use Mrs. Craigie's own metaphor, the Bishop moves on a chessboard like a pawn, and the girl is a wan-eyed weakling who eats her heart out in impotence, until the Bishop moves her young man her way.

Yes, yes, dear lady, such Duchesses and such youngsters are met, of course, in real life, and we have admired them again in your brisk and witty stories, albeit it has taken several sittings at considerable intervals to have done with them, and when the end came we have ever wondered whether it was quite worth while. The woman of worldly, errant, and, to say truth, decadent emotions, we know; and we know also the ingenious young person who is even more bloodless. But when you put in motion the vast and expensive machinery of the stage and ask people to give themselves up to your devices for a whole evening, stronger meat is necessary. Ah, yes! We remember the manifesto with which "The Wisdom of the Wise" was put before Mr. George Alexander's audiences at the Saint James's in London. The business the writer of comedy is with character. That was the Alpha and the Omega of the greatest of all writers of comedy, Molière. Celimène is a shallow and a flirt, we grant, but as yet she has fallen into no second puppy love; and her dramatic antagonist, Alceste, is the most virile, positive, and humanly portrayed man in all drawing room comedy. Harpagon, Tartuffe, Armande and Henriette—but to go on would be more brutal than to join with the gallery of the Saint James's and cry boo! The dialogue? Yes, we know that friendly people have likened it to that of Gilbert and Wilde; but airy and apt as it often is, it lacks the acid power of biting into life that trickles through the lines of "Engaged" and "Lady Windermere's Fan." "The Bishop's Move," in short, is not a real play at all. It is a dramatisation of one of Mrs. Craigie's novels, and none the less so because it never existed in novel form. Mr. Murray Carson is mentioned on the programme as a collaborator; but his efforts were manifestly confined to externals. It is only by infusing life into the two young lovers that a play on such a theme is to be rendered capable of sustained popular appeal, even among the most intelligent theatregoers.

"Resurrection" and the Adaptor of Plays.

To point out that the failure of "Resurrection," at His Majesty's Theatre, London, is due in part to the Anglo-American adaptor, Mr. Michael Morton, is not merely to parade wisdom after the event. In speaking of Mr. Morton's version as produced here on the same night it was said that certain deviations from the novel, (and presumably from M. Bataille's play,) which were apparently intended to make the performance fall in line with the conventions of our stage, were in reality calculated rather to alienate popular sympathy. The chief of these is that the hero, Dimitri Nekludoff, is made to love the Princess, Missy, and to leave Maslova at the end in Siberia in order to marry her. Few of those who have seen the play here can have failed to feel the infelicity of this from the popular, or indeed from any point of view. In a recent interview in London Mr. Morton has spoken of this variation from the novel in a manner implying that it is one of the features of the play for which he is responsible. At best a play of any appreciable fidelity to the novel of Tolstoi could never be widely popular; but by treating his original scrupulously M. Bataille managed to make it run over a hundred nights. It is inconceivable that the same fidelity would not have produced better results in London. It is not the first time that the public has had a grievance against the adaptor of plays, nor is it likely to be the last. No matter what the success of a piece in another country, it does not pass without such hewing and hacking as Tom, Dick, and Harry see fit to give it. "Alt Heidelberg" is the latest previous example. In Germany, in a single year, it had 1,250 performances in over 100 theatres, and at the Irving Place Theatre it had the almost unprecedented run of fifty odd repetitions. But the adaptor was not satisfied. For reasons that cannot be divined and have never been divulged he cut out entire the act that experience had shown to be the most popularly appealing, and which was certainly the best in a literary sense. Cannot there be a society for the suppression of the adaptor, or at least for the preservation of such plays as are imported upon our stage?

JOHN CORBIN.

TRANSATLANTIC TOPICS

"Everyman" has been burlesqued in London. The travesty is called "Every Man's Education," and the names of the chief characters are Knowledge, Oxford and Cambridge.

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It is said that Maeterlinck wrote "Monna Vanna," to afford a part for his wife to act in, and now it is announced that he has completed for her a second play entitled "Joysette," both of which she promises to act soon in America. Mme. Maeterlinck was known to the Parisian stage as Mlle. Leblanc, and it was generally supposed that she was a Frenchwoman; but it seems that her father was an Italian—a Venetian, who Gallicised his name of Bianconi. Mme. Maeterlinck is proud of her Italian blood, and no doubt feels a special aptitude for the character of Monna Vanna. She has recently been playing the part in Germany and Austria. When she returns to Paris she will produce "Joysette," and then she promises to take the two plays through all the principal cities of Europe and America. Let us hope she may, but meantime who is to mollify the licenser of plays and bell the cat of popular rage at mouselike plays that creep beyond the bounds of nursery conventions?

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One of the commonest of all objections to critics as such is that they are frequently found to disagree. Mr. A. B. Walkley, critic of The Times of London, vents his mind on the subject of this cavil in the second of a series of lectures on "Dramatic Criticism," delivered before the Royal Institution. "It is said that, not being unanimous, critics cannot be representative of public opinion, as if public opinion ever was unanimous. If criticism is ever to become unanimous, there will have to be absolute rules for judging works of art to be applied by everybody in the same way." In the cases in which critics have agreed it is usually to be noted that the play is without vital interest for any of them; and on the other hand, when disagreement among intelligent people is keenest, it is an unfailing sign that the subject is of intense human interest. It was one of the great Sarcey's most characteristic beliefs that the abler his colleagues in the critical world the better for him personally. When there are three or four critics all of standing the intelligent reader is forced to judge between them, and is so encouraged to think for himself. If there were only a single critic of note—so reasoned the greatest of French writers on the drama—no one would care a rap what he said.

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The far from melancholy "Jaques," who writes "The Passing Mood" for The London Chronicle, discourses thus pleasingly of the opportunities of the drama in America:

> I observe a disposition in young democracies to employ the stage as an aid to national institutions. In an American magazine a writer, discoursing on the spirit of his country's laws, and of her great men, asks why the drama does not immortalise Tammany Hall and the brain of Mr. Rockefeller. It is passing strange that Mr. Rockefeller has inspired no poet. I look in vain for the great American sonnet which shall picture him trimming the Lamp of Liberty with Standard Oil. The playwright, too, is backward, for there ought to be a great popular drama of the monopolist who crushes competition in petroleum and saves the consumer from the vicious luxury of low prices. American fiction has shown us the gambler who makes "corners" in wheat; but it is rather ashamed of him. In Frank Norris's romance of the Chicago "wheat pit" the gambler is ruined, and what little brain he has left has to be nursed by the wife he has neglected. You cannot treat the Rockefeller brain in that contumelious style. As a national institution, it must tower above the Capitol at Washington, and reduce to insignificance the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine. This, I take it, is Mr. Clyde Fitch's great opportunity. He is the national dramatist of America by virtue of prodigious output. Already he has shown how readily he can catch dramatic themes from the newspapers; why not from the national spirit? At this very moment American editors are complaining of what they term "arrogance in the Senate." Why not call in the brain of Mr. Rockefeller, symbol of the national pride and emulation, to save the Republic? What a chance then for Mr. Clyde Fitch to write a play with the taking title of "The Arrogance of the Senator," and show the weight of £60,000,000 in the councils of the nation!

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Between the Italians and the English Victorien Sardou is having a lively time over his forthcoming play on Dante. The Italians think it unpardonable that he should have put the great poet on the stage, while Sir Henry Irving strains at the presence of a wicked Pope. Sardou, as may be seen in the following interview, scorns the one and laughs at the other. Is there not also a suspicion that he is suffering qualms of artistic conscience for having whitewashed the personal character of the great Italian?

"Yes," he said, "I have been attacked for putting Dante upon the stage. A good man on a journal at Trieste has criticised my action without even knowing the lines of the piece that I have written with M. Emile Moreau. It is 'idiot, idiot.' They say Dante is too sacred a figure to put upon the stage, but they represent Christ in the theatre. But Dante does not belong wholly to Italy; he is universal, just as Shakespeare is. It is a homage that we pay him. Do you think the English would be offended if there existed an actor in France of the intellectual quality and artistic gifts of Irving, and he attempted to portray the character of Shakespeare? Would it not be a compliment that we were paying them? There might be ground for these Italian complaints if I had treated their genius politically, but I have not. My Dante is not the historical Dante; it is the moral Dante. The historical Dante is far otherwise. Could I represent him as leading a miserable life with his wife and deserting his seven children? No; I have taken him not in a spirit to belittle him, but in the full magnificence of the ideal of liberty. It is very amusing, and I hope I am not indiscreet in mentioning it," said the master, breaking off from his rapid survey of the Dante play to undertake a little private excursion. "Sir Henry Irving objected to the Pope being introduced in the last act. He thought it might give offence to the Catholics in England, and so he suggested substituting a Cardinal for Clement. I consented, and so I suppose the change has been made, though there is no alteration in the text. I do not myself see why any one should be offended. Because a bad Pope is played on the stage that does not mean that one attacks Leo XIII. any more than when Richard III. is presented it can be supposed to be aimed at Edward VII., or at the kingly office generally. I put three Popes into the Inferno," added M. Sardou smilingly, "but Irving has changed them all into Cardinals."

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If "Resurrection" had succeeded better we might have had a deluge of Gorky. "The literary event of the day in Russia," writes a Russian correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, "is the performance of Max Gorky's new play, 'In Lowest Depths,' at Moscow. It has been received with the most unqualified enthusiasm by the press and the public, and Russian literary critics go so far as to describe Gorky as the 'author of true literary revolution and of a new régime in aestheticism.'

"The subject, like that of nearly all this author's other works, is painfully sordid. The scene is laid in a night refuge for the destitute. Among its inmates are a Baron who has just undergone a sentence of hard labor, a low class woman, a drunken actor, a thief who is a 'thief by heredity,' and a telegraph clerk who has undergone a long sentence for murder. All these delightful people live up to their respective characters in the refuge; the thief continues to steal, the woman plies her trade; the ex-assassin swindles at cards; the drunken actor drinks on the proceeds, and the Baron gets drunk on the woman's earnings. The thief is honored above all the others because he 'acquires money so easily.'

"But even into this atmosphere of vice and crime a ray of light penetrates one day. A little old man named Luke comes to the refuge, and by his goodness and kindness awakes in all its brutalised inmates a feeling that they, too, are human beings. He is absolutely simple, but he knows that he speaks the divine truth. His soft, gentle words arouse all manner of tempestuous feelings in those who thought themselves lost, and convince them that they have something to look forward to. Luke is almost a new St. Francis, for he loves all men and all things. In each of his wretched companions he instills new hopes, and in each he tries to awaken the deep-down feeling of humanity. And he succeeds; they all begin to feel the hideous garment of vice falling from them, and they try to awaken their own lost souls. 'Humanity awakes in them at last.' Then Luke departs, and the inmates of the shelter feel that they can no longer go on living as before, and each strives to find some way of escape. The drunken actor commits suicide. The woman gives way to despair. The Baron, the thief, and the ex-assassin go on drinking, but they now drink 'to the health of man.' Luke has communicated a ray of hope, a germ of salvation to them; they realize what they might have been. But not one of them is actually saved.

"Gorky's main idea seems to be the prevalence of sentiment over reason. The learned man seeks truth and justice, but finds it not, whereas the plain simple man arrives at it instinctively. The reality of life, however, cannot be recast all at once, nor evil eliminated. But good is original, and is found at the bottom of all men; evil is the result of a weakness of will. Will can do everything if it be properly guided, and eventually leads to truth, goodness, and justice. Evil is no less real. Reality is the outcome of these two tendencies.

"The whole play is strange and morbid. In spite of the author's belief in the reality of good, it is evil which he puts most constantly before one, and the hopelessness of reform on which he dwells persistently."

LEONCAVALLO'S NEW OPERA "ROLAND OF BERLIN."

What the Composer Says of His "Roland of Berlin."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

Leoncavallo, the composer of "Pagliacci," recently expressed himself as follows in regard to his new opera, "Roland of Berlin": "Day and night I am at work on this new opera. The report spread some weeks ago that I was engaged on two other compositions is false. The only thing that is true is that I bought texts, 'Les Roses de Noel,' by Vauclaire, and 'Le Chevalier d'Eon,' by Cain.

"It is an injustice to say that I would never complete the opera 'Roland of Berlin.' The circumstances under which this opera is composed should be remembered. It was the Kaiser's express wish that I should use for a text the novel of Willibald Alexis, to me an entirely strange work, and, what is more, one written in a foreign language. The novel, however, has been translated for me by my friend Gustavo Machi, who has also well translated several of Wagner's operas. 'Roland of Berlin' consists of four acts, the conflicts and the characters being similar to those in Alexis's novel. I drew the 'scenarium' myself. When the curtain goes up there is seen a public place, with the statue of Roland of Berlin; to the left are a church, City Hall, and castle of the Margrave of Brandenburg.

"Although I have composed a German opera," said Leoncavallo, "I do not follow the footsteps of Wagner, but my own individuality. I look up to Wagner, however, as to a god whose achievements cannot be equaled. He who wishes to work in the style of Wagner can only copy him, for he has exhausted everything; but we can learn of him as I understand him, and what I owe to him the opera 'Roland of Berlin' shall reveal."

When Leoncavallo was in Hamburg to attend the performance of his "La Bohème" he sent a communication to the Kaiser requesting an audience. His Majesty, however, sent the following characteristic answer: "It will give me the greatest pleasure to receive the composer of 'Roland of Berlin.'" Leoncavallo three months ago sent an extract of his new opera to the Kaiser, who expressed himself as well pleased with it, but suggested a change of the closing act.

E. T. H.

A FRENCH SONG WRITER DEAD.

Jean Baptiste Clement, Socialist and Poet of the People.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The death is announced of Jean Baptiste Clément, who may be classed among the admired song writers of France, and who was practically the last of that long line of popular chansonniers which sings from Villon to Béranger. Clément was a familiar figure at many a cabaret artistique, and in spite of the success of his songs died poor as the proprietor of a small bookseller's shop, which did little or no business. The son of a fairly rich manufacturer, who lived at Boulogne-sur-Seine, close to Paris, he was obliged in early youth to become a workman, owing to the failure of the paternal house. Very early in life he imbibed advanced Socialistic opinions, and many of his most popular songs were in the nature of Socialist hymns. But he had the promptings of the pure chansonnier none the less—he was a troubadour in spite of his Montmartre politics—and his best and most tuneful efforts have entered into the category of modern Parisian Volkslieder. Perhaps the best known of these is "Au Temps des Cérises," which for years has been sung with unvaried tender feeling and effect in every pothouse in the Department of the Seine. Essentially a Parisian song, it re-echoes the note of joy which animates the heart of every Parisian ouvrier or ouvrière when the dull season of Winter has lifted its gray and desolate shadow from the streets and the wide, warm Summer has come. Jean Baptiste Clément died poor, among the people whose pleasures he had sung, whom he had understood so well, and who had loved him and his work.

R. S.

SUNDAY NIGHT BILLS.

Entertainments are announced for to-night in the following theatres:

American,	Herald Square,
Circle,	Irving Place,
Dewey,	Metropolis,
Eden Musée,	New Star,
Grand Opera House,	New York,
Harlem Opera House,	Proctor's,
Huber's Museum.	Third Avenue.

THE OPERA AND THE PHILHARMONIC

Two Problems in the City's Musical Life to Be Solved in the Near Future—The Philharmonic's Rejection of a Subsidy.

The two problems that have been agitating the musical community of New York this Winter have finally taken definite shape in their progress toward a final solution. The future of the opera has been intrusted to Mr. Conried, who is now engaged in working out the lines upon which he will develop the next season of that institution. They bid fair to be different lines from those that have been followed in recent years, and Mr. Conried will have an opportunity to show whether or not there is more than one way to avoid spelling ruin in the conduct of an operatic establishment. The opportunity is a great one, and while he is entering upon it free from the lessons of experience in the management of grand opera, it may be that he will have a certain advantage in that he is also free from the burdens of tradition and routine and conventionality. He has a hard task, but he is backed by optimistic youth, liberality, and enthusiasm. This public is in some respects extremely difficile; but when it is convinced, its support is magnificent.

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The Philharmonic Society, having decided to decline the offer of a subsidy or gift or bounty, or whatever may be the best term for it, of $25,000 a year for four years, and with it the conditions imposed, will seek to continue on its old way. The conditions were that the organization of the society should be changed in several important particulars, to admit a minority of seven men representing the contributors of the subsidy to the Board of Directors, now numbering eight; to make certain radical changes in the personnel of the orchestra, in the way of retiring older members whose efficiency has been impaired by age, putting better players at certain important posts. The number of concerts and of the rehearsals for them was to be increased; the quality of the performances was to be improved by this greater frequency, and especially by the benefit of playing continually together under one leader and of ceasing the exhausting hack work to which many of the players are now bound. The scheme had this disadvantage, that it was a temporary arrangement only, and that at the end of the four years there were only the hope and the expectation of a permanent endowment, upon which, as it seems, a permanent orchestra in New York must ultimately rest. This temporary element was probably one reason that led to the unanimous rejection of the scheme.

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Another, and of course, the chief reason, is the disinclination to admit outsiders to a share in the management and control of an organization that has always been purely a co-operative one, a "democracy," as it has been called, managing its own affairs, even down to the minutest detail, by itself or through its own elected officers. It has offered what it chose to the public, and has expected it to take it or leave it, but at all events to keep aloof from what this exclusive organization has considered to be purely its own concerns. The representation desired by the contributors to the fund, on behalf of the public, was indeed a minority upon the Board of Directors. As one of them has expressed it, they expected, if any difference arose as to policy, to convince one or two of the other side, enough to make a majority, if their plans were meritorious; if not, to accept their position as a minority.

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The Philharmonic Society, by virtue of its sixty-two years, is a conservative body, and while doubtless many of its members realize its present deficiencies and would be willing to remedy them in the manner proposed, the prevailing sentiment is that the old way is good enough. To put it baldly, the Philharmonic has been a "good thing" for its members for many years. Its profits, to be sure, have steadily fallen off since the death of Mr. Seidl, under whose régime they reached their highest point; but they have still paid the members in the form of dividends considerably larger amounts each year than they could have earned in the concerts at the prevailing and well-established fees for orchestral musicians, and in the prosperous years of the society much larger amounts.

There is no need to forget this fact, which does not derogate from the lofty purpose and sincere zeal with which the Philharmonic has always carried out its mission; the high function it has filled, the distinguished part it has played in the history of instrumental music, and the proud record it has made. All these things have been often and duly celebrated. But the Philharmonic cannot live upon its history; all the history in the world cannot make up for weakness and incompetency and a failure to meet modern standards. The Philharmonic has no right to accuse its public of ingratitude if it shall continue to fall away. If it cannot hold its audiences through the merit and power of its performances it certainly should not expect them to stay by merely out of loyalty.

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Now, the attitude of the public has changed very materially since the Philharmonic first entered on its career, and, indeed, in recent years. Its work was begun, as one of its early annual reports puts it, because "there was then no association of professional musicians, nor any complete orchestral band in the city capable of performing the grand instrumental compositions of the great masters." For decades the Philharmonic was the chief exemplar in this country of such a band. It educated its public, who looked to it for all that was best, and who got all its ideals and conceptions of what orchestral music should be from its performances.

That condition of things has long since ceased to be, and the Philharmonic's performances are judged not as in themselves a standard, but in the light of a wider knowledge and a larger experience. Standards are higher, demands are more exacting. Orchestral music is a finer art and a more exact science than it was in the days when the public was dependent more or less entirely upon its ministrations. The Boston Symphony Orchestra has been one of the chief factors in showing the way to higher things, and it has been rewarded with an ever-increasing public patronage, in New York. The members of the Philharmonic Society cannot mistake the fact that this patronage is largely drawn from what was formerly their own.

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If they were wise, they also could not mistake the fact that their loss has been because the level of their performances has not been what the present standard demands, and that a primary cause of the deficiency rests with the whole system upon which the society is based and has worked. That is, the system of gathering together musicians at intervals, from other occupations, to rehearse and play their concerts. The Philharmonic has of recent years given eight programmes during the season. The preparation of these is only an avocation of its members; they earn their livings in other ways. They number fifty-nine men; the rest of the orchestra is made up of men hired to play. It may be that the discipline is as strict as the apologists of the society say it is; that the conductor, though he be dependent for his position upon the suffrages of those whom he directs, has the undisputed, autocratic sway that alone can make for perfection of discipline, and that he feels himself entirely independent and never need consider his own interests if he finds it necessary to rule with a rod of iron; that the members subordinate other interests to those of the concerts and rehearsals, and never think of sending substitutes to the latter.

This may all be true; some have doubted it. But even if it is, there is the undoubted fact that the orchestra is not regularly and often enough together; that its rehearsals are not frequent enough; that many of its members play elsewhere under other directors, many of them night after night in the theatres; that there are members whose age has impaired their usefulness, and who cannot be retired because they are members and have as many rights as the youngest and ablest. It is all an old story to the musical public of this city.

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There was evidence of an understanding of the situation on the part of the society at the beginning of the season, and the first concerts under the direction of Mr. Damrosch showed a new spirit, an unaccustomed excellence of ensemble, and the result of certain changes for the better at some of the most important desks. The improvement in the performances has not been consistently kept up, however, and poor performances have followed, along with some good ones. At the best, the results were not of an ideal sort and had their greatest significance as a promise of better things to come. That promise was potently reinforced when the proposition for the annual gift and the required changes in the society's organization and methods was made public. The rejection of this has greatly discouraged many of the best friends of the Philharmonic among the public that has for so many years supported it.

What its future can be seems now peculiarly uncertain. One thing is assured, and that is that if the organization is to survive, some effective means must be found at once to check the retrogression it has been making for a number of years. It seems assured, also, that a new conductor will have to be chosen, for although Mr. Damrosch's re-election was not a condition of the proposed gift, it is not likely that he will again be the conductor. There have been rumors in plenty of the importation of some famous man from abroad; but under its present methods the society cannot make it worth while for a noted conductor to come from Europe solely for the purpose of conducting its concerts. There are many contingencies to be reckoned with in the suggestion for sharing a conductor with Mr. Conried at the opera. As the opera has heretofore been carried on, its conductors have had no leisure whatever for the work required by an outside concert orchestra.

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The conductor, whoever he is, must be a man of large and commanding personality; but still more, the personnel and methods of the Philharmonic Society must be submitted to a radical change if it is to retain its hold upon the New York public and regain the position it once held at the head of the musical activities of this country.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

The sixteenth and last week but one of the present opera season at the Metropolitan will fulfill several promises made by the management. The programme will include two important revivals, besides the production of the one novelty of the season—Miss Ethel M. Smyth's music-drama, "Der Wald," ("The Forest.")

On Monday evening, March 9, "Don Giovanni" will, for the only time this season, be presented with a cast including Mme. Nordica as Donna Anna, Mme. Scheff as Zerlina, and Mme. Gadski as Donna Elvira. Mr. Scotti will appear as Don Giovanni, while Mr. Salignac will sing Don Ottavio, and Messrs. Édouard de Reszke, Gilibert, and Journet will be respectively Leporello, Masetto, and Il Commendatore.

For Wednesday evening, March 11, the management announces a double bill, opening with "Il Trovatore," given for the only time this season, and ending with the first performance in America of "Der Wald." "Il Trovatore" will be sung by Mme. Nordica, Mme. Louise Homer, Miss Bauermeister, Mr. De Marchi, Mr. Campanari, Mr. Journet, and Mr. Vanni, under the musical supervision of Mr. Mancinelli. "Der Wald," which is in one act, a prologue and an epilogue, will be sung in German. The book is the invention of the composer, who wrote it originally in German, and subsequently rendered it into English. This little music-drama has already been given in Germany and in London, at Covent Garden. It will be interpreted here with a cast including Mme. Gadski as Röschen, Mme. Reuss-Belce as Iolanthe, Mr. Anthes as Heinrich, Mr. Bispham as Der Landgraf Rudolf, Mr. Blass as the Peddler, and Mr. Mühlmann as Peter. Mr. Hertz will conduct. Although there are suggestions of modern symbolism and ancient pantheism in this work, on the surface at least, it is a straightforward love tragedy.

The double bill consisting of "La Fille du Régiment" and "Pagliacci" will be the attraction at the last popular Saturday performance but one.

Monday Evening.
DON GIOVANNI.
(In Italian.)

Donna Anna	Mme. Nordica
Zerlina	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Donna Elvira	Mme. Gadski
Don Giovanni	Mr. Scotti
Don Ottavio	Mr. Salignac
Leporello	Mr. Édouard de Reszke
Masetto	Mr. Gilibert
Il Commendatore	Mr. Journet

Conductor—Mr. Mancinelli.

Wednesday Evening.
(Double Bill.)
IL TROVATORE.
(In Italian.)

Leonora	Mme. Nordica
Ines	Mlle. Bauermeister
Azucena	Mme. Louise Homer
Manrico	Mr. De Marchi
Il Conte di Luna	Mr. Campanari
Ferrando	Mr. Journet
Ruiz	Mr. Vanni

Incidental Dance by the Corps de Ballet.
Conductor—Mr. Mancinelli.
Followed by
Ethel M. Smyth's Music-Drama,
DER WALD.
(The Forest.)
First Time in America.
(In German.)

Röschen	Mme. Gadski
Iolanthe	Mme. Reuss-Belce
Heinrich	Mr. Anthes
Der Landgraf Rudolf	Mr. Bispham
Der Hausirer	Mr. Blass
Peter	Mr. Mühlmann

Conductor—Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Friday Evening.
"LE PROPHETE."
(In French.)

Fides	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Bertha	Miss Marilly
Jean de Leyde	Mr. Alvarez
Zacharie	Mr. Édouard de Reszke
Oberthal	Mr. Journet
Jonas	Mr. Jacques Bars
Mathisen	Mr. Declery
Un Officier	Mr. Bégué
Un Paysan / Un Hérault	Mr. Vanni
Un Anabaptiste	Mr. Cernusco

Incidental Divertissement by Mr. Albertieri and the Corps de Ballet.
Conductor—Mr. Flon.

Saturday Afternoon.
"ERO E LEANDRO."
(In Italian.)

Prologo	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Ero	Mme. Gadski
Leandro	Mr. De Marchi
Ariofarne	Mr. Édouard de Reszke
Una Voce dal Mare	Mr. Dufriche

The opera will be conducted by the composer, Mr. Mancinelli.

Saturday Evening.
"LA FILLE DU REGIMENT."
(In French.)

Marie	Mme. Sembrich
La Marquise de Berkenfield	Mme. Van Cauteren
Tonio	Mr. Salignac
Sulpice	Mr. Gilibert
Hortensius	Mr. Dufriche
Un Caporal	Mr. Bégué

Conductor—Mr. Flon.
To be followed by
"PAGLIACCI."
(In Italian.)

Nedda	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Canio	Mr. Dani
Tonio	Mr. Campanari
Peppe	Mr. Reiss
Silvio	Mr. Declery

Conductor—Mr. Flon.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony and Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet."

The Philharmonic Society will give its seventh concert of the season on Saturday evening, preceded by the usual public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The soloist will be Mme. Roger-Miclos, pianist, and the programme will be as follows:

Symphony, No. 4, F minor	Tschaikowsky
Concerto for Piano, No. 2, G minor. Mme. Roger-Miclos.	Saint-Saens
Three Movements from the Dramatic Symphony "Romeo and Juliet," Op. 17: Love Scene. Scherzo, "Queen Mab." Grand Fete at the House of Capulet.	Berlioz

The three instrumental numbers in Berlioz's dramatic symphony, "Romeo and Juliet," are the only portions of the work which justify the descriptive title. The work is neither a symphony with choruses, though voices are generously used, nor a symphony-cantata, like Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang." The work is of its own kind. It consists of scenes and paraphrases from Shakespeare's tragedy, three of which are wholly instrumental, united into a whole by a prologue, songs and chorus, which were written in prose by Berlioz and versified by Emil Deschamps.

The history of the symphony is connected with one of the most interesting episodes in the lives of two great musicians, Paganini and Berlioz. In the month of December, 1833, Paganini attended a concert in Paris, and there heard for the first time the "Symphonie Fantastique" of Berlioz. The impression the work made upon him was a most profound one. Not long after Paganini left a commission with Berlioz for a concert piece for the viola. Berlioz set about the task, but not in the manner in which Paganini had expected. He planned a work for the viola, but it was a symphony for full orchestra, with an obligato part intrusted to the instrument Paganini loved to play. This was the origin of "Harold en Italie." For a phenomenal virtuoso like Paganini the plan had no attractions, and he left Paris long before the completion of the composition. Four years after he was again in Paris, and in attendance on a concert of the Conservatoire; the principal number on the programme was the new symphony, and Hector Berlioz conducted the performance. If the impression on hearing the Fantastic Symphony had been profound, that which was produced by "Harold en Italie" was overwhelming. The gray-haired, world-renowned virtuoso approached the young and comparatively unknown composer, bowed his knee before him, and in the presence of all the musicians, humbly kissed his hands. But this was not the full measure of his gratitude. Hearing of the sadly straitened circumstances of his friend, he sent to him by the hands of his son 20,000f.

This is the story as it is found in the books. Ferdinand Hiller, however, is authority for the statement that Paganini did not give his own money to the composer, but acted simply as a go-between for a philanthropist who did not want to be known. Another story has it that Jules Janin, the all-powerful critic, enraged at Paganini's refusal to play at a charity concert in which he was interested, threatened to drive the violinist out of Paris. His friends interceded in his behalf, and Janin finally agreed to forego his dire revenge, provided Paganini gave 20,000f. to the poverty-stricken composer. No matter which of the stories is true, it is sure that Berlioz got the money. Full of gratitude, he planned a great, passionate work worthy of being dedicated to his benefactor. The outcome of this resolution was the present symphony. It was performed in 1839, but Paganini neither saw nor heard the music. He died in 1840, before Berlioz had completed the alterations which the performance had shown to be necessary.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Second Concert of Its Tenth Season on Thursday.

The second concert of the Musical Art Society will be given on Thursday evening, March 12, in Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. With the exception of the Easter song and the chorus by Cornelius, the music will be sung for the first time.

Miserere Mei Deus. (For double chorus.)	Leonardo Leo
"Now Christ the Lord Is Risen on High." Easter Hymn of the XVI. Century	Arranged by Pluedemann
Credo, a capella. (For double chorus.)	Luigi Cherubini
Schicksalslied—Op. 54	Johannes Brahms
"Liebe dir ergeb' ich mich"—Op. 18, No. 1. (In eight parts.)	Peter Cornelius
Three Songs—from Op. 45: "Die Trauernde." "Fruehlingswonne." "O selige Nacht."	Robert Franz
Sara la Baigneuse—Op. 11. (Ballade for three choruses.)	Hector Berlioz

With this concert closes the tenth sea-

son of the society, which was founded in 1893, the first concert having been given on March 3, 1894. For the sake of the record let us note the programme:

Stabat Mater .... Palestrina
Sing Ye to the Lord .... Bach
3 Part songs from Op. 104 .... Brahms
Up, Up, Ye Dames .... Leslie
Thine Eyes so Bright .... Leslie
Flora Now Calleth Forth .... Stafford Smith

The soloists were Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Plunkett Greene, and M. Henri Marteau.

FRENCH AND VIENNESE MUSIC.

Mr. H. H. Wetzler, and his orchestra are to give a concert of French and Viennese music at Daly's Theatre, Monday afternoon, March 9th, at 3 o'clock, assisted by Mr. Hugo Heermann, violinist, and Mr. Emilio de Gogorza, baritone. The programme is as follows:

Overture—"Fledermaus" .... Strauss
a. "Joconde" .... Nicolo-Isouard
b. "Le Mirabilis" .... Perilhou
c. "Dadis" .... Erlanger
Mr. Emilio de Gogorza.
Prelude (new) .... R. L. Cottenet
Orchestra.
Valse for Flute and Orchestra .... Godard
Mr. Charles Mole.
Adagio .... Mozart
Prelude in E .... Bach
Mr. Hugo Heermann.
a. Minuetto .... Bizet
b. Sous les Tilleuls .... Massenet
c. Valse lente .... Delibes
d. La Toupie (the Top) .... Bizet
Orchestra.
a. "Malgre moi" .... Pfeiffer
b. "Par le sentier" .... Dubois
c. "A toi" .... Bemberg
Mr. de Gogorza.
"On the Beautiful Blue Danube" .... Strauss
Orchestra.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Mr. David Bispham will repeat his reading of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's music at Carnegie Hall this evening. The music will be performed by an orchestra under Mr. Frank Damrosch's direction, and a chorus of women from the Oratorio Society. Miss Chapman and Miss Crane will sing the solos. The programme will be as follows:

Overture—Op. 21 .... Allegro di molto, E major
Act I. Scene 1. Athens. Palace of Theseus. Scene 2. Athens. Quince's House.
Scherzo—Op. 61 .... Allegro vivace, G minor
Act II. Scene 1. A wood near Athens. Melodrama and Elfin March. Scene 2. Another part of the wood. Melodrama. Elfin Song and Chorus.
Act III. Scene 1. The wood. Titania asleep. Melodrama.
Intermezzo .... Allegro appassionato, A minor
Hermia seeks Lysander everywhere and is at last lost in the wood.
Act. III. Scene 2. Another part of the wood.
Nocturne .... Andante tranquillo, E major
Act IV. Scene 1. The wood. Lysander. Demetrius. Hermia and Helena asleep. Melodrama.
Wedding March .... Allegro vivace C major
Act. V. Scene 1. Athens. Palace of Theseus. Melodrama. Funeral March.
A Dance of Clowns .... Allegro di molto, B major
Act V. Scene 2. Melodrama.
Finale .... Elfin Song and Chorus

MESSRS. HEERMANN AND BURMEISTER.

A joint recital will be given at Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday afternoon by Hugo Heermann, the noted Frankfort violinist, and Richard Burmeister, pianist, of this city. The programme will be as follows:

"Kreutzer-Sonata," A major, Op. 47 .... Beethoven
Messrs. Heermann and Burmeister.
Sarabande and Double, Bourée and Double, ... Bach
(For violin alone.)
Hugo Heermann.
Scherzo, E minor, Nocturne, B major, Fantaisie, F minor, ... Chopin
Richard Burmeister.
Scherzo, C minor .... Tschaikowsky
Nocturne, E major .... Ernst
Hugo Heermann.

MENDELSSOHN TRIO CLUB.

The sixth concert of the Mendelssohn Trio Club will be given at the Hotel Majestic to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miss Melanie Guttmann, soprano, and Mr. Henry M. Barenblatt, tenor, will assist. The programme will be as follows:

Trio, Op. 42 .... Gade
Songs:
"Die Nachtigall" .... Goldmark
"Ungeduld" .... Schubert
"Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt" .... Tschaikowsky
Miss Guttman.
Piano Solos:
Prelude .... Rachmaninoff
Fruehlingsrauschen .... Sinding
Impromptu .... Reinhold
Songs:
"Ever Since Then" .... Sigfrid Stenhammar
"Triste Aprile" .... E. De Leva
"O Come to Me in the Summer Night" .... Van der Stucken
Mr. Barenblatt.
Trio, Op. 51 .... Schuett

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

The following is to be the programme for the third and last concert of the Kaltenborn String Quartet in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening next. The soloists will be: Miss Grace Rollin, organist; Mr. Voigtlander, viola d'amore, and Mr. August Spanuth, pianist:

Quartet, A major, Op. 18, No. 5 .... Beethoven
Nocturne, D major, for violin and viola d'amore, (new) .... Kral
Fantasiestueck, C minor .... H. von Bennart
Air, D major .... Bach
Gigue, B minor .... Rheinberger
Quintet, F minor, Op. 30, (first time in America) .... Hugo Kaun

MR. DE VAUX-ROYER'S CONCERT.

The next concert for the benefit of the Library Fund of the Summer School of New Thought at Oscawana on Hudson will be given by Mr. Clarence de Vaux-Royer at the Waldorf on Thursday evening. Mr. de Vaux-Royer will play the violin, Miss Marguerite Hall will sing and Miss Mary Gordon Burd and Mr. Harold Osborn Smith will play the piano and accompany, in the following programme:

Violin—Concert-Sonata, E minor .... Veracini
Piano Selections ....
Violin—
a. Romance .... Svendsen
b. Legende .... Wieniawski
c. Mazurka .... Hills
Vocal—
a. "O, del Mio dolce Ardor" .... Gluck
b. La Calandrina .... Yomelli
c. Per dicesti .... Lotti
d. Danza Fanciulla .... Durante
Violin and Piano—Sonata, E minor .... Sjogren

MISS MORSE AND MR. BAXTER.

Miss Leila Livingston Morse and Mr. David Baxter will give the first of two song recitals on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Waldorf-Astoria. The programme will be as follows:

a. "Mackintosh's Lament" .... Old Scotch
b. "Jock Macpharlane" .... Old Scotch
c. "Turn Ye to Me" .... Old Scotch
d. "Jenny Nettles" .... Old Scotch
Mr. Baxter.
a. "Ich hab eine Blume" .... R. Franz
b. "Trennung" .... Franz Ries
c. "Zieh mit mir hinaus" .... Hildach
d. "Sandmannchen" .... Brahms
e. "O liebliche Wangen" .... Brahms
Miss Morse.
a. "Loch Lomond" .... Old Scotch
b. "Diel's awa'" .... Old Scotch
c. "Land o' the Leal" .... Old Scotch
d. "Sound the Pibroch" .... Old Scotch
Mr. Baxter.
a. "Slave Song" .... Teresa del Riego
b. "At Twilight" .... E. Nevin
c. "Since We Parted" .... F. Allitsen
d. "A Rose" .... Noel Johnson
e. "My Love is Like a River" .... Noel Johnson
Miss Morse.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—David Bispham, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, concert, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY—Concert of French and Viennese music, Wetzler Orchestra, Daly's Theatre, 3 P. M.; Mendelssohn Trio, Hotel Majestic, 3 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "Don Giovanni," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Miss Morse and Mr. Baxter, song recital, Waldorf-Astoria, 3 P. M.; Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Il Trovatore" and "Der Wald," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.; Clarence De Vaux Royer, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "Le Prophète," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Ero e Leandro," 2 P. M.; "La Fille du Régiment" and "Pagliacci," 8 P. M.; Hugo Heermann, violin recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.; Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FEW CHANGES IN BILLS AT THE NEW YORK THEATRES

Opera at the Irving Place Theatre, and a Play by Molineux at Proctor's Twenty-third Street House—Melodrama at the American.

Week's Calendar.

MONDAY.—Irving Place, Ferencsy Opera Company. Proctor's Twenty-third Street, a one-act play by Roland B. Molineux. American, "The Dangers of Paris." Fourteenth Street, "McFadden's Row of Flats."

TUESDAY.—Empire, School of Dramatic Arts, special matinée.

Other than the opera at the Irving Place Theatre Monday night, held over from last week because of the late arrival of a boat bearing the singers, there are few changes of bill announced for this week. The sensation offered is at Proctor's Twenty-third Street house, where a play by Roland B. Molineux will bep roduced about 8:30 o'clock Molineux will be produced about 8:30 o'clock but the title is "Was It a Dream?" It treats of two periods of New York—1780 and 1900—at the same time and in the same scene. The play is a one-act comedy, telling a love story of the olden time. The author is said to have written it while in the death house at Sing Sing. There are six characters in the play, the cast being as follows:

Mr. Leneage .... Arthur Buchanan
Jack Leneage .... H. W. Haller
Capt. Obadiah .... Frank Monroe
John .... Edwin Joy
May Mannerly .... Polly Stockwell
Aunt Prue .... Mrs. Bessie Lestina

"DANGERS OF PARIS" AT THE AMERICAN.

"The Dangers of Paris," by the English authors, E. H. Mitchelson and Charles H. Longdon, will have its first metropolitan production at the American Theatre on Monday night, and will continue during the week. The play is of the melodramatic order, and said to be full of startling and sensational incidents. It ran for six years in England. It is said to be thoroughly moral and of the character that appeals to women and children. The play is in four acts, and will be presented by the American Theatre stock company.

The plot is this:

After being released from prison, where he had been incarcerated for ten years for assaulting an officer who struck his sweetheart, Pierre Valjean, determined to use his best endeavors to try and better humanity, joins a band of anarchists. He does this thinking it would aid him to accomplish his desire to overthrow the officials who have wronged him.

In his anarchistic affiliations Valjean is thrown right among his enemies. He makes the acquaintance of Henry Marin, who is a co-hero in "The Dangers of Paris." In fact, it is around him the action mostly revolves. Being a typical conventional melodrama, it ends as do all such productions, the guilty are punished and the virtuous restored to their right sphere. Not the least noteworthy feature of this production, it is stated, is the scenery. In the second act is shown the rooftops of Paris, where Valjean makes his escape by crawling along a network of real telegraph wires. The City of Paris is in the distance. In the third act are seen glass works in operation. The climax in this act is vivid, the curtain falling just as the hero is about to hurl a bomb. The full strength of the stock company will be enlisted for this production. Following is the cast:

Pierre Valjean .... Maurice Freeman
Laroche .... Frank E. Jamison
Capt. Brigand .... Robert Cummings
Henry Marin .... Bert Lyttel
Daddy .... John Ravold
Coupe .... Charles Farrington
Bruno .... Thomas Reynolds
Gaston .... Charles Smiley
M. Dumont .... Paul Scott
Walter .... John Hewitt
Sergeant Toupe .... John Lane Connor
Estelle .... Julia Blanc
Marguerite .... Laura Almosnino
Claire .... Jessaline Rodgers

"McFADDEN'S FLATS" AT THE FOURTEENTH STREET.

"McFadden's Row of Flats," a musical comedy, will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The piece is based on the stories written by E. W. Townsend of "Chimmie Fadden" fame, and the characters are drawn by R. W. Outcault. The "Yellow Kids" are an amusing feature of the comedy, which is said to be filled to overflowing with catchy music, attractive dances, and clever specialties. The piece is in three acts, showing the Five Points, a military ball, and the interior of a hotel. The comedians of the company are Arthur Whitelaw, Harry Crandall, Bobby Ralston, and Jerry Sullivan, the yellow kids; May Donahue, Mae Phelps, William Patton, W. H. Mack, James Brady, Charles Spencer, and Woodruff Alexander. There is also a chorus of thirty or forty people. It is booked to run two weeks at the Fourteenth Street.

FAREWELL OF SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ARTS.

The final performance of the season to be given by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will take place Tuesday afternoon at the Empire Theatre. A new four-act comedy, "The Anglers," by Shelton Clark, will be produced. A one-act play, "Love in Idleness," by Evangeline M. Lent, will precede "The Anglers."

The graduation exercises will take place at the Empire Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. By invitation of the Trustees and Faculty addresses will be made by Wilton Lackaye, Mary Shaw, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant. The exercises will mark the close of the nineteenth year of the Academy, which was founded in 1884 and chartered by the Regents of the State of New York in 1899.

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

Chief interest in "The Bishop's Move," the new play at the Manhattan Theatre, centres in the acting of William H. Thompson, one of the most finished of American players, whose characterisations are always interesting. Mr. Thompson's supporting company includes Dorothy Dorr and Deronda Mayo.

Only two more weeks remain of E. H. Sothern's performances of "If I Were King," at the Garden Theatre. His engagement ends March 28. The final week will be devoted to Hamlet. This week the bill will be "If I Were King" at all performances, except a special matinee on Tuesday, when "Hamlet" will be the offering.

Miss Annie Russell begins to-morrow night her eighth week in "Mice and Men" at the Garrick Theatre. The part of Peggy is well in line with Miss Russell's delicate personality and art, and the play appears to have achieved popular success. Of the supporting actors John Mason wins much favor, and Mrs. Gilbert is much appreciated.

"The Unforeseen" has now been running two months at the Empire, and from all accounts is as well liked as any of the stock company's previous offerings. Miss Anglin's acting is of the best, and other members of the company, notably Charles Richman and Fritz Williams, score heavily.

Blanche Bates and "The Darling of the Gods" have passed their one hundredth performance at the Belasco Theatre, and crowds still flock to see this play and star.

Lawrence D'Orsay in "The Earl of Pawtucket" will continue at the Madison Square Theatre this week only, being obliged to leave that house on account of business arrangements contracted before the production of this play. Later this new Thomas comedy will be seen at the Manhattan.

There will be a new-comer in the cast of the "Wizard of Oz" to-morrow night, when Owen Westford will appear for the first time, playing the rôle of Pastoria, the dethroned ruler of Oz. The Majestic is still the centre of interest for many persons who enjoy the pantomime and spectacle offered there.

Only one more week of "The Silver Slipper" at the Broadway. It has now enjoyed some twenty weeks of prosperity, but must be discontinued to make way for a new attraction.

"Florodora" is still the attraction at the Academy of Music, and bids fair to remain there for some time longer.

"Mr. Bluebeard" is a brilliant spectacle at the Knickerbocker. The flight of the Grigolatis and the many other features of this extravaganza attract "capacity houses" nightly.

Williams and Walker are colored performers who have introduced their musical farce, "In Dahomey," to Broadway audiences at the New York Theatre.

"The Billionaire" at Daly's will celebrate its centennary on March 23, when souvenirs will be presented to women spectators. Mr. Sykes has a topical song, "Incidents in the Lives of Great Men," which is popular.

De Wolf Hopper appears as Mr. Pickwick in a musical comedy founded on "The Pickwick Papers," at the Herald Square Theatre. He is now in the third month of his engagement at that house.

Amelia Bingham is presenting Clyde Fitch's latest play, "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," at the Princess. Wilton Lackaye is her chief supporting actor, the company also including Ferdinand Gottschalk and Miss Minnie Dupree.

Another Fitch play, "The Girl With the Green Eyes," maintains some popularity at the Savoy Theatre, where it serves as the first starring vehicle for Clara Bloodgood.

"Ghosts" will be continued at Mrs. Osborn's playhouse, the cast including, as heretofore, Mary Shaw, Frederick Lewis, Maurice Wilkinson, and Virginia Kline.

Sustained interest prevails at the Victoria, where Miss Blanche Walsh is appearing in the dramatization of Tolstoi's "Resurrection." The comedy of the jury scene and the pathos of the prison episode provide contrasting incidents.

"The Sultan of Sulu" is nearing its one hundredth performance at Wallack's, with no abatement in popularity.

"The Big Little Princess" is an added laugh-provoker at the Weber & Fields music hall, where "Twirly Whirly" is rounding out the season.

Marie Cahill and "Nancy Brown" have caught the public fancy at the Bijou, Miss Cahill's "Congo Love Song" being one of the best liked features of the entertainment.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" ripples along merrily at the Casino.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

"Sherlock Holmes" will be the bill at the Grand Opera House during the coming week, where it will be presented by players Herbert Kelsey and Effie Shannon. They have been as far South as New Orleans, as far West as St. Louis, as far North as St. Paul and Montreal with the play, and they have been well received. The company and scenic arrangements are said to be up to the standard set by William Gillette in his production of his melodrama.

Viola Allen returns to New York with "The Eternal City" this week, appearing at the Harlem Opera House. Since leaving the Victoria Theatre Miss Allen has appeared at several of the larger cities. Her first week on the road amounted to $12,158.25, or an average of more than $2,000 for each appearance. After appearing in Harlem, Miss Allen will be seen in Newark, and will then enter upon her second engagement with "The Eternal City" this season at the Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia. During her Harlem engagement this week she will be supported by the same company that was seen at the Victoria Theatre.

Lewis Morrison and his company of players, in "Faust," under the direction of Jules Murry, will be the stellar attraction at the West End Theatre for the week. The scenic and electrical display is said to be of a high order.

James Sheridan Knowles's tragedy, "Virginius," will be the offering of the Donnelly stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre. Edwin Holt will be the Virginius and Laura Hope Crews the Virginia.

The block system of signaling trains is brought into prominence by Lincoln J. Carter in his play, "The Eleventh Hour," at the Third Avenue this week. Mr. Carter demonstrates the entire workings of the system.

"The Man Who Dared," with the author and star of the production, Howard Hall, supported by what is described as one of the most capable casts ever brought together for appearance in a popular-priced attraction, will be seen in this city at the New Star this week.

"A Boy of the Streets," by Charles T. Vincent, will be given by Samuel Blair at the Metropolis this week.

Proctor Theatres—Twenty-third Street, Roland B. Molineux's play and vaudeville; Fifty-eighth Street, "Blue Jeans," by Joseph Arthur, and vaudeville; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "A Gold Mine," by George H. Jessop and Brander Mathews, with James E. Wilson in the leading rôle.

The Fifth Avenue will turn to classic comedy and offer "The School for Scandal," with Minnie Seligman and William Bramwell in the leading parts. The Augustin Daly scenery will be used.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

The Circle Theatre this week brings back to Broadway, for the first time in eight years, R. G. Knowles, who, during that time has been playing in London. Leroy, Talma, and Bosco were booked to sail for home and England on Wednesday, but their magic has mystified their audiences so during the last week that they are held over. An act expected to meet with approval is that of the Ehrette Family, leapers and human bridge builders. Eugene O'Rourke offers his skit, "Parlor A."

Heading the list of comedy artists at Keith's Union Square Theatre are the Nobles—Milton and Dollie—in their sketch, "Why Walker Reformed." The "Marvelous Merrills," comedy bicyclists, have added some novel tricks to their act. Caroline Shepard, Boston's oratorio singer; Stinson and Merton in an eccentric comedy sketch; Josephine Sabel, the American chanteuse; the Wartenburg Brothers, European novelty acrobats; Quaker City Quartet, vocalists and comedians; La Petite Adelaide, toe dancer; Kennedy and James in a comedy; James Dooley, the black-faced comedian; Spaulding, who does a funny acrobatic turn, and many more artists of equal merit, will help to make it one of the best shows in town.

A number of prominent vaudeville features will entertain Harlemites at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall this week. At the top of the bill are Julia Kingsley and Nelson Lewis in a farce entitled "After the Honeymoon"; Guyer and Daly, eccentric comedians; Hal Davis and Inez McCauley in "One Christmas Eve"; Midgley and Carlisle in "Taking a Tonic"; Anna Caldwell, monologuist; Hecker and Lester, comedy bicyclists; Raymond Teel, black-faced humorist; LeBelle Blanche, the dainty little mimic, and the Cerlons in "The Texas Girl and Circus Man."

"The Rose Sydell London Belles," a burlesque and novelty company, Rose Sydell, "The Girl with the Diamond Heart," and Ruth Denver and company commence a week's engagement, Monday matinée, at the Dewey Theatre. The series in studies of art as produced by this company are said to be good.

At Huber's Museum Laloo and Lala will make their last appearance this season. The curio hall will also have as attractions Enoch, the "man fish"; Wyoming Jack, rifle expert; the Dexters, handcuff manipulators; Lingerman, ventriloquist; Sam Furst, Yankee whittler, and Debonair's Punch and Judy. In the theatre the J. B. Burke company will present "The Countryman." The vaudeville bill includes the names of the Globe Comedy Four, McDermott and Kelly, Mlle. Zora, wire act, and the Edison pictures.

De Kolta's popularity with the audiences at the Eden Musee is as great as ever. He is constantly adding new tricks to his repertoire. At the Sunday concerts the Neapolitan Quartet and Signor Sciaretti, the tenor, are one of the features. In the World in Wax several new groups have been added this week. The cinematograph's Delhi Durbar pictures are meeting with success. Some new scenes representing the beauties of the Great Northwest are shown. The wild and magnificent mountain and canon are depicted with accuracy true to nature.

At the Orpheum, Brooklyn, the bill for this week includes eight acts, all headliners. Henry Lee is retained for another week, with an entirely new programme of "Great Men, Past and Present." Wilfred Clarke will appear in his farce "In the Biograph"; George Fuller Golden bids good-bye to America, for he and "Casey" are off to London for a couple of years; Amelia Summerville and the Five Juggling Johnsons, in their club-juggling act, are among the headliners. The other acts are Genaro and Bailey, in their musical skit "A Victim of Circumstances"; Freydo brothers, European equilibrists; the Four Huntings, in "A Night in the Fool House"; Billy Link, the minstrel comedian, and the Five Piccollos. A new set of Vitagraph pictures will also be shown. A special programme has been arranged for the Sunday concert.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Theodore Thomas recently said this, in speaking of the needs of the Chicago orchestra and the proposed building of a smaller hall for its use:

"There has been created here a demand for music of the highest order, and it is a general demand. But there should be something more. There should be a large class of people with a genuine enthusiasm for orchestral music. It is true there are a number of such persons in Chicago, but there is no particularly large class.

"If the orchestra had a home of its own, with a seating capacity not so large as to admit of the buying of an unlimited number of tickets on the day of the concert, a way would be found to create this class of enthusiasts. The man or woman who goes to the concerts intermittently does not form the musical taste like those who attend regularly.

"The attendance hasn't been small in Chicago, but it has, by force of the very circumstances of which the orchestra has been the victim, been uncertain. People know they are not obliged to become subscribers in advance, for there has always been room in the Auditorium. Were we in a smaller music hall these people would attend much oftener."

Mr. Henschel, standing on the platform in front of the chorus and orchestra that performed his "Requiem" last week in the Metropolitan Opera House, did not agree with those who heard the performance from the auditorium as to the excellence of it. He has expressed himself to this effect in the following letter to the conductor of the Brooklyn Oratorio Society, which Mr. Hall has asked to have published. Yet, for all Mr. Henschel's admiration, he found it necessary at the concert to help out the different parts of the chorus at very frequent intervals by singing with them, or at them, which is not usually necessary when the chorus is master of the work it is singing. Says Mr. Henschel:

My Dear Mr. Hall: I fear that I have not expressed my thanks half well enough last night for all the trouble you have taken with my work. The excellent result must, I am sure, have been as gratifying to you as it certainly was to me. Lig, shade, rhythm, feeling, precision; it was all there, I am only sorry the acoustic properties of the house at chorus performances on the stage prevented the chorus from being heard to its fullest advantage and being appreciated accordingly. Please present my best compliments and greetings to the members of your excellent chorus, not to forget the boys, at your next meeting, and assure them of my high esteem. With kind regards, very truly yours,

GEORG HENSCHEL.

Glazounow's new symphony, numbered seven, has been played in London recently for the first time. The Times of that city says of it:

M. Glazounow has no little facility in the "invention" of themes on the old patterns—patterns which were well worn before his creative ability made itself manifest. But of new things he has—in this symphony—little enough to say; and, as in many historical instances, the less there is to say the more diffuse is the sayer. The opening movement of his symphony has some melodious charm, but neither here nor in any of the other movements is the melodic form in any sense Russian. Though too much may be claimed for nationalism in music, still individualism counts for much, and of individuality here we find few traces. M. Glazounow seems to suffer from perennial youth—from Mendelssohnism, so to speak—and its consequent diffuseness. But the diffuseness is that of a Rubinstein—by no means a characteristic Russian composer—not of a Tschaikowsky.

Miss Marie Hall, a young English girl, who has just returned to London after a period of violin study with Sevcik in Prague, has created apparently a deep impression in that city. Her technical skill is said to be remarkable, her tone and intonation beyond reproach.

Mme. Schumann-Heink received an offer to star with the Duss orchestral organization in October next, which she rejected, preferring to remain in Europe to fulfill her engagements in Germany and Russia. She will not return to America until January next.

Mr. William Harper, basso, will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 31. The assisting artist will be Bruno Huhn.

Adèle Aus der Ohe, the pianist, will make a tour of this country next season.

Mme. Schumann-Heink has declined an offer to sing upon a transcontinental tour with an orchestra next season. She will fulfill engagements in Germany and Russia in October, November, and December, and will return to this country about the middle of January for a concert tour.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler's husband has so far recovered from the serious illness which compelled her suddenly to cancel all of her Eastern dates that she hopes to be able to make another Eastern trip during the latter part of April. It this is possible she will give her first recital in this city.

At the concert given recently in aid of its newly established pension fund, the Boston Symphony Orchestra netted nearly $8,000, and generous contributors have swelled this amount. There is talk of a second concert toward the end of the season, when Beethoven's ninth symphony may be performed with the aid of the Handel and Haydn chorus.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

MUSINGS OF A PERPLEXED PARSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"T. G.," in your issue of Monday shows up the bigotry and pig-headedness of the clergy in relation to exhibitions of bravery "in the peaceful walks of life," and, after reading his communication the veriest dunce cannot fail to see the relevancy of the criticism.

I may venture, in the anonymity of this letter, to confess myself a member of the clerical profession, but as I do so I groan and inwardly vow never again to wear my black vest. I am too much ashamed of the "so-called ministers of the Gospel," who do not see or hear the "brave fellows who are sweating in damp mines and noisome tunnels," who are so callously selfish and indifferent to the well-being of their brothers, that they "read smooth and involved essays (to the dull clerical mind there is a certain incongruity in the two adjectives) on 'Salvation by Grace' and 'Sanctification by Faith,'" and feed the people "with learned chaff and scholarly [I would it were so] criticism, and a mass of exploded theological rubbish," while "the great, throbbing heart of humanity is waiting expectant of the bread of eternal life through brotherly love."

I have exercised my mind (feeble as it is) upon the beautiful application which "T. G." makes of the parable. How apt is the comparison of the firemen who risk their lives at the fire and the "men who go down into the coal pits or who direct with steel nerves the flight of locomotives" to the traveler who fell among thieves, was robbed, and left upon the ground half dead! And as for the modern priest and Levite, I am unspeakably shocked, Mr. Editor, that any member of my profession should have been known to cross the street to get out of the way of such fireman or miner or locomotive engineer. "T. G.'s" exegesis is evidently in the line of the well-known allegorical method of Origen; surely he should be made professor of theology.

I have read somewhere that the Puritan divines of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were in the habit of preaching very dry doctrinal sermons, but in my innocence I had thought we had changed all that, and when I have read in Saturday's paper the titles of the morrow's sermons, ignorant as I am, I have sometimes wished for a little more Christian doctrine. I have thought it rather a marked sign of the times that in any company of clergymen, whenever a social topic was broached, it was sure to excite an eager discussion, more so than any other topic. I have known many clergymen who were doing hard mission work in what seemed to me a spirit of self-denial.

But it appears now that I have been woefully mistaken, and when, a few hundred years hence, the historian of our age shall search the columns of the daily press for his material, "T. G.'s" letter will enlighten him, and I blush for the picture which that historian will draw of my profession in the early years of the twentieth century; a set of men mooning away their time with idle fantasies, steeped in selfishness, incapable of one generous impulse, devoid of the most elementary sentiments of humanity—an utterly useless set of reactionary, stupid, self-indulgent old fools.

But while I can no longer doubt, Mr. Editor, that the clergy need much reforming, I am still puzzled to know just what direction that reform should take. Our advisers do not seem to agree. For, while "T. G." tells us we ought to inform our people about the brave deeds that are being done in the community, another will tell us to preach philanthropy or politics. The other day a prominent official informed us he really could not go to church because the clergy were not clever enough, and he added that the remedy was to pay them more, (that appeals to the carnal man in me, Mr. Editor; please treat the subject editorially.) Still others insist (and I confess I have been much drawn to their opinion) that we should preach religion, pure and simple. Will not "T. G." add to the benefits which we already owe to him by securing some sort of unanimity among our critics?

I would suggest—though I do so with great diffidence—a committee of eminent and thoroughly practical men, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report upon a proposed reform of the clergy in the United States, and particularly to declare what the clergy should preach. Of course, no minister should be a member of this committee, but "T. G." and the official above alluded to would form an admirable nucleus. When this report is finished, (supposing such a committee able to arrive at an agreement,) Congress may probably be moved to embody it in a law. Then we may hope for better things.

BEWILDERED PARSON.

New York, March 3, 1903.

RIGHTS OF NEGROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President declares that he shall not be wholly prevented from appointing to Federal offices some representatives of eight millions of Southern citizens because of mere color. Perhaps one in a hundred of his Southern appointees is an Afro-American citizen.

There are perhaps a hundred thousand well-educated citizens of high character in the South belonging to that class, both men and women. Some of them are very accomplished, and are cordially received into the most polite circles of European society. Booker T. Washington is a representative of this class, though less highly educated and less polished than some others. He is a frequent speaker in public assemblies both North and South. His utterances are widely published. Do they not evince good ability, good judgment, caution, and self-restraint? His suggestions may not all be wise. No one claims that they are. But do they not as often commend themselves to general approbation as those of most public men? So of hundreds of other strong, able, and educated Afro-Americans. Must not President Roosevelt carry with him the sober judgment of nineteen-twentieths of the American people when he simply asserts his fixed, conscientious, irreversible determination to act upon the principle that mere color shall not wholly exclude one-tenth of American citizens from some representation in such positions of public trust as they may be found abundantly qualified to occupy?

Of their ability there can be no possible question. There are thousands of examples of it, as real though not so conspicuous as that of President B. T. Washington. It devolved upon the writer as President of Maryville College, in Tennessee, to sign the diplomas of nine colored graduates of that institution. They were all choice men, and have done honor to their alma mater. Of one of them President Robinson of Allegheny Theological Seminary assured me that he stood in the very first rank of their students—the others being white—in every respect. He and several of the others would do that anywhere. Their recitations and theses would have been marked very high at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, or the University of Chicago.

It is well known that at Harvard University recently negroes have taken some of the highest honors, both in literature and in athletics. Nor need it be said that rank in Maryville, as one of the smaller American colleges, did not afford a field for high rank in generous rivalry. In the last annual catalogue of Princeton University a recent Maryville graduate, after only one year's instruction at Princeton, was classed in the first group of academic honors, "Magna cum Laude," with only five others in a class of about 130. Another took the first honors at the Law School in Knoxville. Others have taken high grades at Harvard, Columbia, and elsewhere.

The colored graduates under my instruction at Maryville were, of course, a select class; since comparatively few of any race have the ambition and energy against and over so much poverty and other disadvantages to press their way upward through a long and arduous course to a full classical education. These graduates, about one to fifteen white students, were uniformly polite and genial, and were in turn handsomely treated by their associates. A committee of conservative white clergymen gave the first prize in oratory to a sable orator. I heard of the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, himself an accomplished orator, say that some of that race were very eloquent, and that one of his father's slaves was a white man in every respect but his color. An eminent and polished Baptist professor, an admirer of President Wayland, yet spoke of the eloquence of Frederick Douglass as much superior. A Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly rated the graduating address of a colored licentiate at Auburn Theological Seminary as the best, and at a meeting of the Synod, where two or three ex-Moderators of the General Assembly took part, probably no one would question but that a colored speaker bore off the honors of the occasion.

Such instances are too numerous to admit of any doubt of the ability of the race, though, of course, a smaller proportion of them are highly cultured than of Caucasians. The Hon. Edward M. Shepard, lately Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, in his "Life of President Van Buren," speaks eloquently of the cruel and studied devices for keeping the black man in ignorance. This naturally resulted in their temporary debasement, but should not be employed as implying their intrinsic inferiority. Perhaps every race is inferior to others in some respects and superior in other respects.

President Roosevelt is but acting upon the self-evident truths affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, and in the original Constitution of the United States, with its first twelve amendments, only consistently carried out in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments. These fundamental principles do not derive their authority chiefly from the Declaration, or Constitution, but from the law of God, written upon the human reason, conscience, and heart, and authoritatively formulated in God's Revealed Word. To the recognition of these eternal principles, which Jefferson described as self-evident, not only the South as well as the North, but the whole world must inevitably come.

The fatherland of God and Jefferson's equal brotherhood of all men are as sure to be acknowledged as the kingdom of God is to prevail over all the earth. It doubtless is not expedient that the President should appoint to Federal offices an equal proportion from all classes of citizens. There are sufficient reasons why our foreign population should not for a time be so fully represented as our native born population. Qualifications, and even unfounded prejudices, must be duly considered; but the perpetuity of our Government is impossible except on the recognition of the inalienable equality of all citizens.

It is of little consequence, comparatively, whether any particular man be elected or re-elected, or any particular party prevail. It is of immeasurable importance that human rights be regarded, without the limitation of color or race. Inalienable rights must be respected, and at any expenditure of men, means, and force, if need be, there must be preserved "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

SAMUEL W. BOARDMAN.

Bloomfield, N. J., March 4, 1903.

STATUS OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Desiring to speak always with perfect respect of the President of the United States, it may still be justly remarked that Mr. Roosevelt, in his negro appointments, is illustrating the disadvantage of combined intense partisanship and extraordinary self-will.

The most colossal mistake ever made in human politics was that of suddenly forcing on a race of slaves descended from savages political equality with a race that had been unflinchingly and consistently working in Europe, America, and elsewhere at constitutional freedom ever since the year 1215. It was not in accord with the eternal fitness of things that the plan would be successful, and according to Mr. Root and others of lesser eminence, some of them negroes, it has not been.

The President's remark that he cannot see why a man's color should be a disqualification for political office is a pitiful begging of the question on the part of a man whose first pretension is strenuosity. Let me remind Mr. Roosevelt that in another republic color is distinctly and avowedly a bar to political office holding. I refer to Haiti.

Several years ago I sailed from Gonaives to Port-au-Prince on a British merchant steamer, which carried a dozen or more of the members of the Haitian Legislature. They talked politics the whole distance, and "caucused" as shrewdly and bravely as any of our people could do it. I sought the acquaintance of a few, and one in particular. He was of a considerable natural intelligence, and, having been very well educated in Paris, was fluent in good French. These members were all black. He told me among other things that his people boasted of their country as "la république noir par excellence," and that there were not only no white office holders, but that public opinion would not tolerate any if there were any white citizens, which there were not, since all white persons born there belong to the countries of their parental origin, and that no white person could be naturalized there even if any should so desire.

So that, if Mr. Roosevelt "cannot see" etc., the avowedly "Black Republic" of the West Indies can. It is known to us as to the rest of mankind that Haiti is continuously lapsing to lower levels and is now on the ragged edge of cannibalism; and the same is true of Liberia, though not to the same extent.

The truth is, "This is a white man's country," and neither Mr. Roosevelt nor any other American will ever be strong enough to ignore it. Let us admit for the argument that France and Ethiopia started equal and equally savage 3,000 years ago. During the thirty centuries France wrought herself into a position wherein, from the Middle Ages to our day, she flourished as the very genius of civilization in regard to both initiative force and inventiveness. On the other hand, Ethiopia, Ashantee, and Dahomey are not claimed by any one to have advanced a single step in any line of civilization. Even the blood of France in the Haitian negroes has failed to save them.

Thus, with his incapacity to advance when left to himself, and his facility for lapsing in the same circumstance from higher to lower standards, the negro is an impossibility as a coequal with the white man, who is organically distinguished for possessing the triumphal faculties which in the black are conspicuous only by their absence.

MORTIMER THOMSON.

New York, March 4, 1903.

PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No fair-minded person can read the statement which appeared in your paper of this morning, giving the view of President Roosevelt regarding his Southern policy, without a feeling of respect. The record of the President for fearless integrity and high purposes can never be questioned, and there is no man in the country who has more fully invited the highest regard of all classes of citizens. President Roosevelt stands for the highest type of manhood in all lines of life, and it is not possible to point to any President who has combined so many different qualities and who has occupied so many different positions with the same fearless observance of duty. Even those who may have differed with him in regard to the appointment of negroes in the South can never question the high motives that have prompted his action.

The statement that appears in your paper this morning shows that the appointment of the Collector in Charleston was not made until after many prominent Southern men were consulted, and that it would not have been made if there had been any suspicion resting upon the character of Crum. The fact that the reappointment of the Collector of the Port in Savannah, who is a colored man, had led to no objection, would naturally lead the President or any one to think that a similar appointment in Charleston would not produce any bad feeling. The further fact, as it is stated, that only about one in every hundred appointees is colored, many such appointees being Democrats, would clearly indicate a strong non-partisan spirit on the part of the President. It is perhaps the case that he has appointed more Democrats and a smaller number of negroes in the South than any other Republican President.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that the appointment of Crum, as well as the appointment of any negroes to political positions, has the effect of unduly exciting and inciting the lower class of negroes in such a way as to make them somewhat restless and even dangerous. If all negroes were as intelligent and respectable as Booker T. Washington and Crum, there would be no question as to their right to recognition in all departments of business or political life. But in view of the fact that a large class of them are still ignorant and that they possess most dangerous socialistic and anarchistic tendencies, it seems important, at least for the present and perhaps for the next generation, to check their political aspirations in the South.

Of course it is regrettable to notice that a man who has become educated and enlightened, as this negro lawyer from Richmond, should even deliver such a speech as he did the other day after the agitation about the Crum appointment. The anarchistic, incendiary, and murderous utterances of such a man would have no effect upon a man like Booker T. Washington or his class, but the large class of ignorant and even dangerous negroes that exist in many parts of the South will be harmfully aroused by such speeches.

The grand work that is being done by Booker T. Washington and others of his type in the line of industrial development will only be hindered by stimulating among the negroes at large political methods and ambitions. The negroes have been most successful where they have had the least to do with politics. Therefore, to stimulate in them political ambitions for the present seems to make them the prey not only of the lowest type of white or colored agitator, but also produce race conflicts in the South, where the negroes are far more honored and appreciated than in the North.

What, therefore, is to be most regretted in this appointment of a negro man as Collector of the Port at Charleston is not so much the mere fact of the appointment, but that it seems to have aroused not only an antagonism among the whites but more especially an upheaval and an arrogant spirit among the lower negroes in the South. It has been most unfair and almost criminal to attribute to the President any other than the highest motive in his purpose to appoint this man. However, it is greatly to be deplored that the President had not been sufficiently informed or been able to discover the effect of such an appointment and agitation upon the negroes themselves.

For the welfare of the South, as well as for the negroes, it is of the utmost importance that they should be shielded from all political methods and ambitions at least for the next twenty-five years. By that time the appointment of such a man as Crum and the agitation of the negro question in the South will not produce such incendiary and murderous utterances as have been promulgated by some of the negro orators, and by that time the methods and purposes of Booker T. Washington and his followers will have gained such a foothold that race distinctions may be wholly blotted out.

W. N. WILMER.

New York, March 2, 1903.

POLITICS AND THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter of President Roosevelt as published in to-day's TIMES, and I am tempted to rush into print in order to express agreement with the sentiment therein contained.

The President says most emphatically that he cannot treat mere color as a bar to holding office. Why should he? Other things being equal, why should color keep a man down? Why should color deprive a man from receiving reward for meritorious work?

From what I have learned of this question I am led to believe that the people of the South are, as a whole, not unkindly disposed toward the colored race, and that only the politicians of the South are wholly against them.

This acute question with regard to the negro has been the growth of nearly forty years of political meddling, and it is politics and not race prejudice so much that is, and has been, the underlying cause of the breach.

Is it not time that politics be eliminated from the situation entirely? Is it not better for all concerned to view this question from a standpoint other than political?

As long as this momentous problem shall remain the bone of contention between political parties, so long will the breach be widened and a proper solution not be arrived at.

The people of this country, those of the North as well as those of the South, should co-operate to bring about a solution of this question.

Senator Tillman has truly said "the North is just as much in the mire as is the South," and it therefore behooves the people of this section of the country to join hand in hand with those of the South in an earnest endeavor to adjust once and for all time the relations between the negro and the white. Although I am a Democrat I concur with the President in the attitude maintained by him, provided, however, proper discrimination is shown as to how far it is advisable to go in carrying out his policy.

"The door of hope should not be shut in the face of the negro," and it certainly will never be in the face of the Southern white man. Senator Tillman and many of his followers need no longer have any fear as to the political aspirations of the negro. The race is slowly but surely being taught not to meddle in politics, and it is fast becoming an agricultural race, hence if the Southern people will but lend a helping hand to further this work the negro as a factor in politics will gradually cease to exist.

BERNARD SEYMOUR DEUTSCH.

New York, March 2, 1903.

THE NEW TAX RATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reform administration has boastfully assured property owners of lower tax bills this year. Let me tell your readers how the assessment of full value is likely to work in many cases. I pay taxes on a small house in Thirtieth Street. It was heretofore assessed at $5,000. Under the full value rate it is now assessed at $9,000.

In the tax office I find placards showing that last year the tax rate was $2.25, and that this year it is estimated that it may be $1.60, and, if the Sinking Fund bill goes through, it may be only $1.45. This looks nice, but when I am assessed $9,000 instead of $5,000 my tax bill will leap on the lowest figure from $112.50 to $130.50, and, if the Sinking Fund bill fails to pass, it may be even $144. A rise of $20 in one year is startling, and $30 or more shows a wonderful percentage of increase.

Owners of small houses may perhaps see that Tammany could not fleece them worse than they may suffer under this revised plan of assessment. CLERICUS.

New York, March 2, 1903.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial in your good paper, relating to the English income tax, you showed that the highest tax paid by the Englishman was at the rate of 5¼ per cent. of the income taxed.

It would be an unspeakable relief to many people in this city if they could be sure that they would not be obliged to pay more than this proportion of their annual receipts to the tax man.

The owner of a small amount of personal property, seeing that certain wealthy men had "consented" to pay on reduced amounts, recently applied for a reconsideration of his assessment on the ground that without a reduction his tax would amount to one-twelfth of his income from all sources. The official said: "It makes no difference if it takes all of your income."

The late Dr. Babcock of this city, in a letter written from Syria, spoke of an agricultural community there which had hard work to make both ends meet because the Turkish Government exacted 33 per cent. of their crops.

It would take the sharp edge off the anxiety of many people in narrow financial circumstances, guilty of no crimes worse than those of industry and economy, if they could feel certain that they were no worse off in New York than they would be in Turkey in respect to taxation.

A law which drives reputable people into hiding for fear of the loss of their daily bread; that tempts men to compromise with their consciences, and puts a premium on perjury, is a devilish law.

SENEX.

New York, March 4, 1903.

Letters to the Editor of The Times

CONTINUED.

CORRECTION OF PUBLIC MINOR ABUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the midst of multitudinous complaints against the elevated and surface railway companies, not because they are not affording us complete satisfaction in the way of comfortable and convenient transportation, but because "they are not doing as well as they may," it occurs to me to suggest that perhaps we as citizens are not doing all that we may in the line of correcting these abuses.

The spirit which prompts neglect and indifference and official insolence in large matters generally shows itself first in smaller matters. If checked there, by a constant insistence upon the rights of citizens, it is a question whether it will manifest itself on larger lines.

The average American feels too busy to complain about the small breaches of courtesy or right, fears that he will be considered a "chronic knocker," does not like to be a "kicker," and frequently neglects to complain where a complaint would be welcome by those in authority and might lead to the correction of a very serious abuse. For instance: Very few patrons of the large department stores immediately report to the division manager or "floor-walker," lack of attention or courtesy or intelligence on the part of minor employes. Suffering from the manifestation of one or more of these characteristics, they simply endure, thinking that "it is too small to talk about." Yet I have known of instances where such complaints have been and permanently corrected that which might easily have grown into a radical evil, where the complainant was personally thanked by the division manager and afterwards by a letter from the firm.

I have seen the good cut of his way and takes much time and trouble to report at once to the proprietors the careless driving of employes in charge of milk wagons, meat carts, bakery wagons, &c. When one of these offenders was brought before him recently, and inquiry was made why he (the driver), shouted as he turned a corner, he immediately answered: "So that people may get out of my way." He had never been told and it had never occurred to him that pedestrians had a right of way in the crossing at least equal to his own.

During one of the driving rainstorms recently, a lady with a child in her arms tried to attract the attention of the conductor, but failed in this until the car was actually on the crossing where she wished to leave the car. The conductor then said gruffly: "You are too late. I will stop the car at the next corner." Instantly a gentleman rose and struck the three danger signals, (which stopped the car with a jerk,) and then held the strap so that the conductor could not strike to go on—which he tried to do, while pouring out abuse upon the "meddler"—but the lady and child were not obliged to walk a block in the pouring rain.

I know a gentleman in this city who for some years has been in the habit of reporting quite systematically, to the proper officer, the number of any railway official whom he has found guilty of negligence or discourtesy, whether to himself or to others. It has taken time and trouble, but he thinks it has paid. It may be well to add that the same gentleman has frequently handed a card to a conductor, where the conductor was in the right and the passenger was unreasonable, saying: "If any complaint comes in this matter I will be glad to be a witness in your favor."

It strikes me that if we developed more of this spirit, holding every employe responsible for the proper discharge of his duties, and being willing to sacrifice our time and to take the proper steps to bring faults to the attention of the proper officer, much of the conflict and irritation and discomfort of to-day would be remedied.

The Twenty-first District Independent Club has just begun a campaign against all abuses and neglect on the part of either the elevated or surface railway companies, and for the present, for certain legal reasons, is centring its attention upon the Eighth Avenue surface line. Complaints of morning after cleanliness, ventilation, temperature, and occupancy of cars on that line, or the service generally, or concerning any form of neglect or inattention on the part of the company or any of its agents, or concerning any clearly preventable discomforts or delays in passing, should be filed with Mr. Franklin Pierce, 31 Nassau Street.

If filed by mail and not in person, the complaint should set forth clearly the day and the hour of the day of the neglect or offense, the direction of movement of the car, and the point on the line, the number of the conductor or motorman, and the full name and address of the complainant, and also, if possible, the name and address of at least one witness.

I am not sure but the making of such complaints, either for ourselves or in behalf of others, has become a duty as well as a privilege and a right.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.
Columbia University, March 2, 1903.

CORNELL AND THE TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have taken notice of the criticisms of my letter of Feb. 27, which appeared in your editorial of an early day of the following week. I hope you will give me space for reply.

The "injudicious" and "loving" friend of the letter in question has gone to some pains to find out wherein he might not have been justified in his conclusions and now asserts that he is more than ever convinced that the "city and not the university is guilty," and I wish to add that neither my natural loyalty to my Alma Mater nor my long friendship for THE TIMES disqualifies me from an honest search for the truth.

A grievous crime has been committed, and, while the burden of defense rests, because of the general public accusation of the chief sufferer, on Cornell University, to my mind the burden of proof of malfeasance on the part of the university rests upon the prosecution.

I stated in my former letter, among other things, that Cornell is a part of a community, whose habitat (so far as the town is concerned) is chiefly that of a low-lying plain, barely above the lake level. The objectionable features of this situation, with its difficulties and dangers, I have dwelt upon, and I refer to them now only to say that it is entirely within the bounds of modesty to admit that I was not the only one to recognize the elements of danger by which Cornell was threatened. So well was it recognized that not alone did Cornell maintain her own water works, but welcomed the construction of the Ithaca Water Works as a natural avenue of escape from the dangers of wells sunk in the long-inhabited soil upon which Ithaca stands.

It is, of course, a very unfortunate thing that Cornell did not know that she could not trust either the Ithaca Board of Health or the Ithaca Water Company, but I would like to ask if the Columbia authorities are watching the construction going on in the Croton water shed? Or if the public will hold Columbia to account in case a similar catastrophe overtakes New York City? I may be told that my illustration is extreme; it is, however, an exact parallel. Columbia is, like Cornell, as I put it, a guest within the city in which it lives, subject to the common laws, and entitled to protection. Unlike New York City, Ithaca is proud of the water of a private corporation; and yet there is no difference, because, as THE TIMES says to-day, the fact that Ithaca has voted to own the water works confers no essentially new powers upon her.

The contamination of the water of a corporation, subject to the supervision of Ithaca's Board of Health, cannot be charged to dereliction on the part of the university, and it only aggravates matters to make the assertion. It is the plain duty of the Ithaca authorities to properly remove all sources of danger and to adequately police the water shed. The university, not alone subject to the laws of the community, but its chief source of revenue and sustenance, is entitled to sanitary protection, as it is to safety against thieves or fire, and in this instance is the aggrieved party. Suppose the situation reversed and that this epidemic had broken out on the campus. Then and only then we might rightfully assume the institution.

At this point it will be proper to take up the old, common argument against Cornell, to wit, that, having thousands of students in her halls, she should have known of this immediate danger and have taken measures to avert it. I will grant that, for argument's sake, and while I will say that I do know that, about 1890, when policing the water shed, Cornell Trustees were ever vigilant, I will ask the editor of THE TIMES just how he would suggest that this scheme could have been carried out. I would like him to show wherein the university has not done its duty as a member of the body politic. Furthermore, it may be well to call attention to the fact that the Cornell Trustees have issued a public statement, send broadcast, in answer to the various charges against them. Notable among them is the charge that certain members of the institution are interested in stock of the water company. This is denied in toto, like many others.

Cornell University has met bravely a dreadful disaster. It is an injustice to add to that the injury of unjust charges, and I am glad to see in your editorial of to-day the growing signs of a change of heart. I have always admired the perfect candor of THE TIMES, whether I have been able to agree in all respects with its tenets or not.

But there is a solution for Cornell, the application of which, had it been applied sooner, would have spared her, though not the city. It will be recalled that no typhoid cases have arisen among the women students of Sage College, the single dormitory of the university, nor among the families of the Faculty living in their houses on the campus. These people use only the water of the University Water Works. The institution has suffered and will suffer. She has erred if she has erred at all in trusting the community in which she dwells, and whom she has benefited.

To-day's papers state that the State Board of Health lays the blame on Ithaca. I predict, therefore, that she will profit by the same lesson by which the town will lose. She will build dormitories to house the entire student body, and with her own management and in her own independence emerge from this catastrophe, to do honor to the forecasts of her founders. She will leave behind the careless town she has made. It will be a just retribution, for Cornell is the victim of misplaced confidence.

JUSTIN L. BARNES, M. D.
New York, March 5, 1903.

TYPHOID FEVER IN ITHACA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not a new condition that confronts Cornell, but an old inherited virulent poison lurking in its surroundings. In 1847 my oldest brother was a student at the Thompkins Academy, of which Father Withers was Principal. That was the brum that produced Cornell University of this day. My brother was a victim of typhoid fever that was then prevalent in the academy, and suffered an almost total destruction of his mental faculties. He was years in recovering from its effects, and I recall the fact that a number of his schoolmates died of the fever and others were disabled from its effects, as he was. The poison must be in the soil, the buildings, the water, of the Ithaca Treatment, and the only salvation for Cornell is to remove to some healthy locality and let the wiseacres of Ithaca, who appear to be immune to the the poison, nurse it to their hearts' content.

H. C. U.
New York, March 2, 1903.

POOR SPELLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some member of the Board of Education or some teacher in the public schools tell me why it is that pupils fresh from the Grammar and High Schools are so deficient in the art of spelling the English language? The writer of this being an instructor in the stenographic department of one of the large business schools of this city has many pupils ranging in age from sixteen to twenty, and to find one out of ten that can spell correctly forty-five out of fifty words of common use is the exception to the rule.

Inquiring into the matter among the different pupils, the answer is much the same: "We had so many other studies that there was little time left to give to spelling." If this be true, is it not quite time to call a halt and have the children taught more thoroughly how to spell the English language, also to read, write, and speak it better than many of them now do, together with a few other essentials, such as good manners, attention to personal appearance, &c., to the exclusion of numerous branches of study that are of no practical use to the average boy or girl, and the time is a waste of time?

No language is more beautiful than English when correctly used, and none is more abused.

J. G. H.
New York, March 3, 1903.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one who is at all familiar with modern views of education it seems strange that the reading of the Bible in the public schools should be opposed on such frivolous grounds as those suggested by one of your recent correspondents. No hint is given as to how the simple reading of the Bible without note or comment would "force" the pupil to endure some "theological teaching." It would appear that the writer was possessed of some vague and ill-defined dread of "ecclesiasticism or sacerdotalism," which anything in the shape of moral or religious literature was certain to excite.

From the modern point of view, education is much more than cramming the mind with facts or training it to feats of mathematical skill. It is the great reproach of our accredited system of education that it is narrow and incomplete because it practically ignores or neglects the development of the whole nature.

If we would save our civilization from such a reproach as befell it last Summer, when a series of outrages were perpetrated upon a procession in this city, assembled to pay honor to a good man, we must not only teach, but in some way impress upon the minds of children, that all men are brethren. Nothing is more likely to suggest such a brotherly spirit than the frequent public reading of such a selection as the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

Whatever may be the nationality or religious views of those who come here to live, they must recognize the fact that Christianity has become a potent influence in our social and National life. We owe it both to ourselves and to those who are to come after us to pervade our institutions more thoroughly with its spirit, and it is doubtful whether a better contribution to this result can be suggested than the daily reading in all of our schools of a selection from our noble English Bible.

F. W. OSBORN.
Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1903.

HOBSON AND HIS REWARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hardly think that I differ from THE TIMES concerning Mr. Hobson, although the view-points may not be the same. My contention is simply this: Because of his personal daring on one occasion we fell down and worshipped, in his person, the individual strenuous hero. Individual heroism is deemed a sufficiently useful quality in the people who fight for us to make the rewarding of it expedient on the one hand and public deprecation of it inexpedient on the other. We held up Hobson to the world as our living exponent and symbol of this attribute, and it would seem that we cannot consistently repudiate this conclusion save in the light of later deeds done by him under conditions of equal stress, which indicate that our earlier estimate is mistaken.

These conditions have never occurred. Hence, if Mr. Hobson's action entitled him to praise and reward in 1898, it must have precisely the same merit in 1903. But in 1903 it appears that he has never received anything but a "gold brick" recognition at our hands, and is now out of the line even for that. Therefore, I submit that this state of affairs does not reflect so much upon Hobson as upon us, and that it exemplifies once more the curious tendency which we have to put people on lofty pedestals, and then, because of their subsequent acts, wholly unrelated to those for which we elevated them, incontinently to tumble them off.

This is the more singular because we are not at all without a certain respect for our own creations, as witness the sudden disappearance of nicknames and caricatures when the object thereof becomes President of the United States. It is to this self-respect that I think the Hobson case really appeals. We recognized our debt to the man in the most public manner. We did not pay it. Whether we may avoid it now because of his later actions, and whether our doing so will conduce to the desirable evolution of future Hobsons, are matters to think about.

That Mr. Hobson's career has been replete with mistakes is evident. More than this, if certain matters now discussed in the navy are true, he seems to have presumed sufficiently upon his popular support to treat superior authority in a way which, in plain language, might well have evoked the immediate attention of a Sergeant of marines, followed by a prolonged and unusually favorable opportunity for quiet reflection. This, however, all belongs to the discipline of the navy, which must be maintained with respect to heroes as well as to every one else amenable to it.

That Mr. Hobson has not felt its hand more severely than he has is of a piece with the, at first, stupid and more recently terror-stricken manner in which the Navy Department has dealt with him. If the other officers of the navy are right, what Mr. Hobson needed was a strong tonic of the kind which he would have got from the late Gideon Welles, not to mention any one still living. At all events, it certainly seems that had there been sense enough or backbone enough in the two Administrations which have dealt with him we should have heard nothing about his retirement or resignation. He would have been simply put and kept in his proper place, and we should have been relieved from our present somewhat false and annoying position concerning him.

To get out of it now, it appears that if it be conceded that he was entitled to adequate reward at any time for his Merrimac exploit, that reward is still due him. If there has been fault on his side so there has been on ours. Is it not for us to be generous, and, remembering his youth and how high we placed him, to let bygones be bygones? If this recognition brings him back into the navy, as it properly may, then, if afterward he offends against discipline, it is the Navy Department which we should hold to strict account if it fail to deal with him as he may deserve.

PARK BENJAMIN.
New York, March 2, 1903.

TARIFF BARS EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The history of our country during the past half century shows how firmly we are wedded to the protective system. At present revision of the existing tariff is uppermost in most minds, but the looked-for revision is to be on anti-trust lines. The experiences that all travelers have in sending home works of art point toward other reforms that are equally important.

It is ridiculous to think that an enlightened people should put prohibitive duties on works of art, of whatever nature these may be, when their presence in our country must benefit our people by improving their minds and tastes.

In the Orient many wonderfully beautiful things are made, but every American hesitates to buy them, knowing that if he does he must repurchase them again from his own Government. Thus we as a Nation lose all these art objects—our tastes are not developed, our minds not broadened, and at the same time the "infant industries" are cherished and protected.

As an example, we may mention the exquisite embroideries of China and Japan. Nothing like them is made at home, so a duty of about 50 per cent. acts as an obstacle to their free purchase. Nobody gains thereby, and we as a Nation are losers. The same applies to the fine silver work and cloisonné. None of our factories produces the same materials but still the duties are approximately 60 per cent.

Surely all this is an illiberal and unwise policy, and the sooner these rates are reduced or removed the sooner will we be abreast of the time in matters aesthetic and Oriental.

EDWIN BEER.
Kandy, Ceylon, Jan. 28, 1903.

TARIFF AND THE BIRTH RATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President has very properly called the attention of the American people to the very important fact of the decrease in the birth of children. I am very glad that he has done so. The question arises, What is the remedy for this "race suicide," if so it may be called? And here I wish to call attention to the teachings and practice of the Roman Catholics in regard to this matter. Their religious exponitants would not but follow their example in this matter there would be a decided difference in the birth rate.

But with all due respect to our President we beg leave to suggest that one great reason for this trouble lies in the fact that the expense of living has been so increased by the tariff measures of his own party that it costs more to feed and clothe two children now than it would have cost to take care of half a dozen some years ago.

A change in the penal laws might perhaps be of some benefit, but a reduction in the prices of all the necessaries of life would probably relieve the situation and at the same time be of immense benefit to the people.

A DEMOCRAT.
Westport, Conn., March 2, 1903.

AGAINST A LEE MONUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to make reply to the letter of Mr. Drake of Chattanooga, who claims to have "cooled off" sufficiently to express his emphatic disapproval of certain other people who disagree with his opinions respecting the matter of the proposed erection of a monument in honor of Gen. R. E. Lee at Gettysburg.

In the event of the success of the cause represented by Gen. Lee, dismemberment of the Union would have resulted, secession would have been an accomplished fact, and our glorious country been but a thing of the past. Under the circumstances as known, and, considering the dreadful result that might have ensued, why should the memory of Lee or any other Confederate General be perpetuated, even though possessed of great heroism and gallantry, as many of them doubtless were? Would not recognition of this character—the erection of a memorial—be an undoubted evidence of unjustifiable regard, and be paid in such a manner as to impress upon the minds of children, that all men are brethren. Nothing is more likely to suggest such a brotherly spirit than the frequent public reading of such a selection as the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

Let no such tribute as the erection of a monument on any of our famous battlefields be paid to the memory of the "lost cause," but for those alone who victoriously battled for the preservation of the Union. Their deeds have left a rich heritage for all true patriots.

S. W. JOHNSON.
New York, March 1, 1903.

RELIEF OF ANIMALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES there appeared a letter from "J. H. C." speaking of the hopelessness of applying to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals for relief of horses. He tells the truth. It is about time some changes were made, new men put in office with humane feelings who care about the suffering and misery of the animals, and not the money there is in it. A complaint made of an animal being abused or starved is disregarded unless the complainant witnesses the acts—although the proof as to abuse may be in front of them. But if a person writes or tells where there is an unlicensed dog an officer is sent immediately to collect $3 or take the dog and have it killed. The misery and suffering seem to receive very little attention—but the two-dollar bill is most affectionately cared for.

Why not encourage complaints from all who have either witnessed or know of such doings, and try and wipe out these men who are in for money, and in their place put men with hearts and humane feelings—for there are some. Go to the root of the evil. It must come some time.

VERITAS.
Brooklyn, March 2, 1903.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been a good deal of discussion of late regarding the subject of adulteration by druggists; nothing has been written about the educational standard of the pharmacist in this the Empire State of the Union. And, nevertheless, this is a subject of the utmost concern to the pharmacists as a profession, to the physician, and to the public, and I am certain that the latter—the intelligent and thinking part of it—would stand amazed and perhaps horrified if it knew the true state of affairs. It is because I consider the subject of paramount importance and because I know from experience that THE TIMES reaches the largest number of thoughtful readers interested in public questions that I pen the following lines.

The entrance into any profession is, in this State, safeguarded by certain educational requirements. If a man wants to become a lawyer, a physician, a dentist, a veterinary surgeon, or even a public accountant, he must first give proof of certain preliminary knowledge; he must show that his mind and his memory are sufficiently trained for the purpose of pursuing intellectual studies. The requirements may perhaps not be as high as we would like them to be, but still they effectually aid in eliminating the utterly unfit and illiterate. Not so in pharmacy. In this, the proudest and greatest State in the Union, everybody can become a licensed and graduated pharmacist, even if unable to write a line of English correctly, even if decimal fractions are like Chinese to him, even if he does not know in what year America was discovered. (This is not fancy, but fact.)

There are two "Colleges" of Pharmacy in the Greater New York—one in New York and one in Brooklyn—and any one without exception can enter there upon the study of pharmacy; no entrance examination of any kind, no inconvenient questions asked. There is only one qualification that the candidate must possess—and that is the tuition fee.

Justice demands that I state that the New York College of Pharmacy did have a fair entrance examination up to about ten years ago, but when the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy let all the bars down, inviting anybody, who could pay the price, to come in, the New York College was obliged, "in self-preservation," as one of the professors explained to me, to go and do likewise.

Of those who pay in, a certain number utterly incapable even of understanding the lectures get left by the wayside; that is, leave the college and go back to old occupations, (of the morality of taking money from people before having at least some assurance that they would be able to pursue the studies I shall speak another time,) but the greater number, some of whom are absolutely unfit and illiterate, manage to get through the college and become Ph. G's.

The rivalry between the two colleges is not how good a course they can give, but how easy a one; the point striven after being to get the reputation of "plucking" no students at the final examination.

But even after they do pass the college must they not pass an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy? some one might interject at this point. And will not the board weed out the unfit and incompetent? Alas, this might be so, but for the abnormal, shameful, and almost incredible fact that all the members of the Board of Pharmacy—I am speaking of the eastern section—are also members of the above mentioned Colleges of Pharmacy. Two are professors in one, and Trustees, and the other two are Trustees. Is it probable and likely that the examiners will be hard on their own students? And isn't this a highly abnormal state of affairs?

I will not dilate upon the strong and universal rumors of unfairness and partiality on the side of the board, but is it right to thus tempt weak mortals? Human nature is human nature. This is recognized everywhere. In the law regulating the State Board of Dental Examiners, for instance, there is a distinct clause reading: "Nor shall any person connected with a dental school as professor, trustee, or instructor be eligible to such appointment," [as examiner.] Ordinance 46 of the revised ordinances and by-laws of the University of the State of New York reads: "No one shall be appointed as a university examiner in any test for which licenses to practice are issued, who has any official connection with an institution which prepares candidates for such examinations."

Why should the Board of Pharmacy Examiners be an exception? Has their honesty and integrity been demonstrated to be proof against any temptation—a temptation to be too lenient to their own students on the one hand and too hard on outside students on the other hand? If such integrity has been demonstrated, the pharmaceutical profession of this great city is entirely unaware of the test.

Another thing, the Board of Pharmacy seems to be an utterly irresponsible body. In the case of medical, dental, and veterinary examiners the Regents have the power to remove any member for misconduct, corruption, negligence, or incompetence. Not so with the Board of Pharmacy. There seems to be nobody to appeal to. Is this a normal state of affairs? Every thinking and disinterested person will agree that it is not. What is the remedy then? It is of little use to point out the evils without offering a remedy.

The remedy I have to offer is the same that I offered at the meeting of every pharmaceutical society in which the question came up for discussion, and which I advocate in print whenever I get a chance, namely, to put pharmaceutical education under the sole control of the Regents. The latter would at once establish a fair preliminary examination, which would keep away all the unfit and illiterate, while at the licensing examination every man would have an equal chance, no matter where or under whom he studied. Competence, and not "pull," would be the true test. College graduates, who give 1 grain of heroin, where the doctor prescribes 6 milligrams, (under the impression that 0.006 Gm. equals 1 grain) and thus nearly kill a baby, and who write "take at ones" instead of "take at once," will then be an impossibility.

Of course the "colleges" of pharmacy will fight tooth and nail any effort to be brought under the Regents' control, because a preliminary examination would cut off a great part of their students and of their revenue. But I believe that intelligent public opinion may compel the colleges to yield gracefully. If not, the Legislature should be asked to interfere.

WM. J. ROBINSON, Ph. G., M. D.
Editor Medical Pharmaceutical Critic and Guide.
New York, March 3, 1903.

SUBSTITUTION PRACTICED BY DRUGGISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much pleasure your editorial on "The Druggist and the Public." The article is timely and will, I trust, be followed by others until public sentiment is sufficiently aroused to demand the proper protection of the community.

The substitution carried on by retail druggists—and we have reason to believe by wholesale dealers as well—is more widespread and productive of harm than possibly any one fully realizes. I have had a patient who drank what was bought for ordinary alcohol exhibit all the symptoms produced by the drinking of wood alcohol, even to the extent of great and permanent impairment of vision. From all over the country come reports of physicians who have been called to attend patients for wood alcohol poisoning, resulting from the drinking of various essences supposed to be made with the ordinary alcohol of commerce.

The essence of Jamaica ginger, a common household remedy, dangerous enough when made with ethyl alcohol, becomes an almost deadly poison when made with wood alcohol, and we are told the practice of making it with the latter, because it is cheaper, has become quite common.

Iodide of potassium, one of the most commonly used and valuable of drugs, is mixed with the bromide of potassium because the latter is cheaper, regardless of the fact that the two have entirely different effects.

Some preparations of digitalis, on which life may depend in the latter stages of pneumonia and other acute diseases when a weakening heart needs only to be stimulated until a crisis is passed, have signally failed to produce the desired result, when the same preparation obtained at another place has immediately produced the proper effect.

This narration could be continued until it filled pages and its truth attested by every physician of experience in existence. The substitution of proprietary preparations is so well known as to need no statement. It has become quite the common practice for certain wholesale houses, so I am told, to supply retailers with substitute preparations which they say are "just as good," (and possibly they are,) to take the place of other articles which are well known, because well advertised, and which have large sales.

Whether the substituted article is "just as good" does not alter the fact that sometimes disastrous results follow substitution. Doctors write prescriptions and expect results which they sometimes fail to get because cheaper and inferior drugs are substituted by careless, incompetent, or possibly vicious druggists, and lives are sacrificed in consequence.

At the last meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York a resolution was unanimously adopted commending the action of the Board of Health of this city in exposing druggists detected in these criminal practices. The work should be continued, and if there is no penalty to fit the crime a law should be enacted at once, making the penalty sufficiently severe to be deterrent. If a druggist substitutes cheap and inferior drugs and death results, the crime should be considered nothing short of murder, and the severest penalty inflicted.

There are many druggists who do not substitute. Indeed, I hope and believe that those who do not are in the large majority. It is a fact, however, that there are some who do substitute, and the practice is sufficiently common to demand attention. The man who does not resort to criminal practices need have no fear of a law to restrain the man who does. If there is widespread opposition on the part of druggists to the enactment of a law for the purpose of putting a stop to this practice it would look as if it were more extensively carried on than we have imagined.

I hope you will keep this agitation up, for it is in the right line.

FRANK VAN FLEET, M. D.,
Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Medical Society of the State of New York.
New York, March 3, 1903.

MR. POST AND THE SINGLE TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of your paper of to-day you refer to Louis F. Post as a Socialist and as a wild man from Chicago. I have read Mr. Post's paper, The Public, for several years, quite as regularly as I have read THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Post is not a Socialist, but an able advocate of the system of free competition, the doctrine the Socialists most oppose. He is a consistent follower of Henry George, hence an individualist. You will not find abler refutations of the errors of socialistic theory than in the columns of Mr. Post's paper.

Mr. Post again is not wild, but a vigorous, logical thinker, and a master of expression. It would give me great pleasure to see THE TIMES cope with the arguments that regularly appear in The Public. In fact, I have never met a refutation of the doctrine of Henry George. When people lacked coal recently they began to wonder if it were right that natural products should be monopolized, and thousands began to look into these questions who never thought of them before. All society fakes and palliatives for our social disturbances are proposed, as the flood of letters to your paper bears witness; there is only one remedy, however, a very radical one, of course, but one which will cure monopoly and yet leave the mainsprings, the incentives to human effort, untouched, the field of free competition of industry and leaders of men still open.

The single tax is not yet understood, simple as it is, and THE TIMES is not alone in confounding Single Taxers with Socialists and Anarchists. But it will be generally understood some day, and, until applied, will be immediately continue to suffer the terrible evils of poverty that increase relatively with material progress in our present social organization.

Meanwhile I regret to see THE NEW YORK TIMES make a contemptuous reference to my able, if not earnest, fellow-worker for the welfare of his fellow-men as Mr. Post undoubtedly is.

I should like to add that if there are those "who have their Socialism and recover," as you say in your article, no apostates have ever been heard of among the ranks of those converted to the truth preached by Henry George.

CHARLES A. DOWNES.
New York, March 1, 1903.

MORTGAGE TAX BILL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to call your attention to one result of the Mortgage Tax bill now pending in the Legislature which seems not to be fully realized. It is the admitted intention of the various financial institutions affected by the bill to demand payment of all overdue mortgages which do not contain a clause obligating the mortgageor to pay the mortgage tax. Other mortgagees will undoubtedly follow the same course. Great hardship will inevitably result, and the increased burden on the property owner will be a great blow even if it can be borne.

Many foreclosures will unquestionably result. Why strike down the already oppressed real estate owners of New York City? It almost seems a crime to own real estate in this city, so severely are the owners punished in money and pursued by legislation.

What benefit will result from bleeding the real estate owners? Merely that a so-called direct tax which occasions no complaint be wiped out and its place supplied by a tax which will have to be paid by the very people the bill assumed to relieve. What if, in time to come, the rate of interest falls? It is falling now. This bill increases it by one-half per cent. It would take some time to get it back to its present plane. The assumed advantages of ready money are mere words compared with the bitter truth of the outrage upon that portion of the community—the landowners—who already pay almost all the taxes levied.

HENRY F. MILLER.
New York, March 5, 1903.

CARS FOR LADIES ONLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Women societies are holding meetings and adopting resolutions full of the bitterest criticism against the loathsome conditions of our street cars. They find no words harsh enough against the indecency of crowded cars, in which men and women are huddled together like sardines. Our authorities seem to be helpless or unwilling to enforce better conditions. Even our District Attorney can't find any fault with conditions which stamp our overcrowded cars as "disorderly vehicles," in which to ride must be a torture to any decent woman.

There seems to be no remedy in sight against the complained-of conditions, and for immediate relief. Now there is one way in which existing conditions may be improved in so far as decency is concerned. If we have to stand overcrowded cars, let our women have an opportunity at least to escape the worst of the embarrassing and humiliating to them. Let us have cars for "ladies only." It would cost the companies not one cent extra if, especially in rush hours, they would send cars, say every third or fourth, or fifth or sixth, over their respective lines, with signs indicating that men must keep off.

Nothing easier could be done than putting this idea into practice. It would mitigate the present unsavory state of things in some way, and as we are accustomed to payment on installments, I will desist from demanding monetary compensation to our women societies to ask for conductresses, &c. But before others are going to make puns over my cars "for ladies only," let me strike the tune by asking: "Why not female cars while there are 'mail cars'?"

V. WEBER.
New York, March 4, 1903.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Monday morning last, in an editorial commenting on the speech of Sir Charles Tupper relating to the members of the Alaska boundary tribunal appointed by the United States Government, THE TIMES said that those gentlemen whom Sir Charles characterized as "rabid partisans" are "simply three very well-informed Americans, who believe, as all Americans believe, that our position in respect to the true Alaskan boundary is impossible!"

If the position of the United States is impossible, why is the Government opposing the Canadian claim? Perhaps THE TIMES meant to say unassailable!

Within a very few years after the purchase of Alaska by the United States and a long time before the discovery of gold and the influx of population made the territory valuable, the Dominion authorities disputed the boundary line claimed by the Americans, and several times the subject was brought to the attention of the United States and British Governments, once certainly during Gen. Grant's Administration, and each time its consideration was postponed for various reasons; hence it is neither fair nor correct for THE TIMES to say the claim of Canada was not made until after the discovery of gold, and that the present position of the United States "is, in fact, the position held by English and Canadian statesmen and geographers up to a very recent date."

The whole trouble is of comparatively recent date, and it has all grown out of the procrastination and how-not-to-do-it policy of both Governments. Had they approached it with a desire on both sides to settle it before it became a burning question, before the discovery of gold made the territory valuable, it could doubtless have been settled with little or no friction, and saved a repetition of the international excitement and angry discussion that was so marked a feature of the Northeastern and Oregon boundary disputes. These were allowed to drag on until the two nations were ready to fly at each other's throats, when reason came to the rescue, and the questions were amicably settled by the United States gaining a territorial advantage in Maine and Great Britain in Oregon. With the increasing value of the disputed territory in Alaska the difficulty of settlement has increased in proportion, and will continue to do so the longer it is postponed.

Sir Charles Tupper's truculent talk will have little if any effect on the action of the present Dominion Government, and his suggestion of retaliatory legislation is ill-advised, will fall flat, and will not be attempted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The people of the Dominion believe in the justice of their claim, and are maintaining their position with the same tenacity as the people of the United States are doing, and when they consented to the terms of the present treaty they certainly had a right to expect that both its letter and spirit would be observed by the President in appointing members of the tribunal.

Article I. of the treaty provides that the tribunal shall consist of six eminent jurists, (impartial jurors,) three to be named by the President of the United States and three by his Britannic Majesty. It is reported from Washington that the American members of the tribunal will consist of Secretary of War Root, Mr. Turner, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

While the first two mentioned gentlemen may be eminent jurists and entirely impartial jurors, it cannot be claimed that Senator Lodge, however great his ability, is at all impartial, and he certainly deserves the epithet of "rabid partisan" applied to him by Sir Charles, for he has frequently denounced in no unmeasured terms the Dominion claim and all connected with it. He has prejudged the case, and, while a very able man, he is not in a proper mood to sit on the tribunal and judicially and candidly weigh the evidence to be submitted in so important a case. His opposition to the negotiation and ratification of the treaty has been well known. This would seem to an unprejudiced mind to unfit him for the responsible position of a member of the tribunal. His opposition to the ratification of the treaty is said by some newspapers to have been silenced by an implied promise to appoint him a member of the tribunal.

Should the British and Canadian Governments select as members of the tribunal politicians who have virulently again and again denounced the American contention it will be impossible for the tribunal to come to a decision on the disputed question.

W. J. WILLIAMS.
Brooklyn, March 5, 1903.

RAILROAD MEN'S "CONTRACT."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in to-day's issue, "Strikes Stopped by Injunction," you observe that "the voluntary agreement of these trainmen and firemen to work for stipulated wages is a contract." Let us inquire a little more closely into this and see if this so-called "contract" really is a contract of the kind which you imply.

What are the "stipulated wages" spoken of? Railway men are paid by the day, and they are required to average so many miles per day, so that they are virtually paid by the mile—that is, so to say, by the piece. If they do not work, they are not paid. That being the case, it looks to the disinterested observer as if their alleged "contract" is from day to day, or at the will of the railway. It is a fact that railways "lay off" men without pay, that is, discharge them in such a way that they will not be likely to at once seek new fields of employment, so that if the railway needs them again it may be able to get hold of them, but if it does not need them, it does not take them back.

The obligation, then, is from day to day, and is not a continuing one—but the last is what your remarks imply the contract is, a continuing obligation on the part of the employes to work for the railway. If A contracts with B to work for him for a year for a stated sum, payable monthly or weekly, and B discharges A without sufficient cause before the year ends, A can recover his pay for the entire year from B by suit. Can the "laid off" railway employe do any such thing? Can he recover one cent by suit?

To ask the question is to answer it. But if I apprehend the matter rightly, the principle underlying Judge Grosscup's injunction is that the obligation of the trainmen is a continuing one, and not from day to day. This does not appear to agree with that principle of the law of contracts which says that there must be mutuality, for the employe has not the right to hold the railway to a positive agreement to employ him for it, as we have seen, may "lay him off" at will.

Your logic appears to limp as badly in the next statement you make, that, "in the attempt to make a new and better contract (etc.) the employes threaten to tear up the old one; that is, to strike." I venture to opine that, if the railway reduces wages and the men say they want the old wages and will not work for the new, they would be sent about their business right off if the railway felt strong enough to beat them. It is "lockout" against "strike." May I venture to suggest that no court, Federal or other, has ever yet issued an injunction against the "lockout"? Can you conceive of any court issuing an injunction against the lockout? When the wills meet, and neither will yield, what is the result usually? If it is the will of one nation against that of another, war usually follows, for, the peace Conference notwithstanding, that is the last reason in such a case. If employer against employe, a strike or a lockout, for that is the last reason in such case. And yet it has been otherwise in the history of the world, or of some part of it. But as long as men recognize no standard of conduct save that of self-interest and do not control their acquisitive propensities, (that is, are not civilized,) so long will we have the strike, the lockout, and war with us.

Now, the laboring men of this country have been taught for decades past that they have an interest in the good things of life above the interests of the peers, and if we are now reaping the whirlwind of strife where we sowed the wind of selfishness, we can lift our hands and eyes to Heaven and thank God for the protective tariff, and vote accordingly. There is your great teacher of selfishness and greed and disregard of the rights of others, Beet is Humbug, and Tariff is the father of it.

Why not try the single tax, modified, as a remedy?

SINGLE TAX.
New York, March 5, 1903.

THE CASE OF BISHOP WORTHINGTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comments that appeared in your paper on Sunday from the Rev. R. M. Mackey regarding Bishop Worthington ought not to pass unnoticed.

Without attempting to explain Bishop Worthington's absence from Omaha—and to those who know Bishop Worthington any explanation is unnecessary—it is perhaps not out of place to call attention to the effect of such expressions as those used by the Rev. Mr. Mackey. From what this clergyman states and the way he states it it may be assumed that he belongs to that class of preachers who painfully neglect to practice what they preach or rather pretend to preach. In fact, nowadays it is not unusual to find a few clergymen who not only do not practice so-called Christian charity, forbearance, and kindness toward people at large, but who seem to take special delight in criticising harshly their brother clergymen as well as their Bishops.

How unfortunate it is to find men whose lives are supposed to be saturated with the highest forms of morality and Christian feeling giving expression to thoughts that would even make the ordinary sinner blush! There can be no greater enemy of religion than he who has taken the holy vows of priesthood and still encourages the feelings of jealousy, envy, and hatred by such public expressions as those used by Mr. Mackey.

Even to those laymen who are merely interested in the Christian religion as a system of morality, it is painful to notice such grave inconsistency between what is announced from the pulpit and what is practiced in the private life of certain priests. The greatest enemies of religion and morality are not infidels, nor honest agnostics, nor open violators of law, but those who under the mask of a sacred ministry promulgate a spirit of uncharitableness and viciousness. Religion, as it is practiced and preached by such men, seems to be merely a cloak for cowardly hatred and methods of deception. And is it surprising that the scoffer and the skeptic use as their best weapons of defense or offense such wrangling

DELHI DURBAR PROCESSION AS SEEN BY AMERICAN WOMAN

East Indian City a Blaze of Color and Every Available Point of Vantage Occupied by Interested Spectators—Lord Kitchener a Central Figure of Brilliant Pageant.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DELHI, Jan. 5.—The day of the state entry of the Delhi Durbar is over and gone, and the procession is a thing of the past. As the streets were so crowded we had to start for our seats soon after 9 o'clock, and the drive to them—for they were at the Jumma Musjid, or Friday Mosque—was through a blaze of color; a huge garden full of flowers of all shades it looked as we entered the Chandni Chauk, the great street or bazar of Delhi. Down the centre of this broad street runs a promenade with a line of trees on both sides. This has been made into a stand with tiers of chairs, and full to the top of natives in their gayest apparel, which means long coats of scarlet, bright blue, or pink plush, or satin; brilliant turbans of all colors, and gold-embroidered shoes.

On the bazaar sides of the street the owners or occupants of the houses were seated on their balconies, gay carpets beneath their gayly shod feet, and embroidered silk umbrellas of all colors over their heads. Some even were sitting cross-legged on their roofs, smoking hookahs, or were perched on rickety scaffolding, built out at the sides of the houses which happened to be on the street corners. We saw one man sitting on the edge of a chimney, smoking nonchalantly, his legs crossed and his coat of pink brocade dangling down into the opening. In another place a white-swathed native was seated astride a pole which he had hung from the housetop on two ropes, and while we were watching him several others joined him, until the pole was packed. How they could balance themselves we found it hard to imagine.

Every house, roof window, chimney was full to overflowing and all ablaze with color. In taking a survey of it all from a distance we decided that the greens stood out above all other colors, not on account of being in predominance, for the reds, all shades from palest pink to deepest crimson, were most numerous, but the green, a pale leaf color, showed more distinctly and was a rest to the eyes. In almost all the houses we could see shadowy figures of women beneath the pundah, and now and again the gleam of bright eyes as they pressed close against the bamboo curtain, if the screen was loosely made.

There was every variety of carriage possible, I think, even to the rickshaw, which we found later on was quite the favorite mode of conveyance for ladies. As we waited in the block of carriages for a gorgeous maharajah in a white satin gold embroidered coat to go by, accompanied by his mounted guard, a rickshaw drawn by four Japanese flashed by, all the men on a dead run. Back of our carriage was a very nice solid little tonga with seats back to back and a neat tan cloth cover. It was drawn by two stout mules and made a very fetching conveyance. Ekkas, the two-wheeled native cart, on which four natives sit cross legged, were numerous, gayly painted, and always looking as if they were on the point of falling to pieces. They were drawn either by one poor little pony or by a thin and very small white bullock.

A BRILLIANT SIGHT.

The Jumma Musjid was a very brilliant sight, for the broad steps leading up to the mosque were packed with a great company of gayly clad Europeans, whose dresses and parades nearly equaled the native colors. All the way up to the doors they sat or stood, and on the roof and gate top were the Viceroy's guests and the foreign representatives. It was the best of all places from which to see the procession, as it came straight toward the mosque for nearly a mile, then wound all the way around it and down the Chandni Chauk to the Mori gate, so that one had it twice in all its glory. It is said that nothing in India or anywhere else has ever been seen to equal that procession, and it is quite easy to believe it.

The Inspector General of Police, who ushered in the procession, was followed by four squadrons of Dragoon Guards and a Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, all of which received little attention, I fear, for just back of them came the herald and trumpeters in grand costumes. The herald, Major Maxwell, a huge, fair man, rode one of the most beautiful horses in the procession, a stately black, who seemed fully to realize his own importance. Major Maxwell wore a tabard or tunic of silk cloth of gold with the royal arms embroidered on it, and the twelve trumpeters—six British and six native—were arrayed in crimson, velvet, and gold, with the royal cipher in embroidery. From the first six trumpets fell small banners all covered with gold, pale blue, red, and white embroidery. As these gorgeous colors passed slowly by the trumpeters blew blasts on their long silver trumpets, and the thirteen black horses arched their necks and tossed their beautiful heads.

Next came the most admired corps of the native army, the Imperial Cadets. They are all young men, either Maharajahs in their own right or Crown Princes, so to speak, and they have an English commandant and adjutant and a native honorary commandant; the assistant adjutant is also a native. They are the best riders, have the best horses, and the handsomest uniform of any corps in the Indian army, and when they appear they are always received with the greatest enthusiasm by both English and natives alike. They immediately preceded the Viceroy, and as their commander, old Peotel Singh, came in sight, sitting his horse like the old General he is, there was the wildest enthusiasm. Each magnificent horse was coal black, and over each saddle a snow-white leopard's skin. The uniform was of cream-white cloth, faced with palest blue, and embroidered, but not heavily, in gold. The sash of silk was of palest blue, with dark-red tassels, and over it came the gay cord belt. The turban was all of palest blue except for the corps cipher of gold.

All, as they passed, looked slim and tall and their rather thin faces intellectual, and they sat their horses as we have discovered none but a native Indian can. Lord Kitchener and many of the other Generals and officers are known to be fine riders, but there is a stiffness about them which the native officers have not, and those twenty-two young native Princes were enough to fire the most prejudiced minds with enthusiasm as they sat their chargers straight as rods, slender and graceful, and seemingly part of the horse itself, with dignity and princely pride written all over them. I have seen the grand reviews in Germany, and in Russia and England, but I never saw so thoroughly satisfactory and fascinating a corps as the Imperial Cadet Corps of India.

ELEPHANTS IN THE PROCESSION.

Then came the elephants. One elephant, arrayed in its gorgeous trappings, had filled us with delight at the station. Then imagine a procession of fifty-eight of the monsters covered with gold embroidered velvet cloth, with solid gold and silver howdahs on their backs, on which sat native Princes one mass of gold embroidery on palest blue, pink, lavender, or green, their necks loaded with necklaces of enormous pearls and uncut emeralds, sapphires, and rubies, their turbans a mass of jewels; two natives seated or standing behind them either holding jeweled umbrellas or huge fans with long handles, or else four natives standing on a step swung on either side of the elephant and holding maces, swords, or fans.

On the seventh elephant, in a howdah of pure silver, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, and I confess they did not look at all comfortable, for the creature was monstrous, and his stride very long, and any one who had once had a ride on the biggest of beasts knows how dreadfully uncomfortable an elephant's gait can be.

All Americans must have been proud that day of their beautiful countrywomen, as all British are fond of her and full of admiration for her. She was dressed all in fluffy white, and as she passed leaned out slightly from the cover of her howdah and bowed sweetly and graciously. One hears only good of her from all sides, and one also hears that the Viceroy owes much to her, both on account of her charm and the gentle tact which smooths over many a circumstance which might without her have become serious, for the Viceroy is not liked in India. In fact, he is very heartily disliked. All admit that he is the very best Viceroy that India has had, but as a man he is said to be the most disagreeable. There was very little enthusiasm either over the Viceroy, the Duke, or any one except the Imperial Cadets and Lord Kitchener.

It is almost impossible to realize unless one sees them the effect produced by a procession of fifty-eight elephants in their most gorgeous trappings. Some of the huge creatures had massive silver bangles on their immense ankles, and all had jeweled earrings hanging from the big flaps of their ears. All the huge faces were painted, usually in blue and white, in all sorts of designs. One had a large tiger about to spring painted over his face, the tiger's eye being the eye of the elephant. Some carried embroidered scarfs over their trunks, and one held in his trunk a fly brush of long horsehair, with which he elaborately brushed away the flies from time to time. Each had two strangely clanging bells suspended at either side from an embroidered band thrown across his back, and all had that slyly amused and contemplative look of which one never tires, and at which one must always smile.

The baby elephant really did cause enthusiasm, for he was so small for his kind, and came in between two monsters, his baby face painted all blue and white and his trappings were as gorgeous as those of any of the big fellows. He looked rather cross, we thought, and I fear he is a spoiled baby, for we saw him scoop up a lot of dust and throw it back at his boy mahout, who did not appear to like it very much, and retaliated with a prod of his little silver elephant goad.

At last the gorgeous fifty-eight had swung slowly by and the bells' weird "bang-bong" only sounded from the distance.

ENTHUSIASM FOR KITCHENER.

The rest of the procession paled before that first part, and it was only when Lord Kitchener, riding alone at the head of his staff and squadron of cavalry, came by that our enthusiasm was again aroused. Then the cheering was deafening, and so great was the noise that the Commander in Chief's big charger grew restive and jumped from side to side beside the road, at which his big rider looked stern and shook his finger at the enthusiastic crowd on either side. "How nasty of him!" said a young woman beside me. "I do wonder if he is afraid of being thrown!"

At the very end of the procession came the Khan of Kheleb, with the wildest-looking retinue of Beluchistan chiefs possible to imagine, riding behind him on small shaggy ponies. Brigands every one of them they seemed, with their loose white draperies and sashes full of curved knives and tulwars. The long train of heavily bearded Pathan chiefs from the northwest frontier came just before the end and interested us immensely, for they wore an insolent expression and appeared to be contemptuous of all the "silly display."

The elephant bells jangle in the distance, the pennons wave over the company of lancers, and stillness falls for a moment while the thousands of onlookers collect their senses—and their tiffin baskets—and then hasten off to spend one or two weary hours in trying to find the carriage which they had fondly supposed would wait where it had dropped its owner.

MARGARET STERLING.

FOREST WEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Plans to Preserve Rich Timber Territory Mapped Out by Government.

THE immense riches of the Philippine forests, the great varieties of species, and splendid size and quality of the fine cabinet woods that grow there, continue to astonish the foresters whom the Government has sent to the Islands. Nothing but the vaguest estimates of the amount and value of the timber growing there has been made, but more than half of the area of the islands is surely under forest cover.

The task of preserving these rich and extensive forests from permanent harm is engaging the attention of the Government, and a large proportion of the forestry students graduated from the American forest schools—those at Yale, Cornell, and Biltmore—will be sent to the Philippines this year to enter the Forestry Bureau. The field for forestry in the Philippines is probably the most attractive that exists anywhere in the world. Practically all the valuable forests of the islands are owned by the Government, which lets the cutting privileges. Thus it is able to dictate how much shall be cut, what trees shall be cut, and the conditions under which the cutting shall be done. Provided the Government can secure enough well-trained foresters to supervise all lumbering, there is no danger that serious and permanent harm can come to the Philippine forests. At present it has the forest situation well in hand.

The lack of enough well-trained foresters and the difficulties of transportation among the islands, prevent a thorough supervision of lumbering operations, and much destructive cutting is going on. Besides, there has not been time for the American foresters sent to the Islands to gain sufficient knowledge of Philippine silviculture to know just what sort of treatment the timber should receive. It was to report on the forest preserves of the Philippines and to devise an effective forest organization that Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture, was sent to the Islands last Fall.

Mr. Pinchot, in his preliminary report to Gov. Taft, has made some important recommendations. Perhaps the most important is that a Government school for native forest rangers be established in one of the experimental forests, as soon as suitable instructors can be found. He suggests that the school should be situated near Coloocban, in the Province of Bataan, about 20 miles from Manila; that it should be a secondary, or ranger school, with accommodations for three instructors, thirty students, a nurseryman, and six to eight servants and assistants, and that the course of study should, for the present, be completed in one year. Students for the school should be selected by local competitive examination, one student from each province. Each student should receive pay at the rate of $15 (gold) per month during term time, and should be required to pay his own expenses.

Mr. Pinchot believes that a regular series of grades should be established for Filipino and American forest officers, with fixed yearly pay and allowances. He recommends the following organization:

A controlling staff, consisting of a chief of bureau, at $5,000; an assistant chief, at $2,500; a director of forest school, at $2,400, with two instructors at $1,600 and $1,200; five foresters, at $2,400, $2,200, $2,000, $1,800, and $1,600; three assistant foresters, at $1,400, $1,200, and $900; five Inspectors, at from $2,400 to $1,600; three assistant Inspectors, at from $1,400 to $900.

An executive staff, consisting of seven rangers, at from $900 to $300; students in forest school, clerks, accountants, a translator, &c., at from $1,800 to $300, and a protective staff, consisting of guards at from $240 to $150.

Technically trained foresters now in the service, Mr. Pinchot believes, should give up for the present making estimates of standing timber and should devote their entire attention to the marking of timber for cutting, the inspection of lumbering in the field, and the study of forest reproduction.

Communication between the islands is slow and difficult. Thorough inspection of lumbering operations is now impossible, and the marking of trees to be cut, the control of local forest officers, and all silvicultural work suffers greatly on this account. A request has been made, therefore, that the forest service be furnished with a small steamer for its exclusive use, which shall make periodic trips among the islands.

More money and more trained men are badly needed. The forest laws and rules should have immediate revision. Licenses to cut timber should be limited, so far as practicable, until cutting can be done without forest destruction. The Government charge for timber on the stump should be at the average rate of 6 per cent. of the market value of the log at Manila. But in places where even the seed trees of valuable species are being cut, the charge for such timber on the stump should be raised so as to divert the lumber business into other regions, or induce lumbermen to cut other species.

The creation of a Government monopoly in rubber and gutta percha, as recommended by Commissioner Worcester, should be put into effect, and the Taevi-Taevi group of the Jolo Archipelago should be made a permanent forest preserve for the protection and propagation of rubber, gutta percha, and other forest trees.

Three ranges of not less than 5,000 acres should be set aside for study of methods of reproducing the best timbers, for experiments in forest planting, and for other silvicultural work.

Mr. Pinchot is now preparing a complete report of his trip, to be submitted to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

PROFESSION OF "RIDING PIONEER"

Discovered by an English Younger Son Who Needed Increased Allowance.

THAT knowledge of American institutions and customs grows but slowly in England received a pointed illustration in the arrival of a huge box of what might be termed riding tackle on a recent steamer. Friends of the young man to whom the box was consigned were puzzled for a time as to why he should receive such an extraordinary outfit of corduroy clothing, saddles, boots, and other gear of a like character, and the recipient at first was sulky and disinclined to give information. After a dealer in horse goods had taken the high-priced imported equipment off his hands at a small part of its actual value the English younger son to whom it had been sent made confession and enjoyed the joke as much as did his acquaintances. It meant simply that he had run through his allowances, and as his extravagance had caused the serving of notice on him that no further advances would be made he cast about for some plausible excuse for requesting more money. He decided that the best chance was to announce a change in his method of life, and, putting forth his best efforts to think of some occupation that his family would approve of, wrote home that he had received an offer and had decided to become a "riding pioneer," conditional upon his family supplying the capital required for the expensive outfit necessary for a "riding pioneer" and an increase in his allowance to carry him on until his new profession began to pay.

The nature of the occupation he was supposed to take up he did not explain, fondly hoping that the puzzle to his relatives would bring quick returns, as "riding pioneer" sounded most respectable and adventurous. An indulgent English father put his own construction on the term, however, and with visions of the son far removed from temptation and leading a healthful out-of-door life on the frontier, shipped more kinds of English flat hunting saddles, double bridles, and fanciful leggins, with other accessories, than could be found in the average fashionable saddler's. The consignment served a purpose, though other than the father intended, and for the present the young man refuses to think about the explanation that will be necessary when he goes home as to what are the duties of a "riding pioneer."

Imposing on Stenographers.

AT a woman's luncheon club, down town, much frequented by typewriters and stenographers, a girl who works in the office of a prominent law firm was telling her companions how many of them are imposed upon in their supposed hours of ease by church social organizations. "At my church, in Harlem," she said, "I was deluded into accepting the office of Secretary of our Women's Social Union. It was decided to keep full minutes of each meeting. We plunged into trouble at once over the election of a President, and I took rather full notes of the discussion, by request. Next evening it was all I could do to transcribe them between supper and bedtime. Once a month we had a debate with the women's organization of another club, and I was asked to make a rather free summary of that. I wanted to resign, but my father, who is organist of the church, at no salary, insisted on my continuing the place. You see, he keeps a drug store, and the patronage of the church folks means considerable to him in supporting a family of seven children."

IN COLUMBIA'S GYMNASIUM

How Hundreds of Students Develop Themselves Physically Under Careful Supervision—Scenes Which May be Witnessed on the Floor Any Afternoon During Term Time.

INTERESTING statistics of the work in the Columbia gymnasium have been prepared by Dr. Watson L. Savage, the university physical director. During the six months from November to April last year, when the attendance at the gymnasium was most numerous, 22,700 students were on the gymnasium floor, as against 20,742 for the same period of the preceding year. During last year a slight increase was noted in the use of the swimming pool, the figures showing an attendance of 21,861. Fifty students were taught to swim, and much more instruction was given in advanced swimming than ever before. A thousand physical examinations were held during the year, and almost 400 men were given pass cards to compete in athletics. Dr. Savage further says that accidents within the department have been almost unknown, there having been none whatever of a serious nature.

What might be one of the city's sights, if more people knew of it, is the scene of daily activity that is in progress throughout the Winter months in the gymnasium of Columbia. Every afternoon the building is thronged with students, some of whom are athletes, others normally well developed young men, and others scrawny little "grinds," all busily engaged in some kind of work for muscular development.

Entering that low building on the lower campus of the university at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, one comes to a little gallery that overlooks the broad floor of the gymnasium beneath. All over, in every nook and cranny, are various types of men working assiduously at some sort of gymnastic apparatus. Along the wall of the "gym" are rows of chest machines. At these many men are tugging and pulling. The athletes do it with an easy sweep of grace that tells of muscles well developed lying beneath their pink skin; the lesser lights, many of them, strain in moving the weights back and forth in the various movements essential for the training of the back, arms, and chest. Their efforts, so different from the ease of the true athlete, indicate very clearly the difference in the physical prowess of the two types of men. Over here in the corner is a man punching the bag. His steady eye and no less steady blows send the ball ricocheting back and forth with a staccato rhythmic beat that sounds out above the murmur of other noises.

Beside him is a member of the gymnastic team executing marvelous feats on the horizontal bar. Around and around he swings, his body extended at full length. His face grows red with exertion and his muscles stand out like whipcord. At length he drops off the bar gracefully to meet the reproaches of the gymnastic instructor, who is never quite satisfied with the work of his protégés. Near by are other gymnasts performing on the parallel bars, doing in a little different fashion the same kind of exercises that the athlete on the horizontal bar has been accomplishing. To shift one's gaze, directly beneath the spectators' gallery is a broad, thick mat on which the tumblers are at work. Handsprings, somersaults, pyramidal formations, hand stands, all follow one another in quick confusion that resembles the excitement created by clowns at a circus. Other men beside them are throwing medicine balls, huge round globes of leather resembling basket balls, only about fifty times as heavy; still others are exercising on wrist machines and on apparatus for strengthening the neck. A little more to the centre of the big floor is the basket ball court, in which in the early part of the afternoon a curious mixture of student humanity is at work. There may be possibly one or two men from the 'Varsity squad of basket ball substitutes, but the majority of players are just average undergraduates out for a little recreation, or hard students, known as "greasy grinds" in undergraduate slang, who from a strict sense of duty are taking physical work in a conscientious endeavor to live up to the motto, "Mens sana in corpore sano." The efforts of these men to play basket ball are very crude as a rule, for though they work to the limit of their physical stamina they have little knowledge of the real science of the game. It is not till late in the afternoon that the 'Varsity basket ball candidates appear, and between their skilled playing and the inexperience of those that have preceded them there is all the difference between daylight and darkness.

DAILY CANE SPREES.

Beyond where the basketball men are playing is a large mat on which perhaps five or six men are cane spreeing. The cane sprees are a picturesque form of college sport. This sort of activity combines many of the characteristics of wrestling, but is more spectacular. The sport is briefly this: Two men seize hold of a stout three-foot curtain pole, known by courtesy as a "cane," and at a given signal try to wrest the cane from one another. It sounds simple, but indeed it involves much science. The men drop to the mat and tug and pull, asserting a wealth of tricks and holds. Their muscles contract in livid bunches and veins and arteries stand out in tracelike patterns. The men pant and strain and at length, after some minutes of strenuous endeavor, one man jumps to his feet and waves the cane in token of victory. When the cane sprees have vanished, wrestlers appear and engage in their favorite sport. About 5:30 o'clock a class forms and, under the tuition of one of the gymnastic instructors, goes through various evolutions with wands, dumbbells, and Indian clubs. This is one of the voluntary classes, but around noontime there are compulsory classes for the freshmen and sophomores, in which every member of these two undergraduate classes must take part or else go without his degree of Bachelor of Arts at commencement time.

Suddenly there sounds the patter of many feet, and turning around one sees a group of twenty men come trotting into the gymnasium. They are part of the hundred candidates for the Columbia 'Varsity crew, and each afternoon take twenty minutes' practice on the rowing machines and then go for a mile run in the open. Scantily clad in their running trousers and diminutive jerseys, they run their mile every day, no matter how keen the wind blows or how it rains or snows. From the 6th of January to the middle of March this training continues, and then the candidates go out for their rigorous outdoor practice on the river. It is no wonder then that it is a hardy lot of men that row in the Columbia 'Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie in June.

A man performing on the flying rings now attracts attention. He fairly flies through the air, his body swinging and executing all manner of amazing hand stands, "cut-offs" and similar performances that resemble nothing so much as the tricks of the trapeze "artists" at the circus. This branch of the gymnastic activity is one of the most spectacular of the events in the "gym," and elicits excited little "ohs" and "ahs" from the girl spectators, who often come in the afternoon to witness the various exercises.

THE SWIMMING POOL.

Beneath the gymnasium is the swimming pool, some hundred feet long by fifty feet wide. There scores of students are busy in all manner of aquatic sports. Some are diving into the deepest part of the tank, others are playing pranks and have impromptu battles in the water, while still others, in the shallow part of the pool, where the water is only four feet deep, are learning to swim. The university authorities make it a rule that every man in the college must learn to swim before he is graduated.

Above the gymnasium are still other branches of athletic activity. Here it is that the running track is situated. The track is five laps to the mile, with easy curves, which are "banked," so that it is possible to attain a very fair degree of speed. The candidates for the track team take their practice here until the weather is seasonable enough for them to train out of doors. In little rooms off the track are the quarters for special sports; in one is a handball court, in another the university fencers cross foils with a merry ring of steel, and in another students are taught to box.

The chief centre of interest on the upper floor of the gymnasium building is the room in which the university strong men practice their various feats in preparation for the intercollegiate strength test competition. The men execute their tests in a system devised by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, the physical director of Harvard. The scoring is on a point basis, the intercollegiate record being something over 2,300 points. The total number of points scored by the fifty strongest men at Columbia are submitted to a committee of college gymnastic directors, and each university interested does likewise. The university whose fifty men score the highest total wins the intercollegiate strength test championship. The tests are seven, consisting of strength of legs, strength of back, strength of right hand, strength of left hand, capacity of lungs, "dips" and "chins." A dip consists of lowering one's self on parallel bars and then raising one's self again. The Columbia record for this is over forty. It is not an easy thing to do, as a little personal investigation will show. A "chin" consists of swinging from a bar and then raising the body by the arms till one's chin is on a level with the bar. Sixty-two chins in succession are the Columbia record. The average man can chin himself scarcely more than ten times. In the leg lift one Columbia student has succeeded in raising the enormous total of nearly 1,900 pounds.

It is seen what the intercollegiate record of 2,300 points really means when it is said that the average freshman at Columbia has difficulty in exceeding a total of 500 points. Furthermore the physical qualifications at Columbia necessary for a man to row or play football, the hardest forms of college sport, demand that he score a total of only 700 points.

THE BROOKLYN THEATREGOER

He Is Partial to Well-Established Stock Companies.

OF all Brooklyn's little peculiarities, and she has a host of them, perhaps the queerest is her theatre habit. When one compares the Broadway theatres with those in Brooklyn one sees that there is more than a river between the two boroughs. There is nothing so characteristic of Brooklyn as her theatres, even the rubber plant, for so long her chosen emblem, is not to be compared with them in disclosing the true inwardness of a real Brooklynite.

This does not refer to the several houses where attractions come and play for a week or two and go away before they have had a chance to find a niche in the affectionate heart of the Brooklynite, but to the stock company houses. These change their bills every week and each week you find the Brooklynite seated in the theatre of his choice witnessing the performance in somewhat the same spirit of loving criticism in which he listens to his son's commencement essay at high school. To paraphrase the well-known toast to America, "May she ever be right, but be she right or be she wrong, she is my theatre." There are some half-dozen of these stock companies, each with a loyal following—the Park, where melodrama reigns; the Columbia, Corse Payton's theatres, and the Bijou, where the Spooner stock company plays.

The Spooner is one of the well-established Brooklyn stock companies, and may be taken as an example of the rest. It is quite a family affair. Mrs. Spooner manages the theatre and stars her two daughters, Edna May Spooner and Cecil Spooner. They give two performances every day at popular prices, and change their bills each week.

There is a sort of informality and friendliness in the attitude of the audience toward the players which one does not find elsewhere. As Miss Edna May Spooner puts it: "They speak of my sister and me by our first names and consider us quite as members of their families."

One of the things which serve to put the actors and audiences on terms of intimacy is the stage receptions which are given once each week at almost all the stock company houses. They are afternoon affairs, where the women of the audience climb up on the stage after the play, meet the members of the company, inspect the theatre from behind the footlights, and drink lemonade and chocolate provided by the management. All this is included in the price of a seat which costs anywhere from 15 to 50 cents.

It has frequently been remarked that an actress's life is not all applause and champagne suppers, and one realizes this with even greater force when one thinks of it in connection with a player in a stock company like that directed by Mrs. Spooner.

"Yes, we are pretty busy," said Miss Spooner, speaking of the life of stock company actresses. "We rehearse from 10 to 12 each morning the play for the next week and play every afternoon and evening. Then, too, we have our dresses to see to. We keep a modiste employed constantly, for with a new bill every week we need a great many costumes.

"To save time we have turned the offices over our theatre into an apartment, where my mother and sister and I keep house—it saves us about two hours a day, and when one has to think of every minute that is a consideration. Practically the only time my sister and I get to go to any social affairs is in the evening after the performance. Every now and then we go to a dance, but the thought of a rehearsal next morning at 10 keeps us from staying up until 4 or 5 o'clock very often.

"We're quite a family party. My mother manages the theatre. I attend to the staging of the productions and play the heroine's parts, and my sister Cecil plays the soubrette rôles. The members of our company, too, are more than business connections; some of our people have been with us ten and fifteen years, and almost all of them have been long enough to seem as if we were a big family party together. Our audiences resent any change in our company, which we regard as quite a compliment. A while ago my sister was away for a short time, and you should have seen the letters we got about it. Some people even said that we might as well close up the theatre entirely if she was not to play. That's rather hard on me, don't you think? Still, my mother says that the business did not fall off in the least while Cecil was gone.

"Our patrons often write to us and give us all sorts of presents and seem to take a lot of interest in us. Some ladies gave my mother a set of china the other day, and she has medals and badges and pictures and all sorts of things that have been presented to us on various occasions."

After all, it is audiences even more than the players that are remarkable in the Brooklyn stock companies. One sees whole families of working people, a mother and father and three or four children, in the gallery, the whole family getting its pleasure for considerably less than a dollar. Little newsboys and little girls who look not unaccustomed to the call "Cash!" hang over the gallery rail in breathless interest. Down stairs one sees all classes of people, almost invariably quiet and respectable, however. There are young women and their "steadies," country people seeing the sights in town, and then quite a sprinkling of people who could well afford to pay more than popular prices, but choose to take their evening's amusement for 25 cents instead of $2.

PAINTING BIG ADVERTISEMENTS

It Requires Little Skill but Implicit Obedience.

WHEN a man walking along the sidewalk sees another man suspended fifty feet above him painting a nostril six feet long or an eyelash five feet long, the chances are ten to one that the pedestrian will stop a moment to wonder how the painter, with his face so close to the picture, can get the exact proportions of the human face. If any one should tell the spectator that never in his life until to-day had the man up there tried to paint a human face, the information would be received with a laugh of scorn. Yet it is no uncommon thing for an ordinary sign painter to be employed to paint a picture of "Jim Dumps" or William Penn, or any other face used for advertising purposes.

Why is this? Simply because it is merely a matter of measurements and accuracy and requires no artist's skill. The pedestrian on the pavement doesn't see it, but the whole wall on which the picture is being painted is laid off into a number of squares, made by intersecting chalk lines. The exact spot in each of these lines where the tip of the nose or the toe of the foot shall be is as fixed as is the day for the next eclipse of the sun.

A visitor asked the head designer in an outdoor advertising firm if it wasn't hard to get men skillful enough to paint these exaggerated pictures.

"The other day," replied the designer, "I got a man who had never painted anything but letters in his life to put a face twenty feet high on a wall, and he did it as well as it could be done."

Then he showed how the only part that took any skill was done in his own office. First he, or some other designer, drew a small picture, about quarter lifesize, on a piece of square cardboard. When this was done the piece of cardboard was divided by pencil lines into sixty-four squares, so that its form was just like that of a checker board. This was given to a painter, and it was told him that each square on the paper meant one fifteen feet square on the wall.

Then it was easy for the painter to lay off with colored chalk squares of the required size on the wall. When he began to paint he took the designer's drawing with him. There were explicit directions as to colors and the kinds of brushes to be used. Then it was only a matter of proportion; if the nose occupied half a square on the paper it occupied half the corresponding square on the wall, and if the button of the coat was at the intersection of two pencil lines it must be at the same intersection of the chalk lines.

The designer said that it was a very common occurrence for him to send one man to finish a picture that another man had begun. Once he had three men painting the same figure, taking turn about until the job was complete.

"It's purely mechanical," he said. "If we catch a man using his own ideas or trying to display any originality we get rid of him immediately. Suppose a man took a notion into his head to try a few fancy strokes and we had to put another man at it the next day, wouldn't that picture be a pretty mess?"

The average painter of large pictures earns about $30 a week; a larger salary is very rare. It is never hard to get the man you want, the designer says, because anybody that is used to a paint brush and can make measurements is able to do the work.

Making Canes to Order.

FASHIONS change in canes, as they do in everything else," said a manufacturer who knows all about the fashionable trade up town. "Last year our customers were calling for rough wood in its natural state, without any ornamentation. They wanted canes made almost as thin and as light as whangees. So many cheap imitations had been made of silver-mounted smooth-wood canes that men of fashion would not look at them. This year we are returning to silver mounts, but in designs made to order that it will be almost out of the question for importers of cheap German silver to imitate. In umbrellas the large handles of rough wood still hold favor with the men. It is no longer fashionable to decorate them with initials. A man likes an umbrella that he can pick out at sight from a bunch of others at his club or elsewhere. Some men will have the crooked handle so that they can hang their umbrellas on a hook in a hat rack, and we have to manufacture a few of them to meet the demands of the trade. Women always go in for something odd, and usually expensive."

Want Waxed Paper Bags.

I SHOULD like to get my hands on the man who began to line the ordinary paper bag of commerce with waxed paper," said an up-town grocer. "Women will not have their orders sent home in anything else now. The coarse brown paper bags that our mothers used to get are almost out of business. If a woman wants to keep a thing dry she asks to have it sent in a waxed paper bag. If she wants to keep it moist she also wants a waxed paper bag. Tea and coffee go into waxed paper to keep them dry and fresh. A nice head of lettuce calls for waxed paper to keep it moist. Cakes, candies, and confectionery of all sorts must be put in wax paper bags. Sugar and flour are about the only things for which we can use the old-fashioned bags. It was once only a fad in the trade, calculated to please somewhat fastidious customers who wanted to carry a small parcel home without soiling their gloves. Now it is a demand in the business, even for delivery orders."

FRENCH GERMAN SPANISH

If you could without the slightest inconvenience and at a most reasonable cost learn to speak, read and write French, German or Spanish, would you care to do so?

Dr. Rosenthal's "Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry," combined with the Language Phone, is recognized as the easiest, quickest, most satisfactory and least expensive system in existence.

Sign the Inquiry Blank, mail it to-day and full particulars of the Rosenthal Method—together with special price—will be forwarded at once.

INQUIRY COUPON.
Please send to me full particulars concerning your Language Phone Method of acquiring French, German or Spanish, together with your special offer.
Name.....
Post Office.....
State.....
N. Y. T.

The International College of Languages, Park Row Building, New York.

IRON-OX

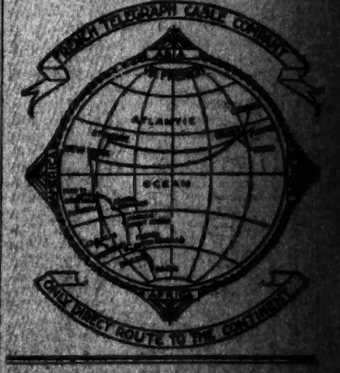
"It is with real pleasure that I certify to the efficacy of Iron-Ox Tablets. Having been in the Retail Drug business thirty-seven years, I have never sold any proprietary medicine that has given the same satisfaction to my customers, or has been such an 'easy seller.' The package recommends and sells itself; the Tablets do the rest.' Every box sold makes friends for the store and sells another box."—JAMES E. SOMES, Pharmacist, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Iron-Ox Tablets
the best cure for constipation, an unequalled nerve tonic

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

LUMBAGO and other disagreeable aches yield to Sloan's Liniment The old reliable 25cts a Bottle

A SOAP FOR THE HOME
For aristocrat or commoner—a delightful toilet luxury—the safest and purest for nursery use.
MEDICAL LAKE SOAP
Is recognized everywhere as an article of unsurpassed merit. We ask you to buy it to-day and try it.
25c. A CAKE AT DRUG STORES.
Indian Head Brand—Only Genuine.
MEDICAL LAKE SALT MFG. CO.
150 Nassau St., New York, and Spokane, Wash.



Strange "Business."

THE devices of advertising men and sign painters to attract attention have become so familiar to the general public that the freakiest notions hardly cause comment, but Brooklyn possesses at least one sign that never fails to catch any eye that chances to fall upon it. It continually causes mirth and rarely fails to elicit comment, though the reader is left in doubt as to whether the maker was a rare genius or simply remarkably careless. The work evidently is that of an amateur with the paint brush, and is rather roughly done. The wording being as plain as the slight construction of the sign permits, "The Best Business Institute." There commercial and bookkeeping are taught, but at the first glance, it seems but an indifferent commercial in the qualifications of the faculty of the college that each S of the three in the word "business" is painted backward, with the curves of the letter starting in the upper left hand

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The week began with the adjournment of Congress and the failure of the Aldrich bill, and ended with the practical disappearance of the surplus reserve. Midweek the situation was clouded by false reports, which sprang—or were sprung—from nowhere and vanished after having unsettled a situation already nervous about the closer working of the money market. The appearance of the bank statement finished the work previously begun, and the week closed leaving prices not far from the minimum of the year. Industrials, which had not risen, so far, from last December's collapse, retain something of their improvement, but railways are back again to semi-panic prices, with a hard year ahead, and a solid backlog of sound conditions to help them through it. The bad conditions are real, but technical rather than intrinsic.

There is nothing theoretical about a disappearance of the surplus reserve. It is a condition, not a theory, and happily it is in the hands of cool, practical men, who are not novices in such situations. These disappearances are, of course, a reproach to our civilization, a nuisance, and a scandal, and all the rest of it, and this is true in proportion as they are allowed to recur. There were actual deficits in 1902, 1899, and 1893, and in 1892 there was a minimum of less than to-day. But only in March of two other years, 1893 and 1890, has the reserve been lower. This crisis, like the others, will be passed, perhaps only with hardships to individuals, perhaps with more general effect. Such incidents are something like "strokes." We have survived with wonderfully small ill-effect the stock panic of May, 1901; the assassination of a President whose survival might have prevented to-day's situation; the collapse of the copper manipulation; the failure of the corn crop, and the anthracite strike. Nothing unsound could have withstood such tests. Now comes another, smaller but trying, when there is every reason to believe conditions are as good outside of Wall Street as they are disquieting within its precincts.

The bank clearings for February are a record, surpassing 1901, but, as usual, are smaller than for January. All sections participate in this proof of prosperity except the Middle States, which report a decrease by a fraction of 1 per cent. The week's clearings increased 13 per cent. February's commercial failures naturally are fewer in number (1,030) and smaller in amount ($10,907,454) than in either of the two previous years. February's dividends in the mineral industry were $18,100,930, the largest for five months. The statement of foreign trade for January shows an increase of imports by $6,083,648, against an average increase for the elapsed seven months of the fiscal year of ten millions. The increase of imports is on a declining scale, and consists largely of manufacturers' materials, to the value of over five millions, or 14 per cent. above 1902. Never was our domestic production upon such a scale, and never before did manufacturers' materials constitute 46 per cent. of our imports. It is a striking fact in a singular reversal of trade currents. The exports for January show an increase of $4,254,000 in agricultural products, whose decline caused a decrease for the seven months ending with January. This tendency is heightened by the difficulties of the cotton bulls, who this week forced a new maximum on Tuesday, but were unable to maintain their position. The week was one of the most excited in the trade, the range being over 60 points. Saturday's prices and tendency were the week's worst. The movement is not over, both sides professing confidence, and having good arguments and resources. The Fall River dividends for the quarter are good, the price of the staple not being prohibitory under consumption like the present. The iron trade is under a momentum which can hardly be checked this calendar year, as orders are booked for the capacity of 1903, according to an officer of the Steel Trust. The recent advance in prices has not stopped orders, but American orders are strengthening foreign markets. The reports of the commercial agencies leave nothing to be desired by reasonable persons. "Business is ahead of last year, and still expanding." The railways continue their marvelous earnings. Sixty-three roads report for January an increase of net earnings of 2.05 per cent., against a decrease for seven months of 1.28 per cent. To appreciate what these small percentages signify it is necessary to remember that comparisons are made now with a series of increases consecutive for several years. It is now thought, upon fuller returns, that even 1902 increased over 1901, and the aggregate increases for six years is put at $234,000,000. To continue increases of net earnings, after deducting recent increases of expenses, would be a wonderful result.

Of course, the situation is not without blemishes. There is marked unrest in labor circles. The Wabash railway employes are restrained from striking by a temporary injunction, and the effect of either dissolving or confirming the court's order is not reassuring as regards the Wabash itself, and perhaps other railways. The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union strike against the American Bridge Company stops structural iron work in many cities. The American Window Glass Company has closed all its plants preliminary to installing glass blowing machines which will displace the highest-priced skilled labor. The list is not complete, but it suffices to direct attention to a matter which cannot be overlooked in a survey of conditions.

Especially worth attention is the incorporation in February in the Eastern States alone of industrial concerns capitalized at $175,975,000, including $109,875,000 in New Jersey. An incomplete list of railway flotations recently announced, but not listed or placed, foots up $290,000,000. Within three years the issue of corporate securities rather exceeds than falls below $5,000,000,000.

Here is the root of the trouble in the money market. The questions raised are of the broadest character, transcending any temporary question of reserves whose explanation is simply one phase of the matter. How far is this expansion healthful? If healthful is it right to check its growth by artificial restraints? If unhealthful and unrestrained where will it lead us? How far is the exhaustion of the bank surplus a sign of a deeper and broader danger? Thus the deteriorating condition of our banks is no longer of interest to ourselves alone. It has attracted even the attention of our country friends. They are engaged cheerfully in comparing the conditions now and in 1893, and rather to the advantage of 1893—the "endless chain" year. To be sure, in 1893 we were exporting gold to the amount of $21,000,000 against none worth mentioning this year, but that only shows the craftiness of bankers. They are now paying debts by incurring other debts, and laying up trouble against the new maturities. The fact is that in 1893 the New York bank surplus was larger than now, and disaster followed. Q. E. D. It is useless to deny it. The result is as certain as the years' resemblance is close. This enables those who wish to to agree with the country critics, and also enables those who wish to disagree to harp upon the difference rather than the resemblance between 1893 and 1903. We are not now buying silver under compulsion of law, and the Treasury's gold reserve is about at the maximum, with no present signs of instability. The distinction seems real, but it may be well, nevertheless, to ask whether in fact the banks are unduly extended. It is fair to ask the question, since, according to the last report—Feb. 6—the loans were 3,350 millions, a growth of 222 millions in a single year. In the same period deposits grew only 177 millions and reserves but $9,832,000. In other words, deposits increased twenty-two times as fast as the reserves, and five times as fast as the lawful ratio of deposits to reserves. According to Controller Ridgely, the deposits in all banks are 9,082 millions, and have doubled in a decade, while the ratio of cash to deposits has fallen from 12 per cent. to 9. Between 1897 and 1901, the latest year given in the statistical abstract, bank clearings increased from 54,179 millions to 114,190 millions for the United States.

It appears at once that the bank clearings increased faster than the deposits, having doubled in a shorter time. Clearings are swapping credits, and represent business activity. They shift deposits back and forth, and need not have much relation to the growth of deposits. Nevertheless, the deposits have not been idle, and it is embarrassing to consider what might have happened if the two items had not grown together. It is almost unthinkable that the bank clearings should be limited arbitrarily as by a lack of currency for reserves, instead of shrinking naturally with a decrease of business activity. And it is difficult to see how the banks could have ground their grist unless their growing deposits had supplied them with money to lend. Judged by the work done, and worth doing, the banks are not extended.

Nor are they extended measured by the growth in other things. According to Controller Ridgely, "a comparison of the figures giving the banking totals with those giving actual increases in quantities and values of those things which are the basis of all wealth and credits justifies the statement that, based on fundamental conditions, the expansion which has taken place is legitimate growth. It is expansion, not inflation. The increase in the total loans of all the banks for the year is only about 80 per cent. of the increase in the value of farming lands, and just about equal to the increase of this year's crops over those of ten years ago. It is only about 74 per cent. of the increase in the value of one year's production of manufactured articles and less than 50 per cent. of the increase in value of both farm and manufactured products." The Controller admits that these comparisons are not in any necessary relation of cause and effect, but he argues that they prove that banking is not inflated when tested by real wealth. "To me, loans seem to be no more than should be made on the values which exist for their basis, and that we are not therefore on an inflated basis of loans."

Now, since loans are based on deposits, and deposits on reserves, a very interesting question arises—where is the cash coming from for the reserves? For the last few years deposits have increased at a rate of nearly a billion dollars yearly, requiring $200,000,000 for reserves, if 20 per cent. be taken as fair reserves upon the average for all banks, National and others together. United States notes are of course inexpansible. Silver increases but slowly, to no wise man's regret. National banknotes increased in 1902 to $356,672,091 from $358,821,592 in 1901. Last February they decreased $1,174,701. This is not a satisfactory increase, even as an installment upon an annual increase of $200,000,000. Gold makes a better showing. Since 1896 it has increased from 599 millions to 1,192 millions in 1902. It is wonderful, but it is not enough. In ten years the total increase has been $811,047,881, against an estimated requirement of more than double that for bank reserves alone, with no allowance for pocket and till money or the requirements of large business at high prices. Where is this $200,000,000 of new cash coming from, and what is to be the effect of its not appearing? Are the banks to decline deposits for lack of reserves? Or are they to accept deposits and call loans—compel liquidation—whenever the ratio of reserves becomes deficient? Or is business—banking, industrial, and mercantile—to be restricted to what can be done with our present supplies of money and means for increasing it?

In a sense it is true that deposits make reserves. If some one deposits $100,000, and the bank does not loan it, that $100,000 becomes "cash" in that bank, which is so far relieved from the necessity of reducing its credits by calling loans, or increasing its reserves. This discussion is limited to reserves in currency, as the law requires from banks, and the Clearing House has imposed upon trust companies.

It is true that there is more money in the country than ever before. It is true that there is more money here than in most other countries, the exceptions being so incongruous that no argument can be based upon them. For examples of countries which have more money per capita than the United States may be mentioned France, several South American States, Siam, and the Straits Settlements. England and Germany are among enlightened States which have less money per capita than ourselves, and need less for good reasons. It is plain that the conditions are so different among nations that no argument can fairly be drawn from them. Each must adjust its own finances, and ours most need adjusting. No other country in the world has annual monetary disturbances which are severe in proportion to the growth of wealth, and are avoided only by such a calamity as crop failures, or business depression, natural or Congress-made. Congress has just decided that these conditions shall continue. And Congress will not alter its mind or these conditions unless pressure is put upon it from outside. It really seems a moderate, sensible suggestion that the tools of trade shall be supplied proportionately to the need for them. A farmer increases his acres, a railway increases its locomotives, a merchant increases his credits, a millowner his looms and operatives—why should not commerce have all the cash it needs in good times, and, conversely, as little as it needs in bad times? These are the heads of the argument for the Fowler Currency bill. But Wall Street had its mind set on the Aldrich bill, and cared or knew little about any other financial proposal. Really, Congress is hardly more to blame for knowing even less. Imagine being legislated for by gentlemen who thought the Aldrich bill would increase the currency by several hundred millions, and transfer the gold reserves to the banks as deposits. Or perhaps the honorable Senator merely made pretense for political reasons of such incredible, if not impossible, ignorance. However that may be, there is need of a campaign of education in both our political and financial capitals.

TEN-CENT COTTON

Not Very Much of a Novelty—The Reasons for This Year's Boom.

Cotton at 10 cents and better has been seen the past week on the most active and excited market that New York has witnessed in many a day. From the attention which it has attracted one might suppose that something of a record had been made. The fact is, however, that from the earliest period down to the beginning of the last decade there were few years when cotton failed to sell at 10 cents, and many when it sold considerably higher. From the outbreak of the civil war in April, 1861, for a period lasting forty years, failure to reach or exceed 10 cents occurred only once, in 1880. Since 1891, however, the record has been of an entirely different character, and occasions when cotton has touched the double figure have been marked by their infrequency. Such an incident occurred in 1900, when toward the close of the cotton year speculation in the staple rushed the quotation not only above 10 cents, but above 11 cents, a price from which a marked concession took place, and one not since recorded. Along in the nineties, say, 1894, in continually slumping markets, the price got down to little better than 5 cents at this centre. The official record shows that beginning with 1891, when cotton sold up to nearly 11 cents, prices began to decline, the average for that year being 2¼ cents lower than that of the year previous. In 1892 there was a still further decline and a reaction in favor of an advance in 1893 on account of a smaller crop. But in 1894 the decline set in again, and the average of 1892 was once more touched. The markets grounded along. Planters were dissatisfied. Meetings were held by them in 1895, at which it was decided to reduce the acreage planted. For 1896 a smaller crop was gathered, but a still lower record was to be made, as will be seen on reference to the following high, low, and average prices for the twenty cotton seasons ending with the late one:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
1882-3	12 9-16	9¾	10½
1883-4	11 9-16	9¾	10⅝
1884-5	11 13-16	9¾	10 [illegible]-16
1885-6	9 [illegible]-16	8¾	9
1886-7	11 1-16	9⅛	9½
1887-8	10 15-16	9 1-16	9 15-16
1888-9	11 [illegible]-16	9¾	10
1889-90	12 [illegible]-16	9⅞	10 15-16
1890-1	10 [illegible]-16	7⅞	9⅝
1891-2	8 [illegible]-16	6¾	7⅞
1892-3	9 [illegible]-16	[illegible]	8
1893-4	8¼	6 7-16	7⅛
1894-5	7⅛	5⅝	6
1895-6	8 15-16	6 11-16	7⅞
1896-7	8⅞	6 11-16	7 [illegible]-16
1897-8	7 1-16	5 5-16	6 13-16
1898-9	6⅝	5⅞	6 9-16
1899-1900	9 13-16	6 13-16	8 11-16
1900-1	11 [illegible]-16	7 9-16	8 15-16
1901-2	9⅜	7⅝	8 15-16

The recently convulsed cotton markets have come into prominence largely from the fact that the rush on the bull side took the price once more beyond 10 cents, but also from the fact that the advance was vigorously fought, there being two strong opposing factions operating, each standing upon divergent claims as to the statistical position of the product. Agreement on matters regarding volume of the crop are not common, and would be fatal to the speculative end of the proposition. Reports are available from many sources, and several are deemed of a reliable character. The tendency is to regard them as more or less colored, according to the views and market intentions of leading operators. One thing may be set down as certain, that there has been no such redundancy of yield lately as to cause such pressure on the markets as took place only a few years ago, when the price, as shown above, was found down below 5 cents. This is not saying that crops have been small. On the contrary, they have been above the average, but consumptive demand has been on such a scale as readily to absorb the volume available, a significant feature being the growth in requirements for domestic uses. The passing of the generally dull times which prevailed up to 1899 is responsible for this, while the gradual increase in population has stimulated the wants not only to Europe, but practically of all countries of the world. Our own takings naturally have a more particular bearing upon the position of the crop of this country, and these, with the takings for export, may be reviewed for a series of years, placing against them the figures of crops raised, shown in bales, in the following compilation, results being those adopted by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department:

	Commercial Crop. Bales.	Exports. Bales.	Home Cons'p'n. Bales.
1883	6,950,000	4,724,000	2,072,000
1884	5,713,000	3,817,000	1,877,000
1885	5,706,000	3,950,000	1,753,000
1886	6,575,000	4,336,000	2,162,000
1887	6,499,000	4,448,000	2,065,000
1888	7,047,000	4,627,000	2,261,000
1889	6,939,000	4,736,000	2,270,000
1890	7,297,000	4,906,000	2,325,000
1891	8,674,000	5,791,000	2,640,000
1892	9,018,000	5,856,000	2,866,000
1893	6,664,000	4,390,000	2,375,000
1894	7,532,000	5,232,000	2,291,000
1895	9,837,000	6,728,000	2,871,000
1896	7,147,000	4,627,000	2,505,000
1897	8,706,000	5,979,000	2,782,000
1898	11,216,000	7,640,000	3,405,000
1899	11,256,000	7,312,000	3,632,000
1900	9,422,000	5,848,000	3,644,000
1901	10,380,000	6,588,000	3,547,000
1902	10,758,000	6,642,000	4,068,000

The summary given, it will be seen, covers a period of twenty years, and it will be observed that for the first time on record home consumption called for more than 4,000,000 bales of cotton in the late year. The crop of 1883 was a record crop, 6,950,000 bales, of which there were exported 4,724,000 bales, and 2,072,000 bales were retained for domestic manufacturers. This, by the way, was the first time 2,000,000 bales had been kept at home. It constituted 30 per cent. of the crop. For most years immediately subsequent to 1883 the home demand had to be met by fully that volume of cotton, exports failing to rise to any extent until toward 1890. By 1898, a period which is near enough to show the importance of changes which were in progress, and which have a more direct connection with recent tendencies, of the large crop of 11,216,000 bales, exports made a record which still stands, amounting to 7,640,000 bales, there having taken place in the same period a jump of 673,000 bales to a total of 3,405,000 bales for United States spinners. The latter figures out at 31 per cent. of the crop, but so far from remaining at that level, the demand here has grown to such proportions that the 4,068,000 bales taken last year equals no less than 38 per cent. of the product, exports falling to the lowest figure (6,642,000 bales) with one exception in five years.

As exercising an influence on prices, various estimates regarding this season's crop put the yield both above and below that of last year, and, needless to say, they have been adhered to as the exigencies of the trader rather than the actual conditions of the trade have demanded. A fact which of course cannot be set aside is that the use of cotton has been subject to development, and presumably faster than the development in output. Our exports of the current crop have about kept pace with those of the crop of the previous season, despite the higher price, which has been secured—an average of 8.5 cents for five months ending with January, as compared with 8.1 cents for the like period of 1901-02—while for seven months ending with January our exports of cotton manufactures improved in value about 4 per cent. over a year ago, and have nearly doubled on results for two years ago.

LACKAWANNA AND HUDSON.

Their Reports Treat the Anthracite Strike Very Differently.

The statements of two important coal mining and carrying companies have been published for the 1902 fiscal year, which, in these cases, covers the whole of the late calendar year, and hence takes in the period of the strike from beginning to end. The two companies are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson, and, while, as every one must be aware, results were heavily affected by the stoppage of coal production and the cutting off of a large volume of tonnage, a point of peculiar interest will be found in the manner in which this untoward development was met by the respective administrations of the properties in question. Neither the Lackawanna nor the Delaware and Hudson is in the habit of issuing monthly reports, hence the publication of returns for the year is the first intimation as to how far inroads were made into earnings and what, if any, steps were taken to counteract losses by drawing upon expenses of operation or outlays upon improvements. No breath of suspicion rests upon the management of either concern, neither is credited with adopting other than conservative business methods in dealing with the interests in charge, hence it may be assumed that for whatever policy may have been followed justification could be shown. As to the treatment of income under such conditions as prevailed, where each company is committed to paying dividends to stockholders, this, of course, is a matter presumably best understood by those under whose observation must come the working of the whole system, physical and financial. Outside opinion, however, will differ. It would not be unanimous whatever course turned out to have been adopted, and here there is a variation which may be expected upon examination to call up comment or criticism, according to the viewpoint, an opposition in means to ends which would, in fact, seem to run to extremes.

To be brief as to general results, in one case, that of the Lackawanna Company, there appears to have been a total disregard of the final outcome, whether that might be a profit sufficient to pay dividends and leave a surplus or whether it might be nothing showing for the stock on the face of the exhibit, and inevitably a heavy deficiency after taking the usual distribution to the owners of the property. In the other case, that of the Delaware and Hudson, effort seems to have been directed toward offsetting losses in earnings to the end that the dividend paid might show up as having been earned. On the face of it there appears some difficulty in harmonizing the two policies, the companies having worked under very similar conditions. An inference drawn would be that where the greater liberality has been shown there would lie the greater advantage on the full resumption of operations and the development of such a volume of business as alone could be expected to follow the suspension of activities consequent upon the strike. Whatever the view taken, however, the records are sufficiently striking to merit consideration, and sufficiently interesting to warrant comparison, although it must, of course, be understood that returns are not compiled on exactly similar lines by both companies.

Loss to the Lackawanna's gross earnings from decreases in coal transportation is shown as $2,601,42[illegible], a sum reduced to $2,108,870 by gains from miscellaneous freight, passengers, &c. Coal department earnings, included in the company's miscellaneous income, appear with a further loss of $[illegible]8,166. No attempt seems to have been made to curtail cost of maintenance. On the contrary, the items coming under this head increased $[illegible]87,000. A sum of $[illegible], or $1,[illegible]00,000 in excess of dividend requirements, might have been saved by suspending work on renewals and betterments; or a considerable amount of work might have been done and still the dividend could have been covered. In fact, if improvements charged both inside and outside of the operating expense account be considered, these foot up nearly $5,000,000 against a dividend of $1,[illegible]84,000. Arresting progress in renewals, additions, and improvements, however, was not part of the Lackawanna programme, according to the report, and the complete indifference to what was taking place in income is shown in an outgo which altogether ran up a deficit of $[illegible], to which dividends paid made an addition which brought the final figures out $2,[illegible]80,658 in arrears on the year's operations. Earning power is demonstrated easily enough, for it is seen that it was within the range of possibilities for the Lackawanna Company to have paid 7 per cent. on its stock total of $26,200,000 by a margin of fully 10 per cent.

As to Delaware and Hudson, receipts from coal show a falling off of $5,960,18[illegible], and from railroad and miscellaneous sources there was a further decrease of $1,1[illegible], making a total of $6,9[illegible]. Expenses here were reduced $5,0[illegible]81[illegible], and net earnings were consequently lower by $1,9[illegible]. In interest and rentals paid the company saved $110,014. Reporting for the year 1901, Delaware and Hudson showed $1,000,000 for "sundry charges," covering depreciation of railroad and marine equipment, mining, coal handling, and storage plant. No such provision was made out of last year's earnings, hence the actual decrease in income available for dividends was made to show a loss of only $872,89[illegible]. The total of this item was $3,370,70[illegible] for 1901, hence it reached $2,497,870 for 1902. For 1901 the dividend was earned by a margin of 2.63 per cent., after allowing for the $1,000,000 mentioned above, and for the late year the excess over the dividend is 0.18 per cent., no allowance being made for depreciation.

It is not often that such contrasting tendencies as these are seen, and why it should have been deemed good policy on the part of Delaware and Hudson officials to cover up to the limit of possibility the havoc played upon earnings by the disastrous coal strike, and on the part of Lackawanna officials to ignore the effects of that prominent feature in the year's record, will probably have to remain an unanswered question.

GOLD FOR THE WORLD.

Latest Figures of Production by Australasia and the Transvaal.

The Consul General at Melbourne, Mr. John P. Bray, sends the following figures to the State Department:

The total gold yield of Australasia for the year 1902 was 4,728,944 ounces, valued at £16,846,582 ($80,020,324). The figures, compared with those of 1901, are:

State.	1902. Gross Weight of Gold. Ounces.	Value. £	Value. $
Australia—			
Victoria	764,716	3,064,000	15,0[illegible]
New South Wales	300,256	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]
Queensland	857,712	2,[illegible]47,679	12,355,908
South Australia	29,112	100,000	489,000
West Australia	2,177,441	7,515,000	36,571,[illegible]
Tasmania	86,600	250,000	1,200,[illegible]
Total	4,215,901	14,697,152	71,532,690
New Zealand	508,043	1,951,430	9,4[illegible]
Grand total	4,723,944	16,648,582	81,0[illegible]

State.	1901. Gross Weight of Gold. Ounces.	Value. £	Value. $
Australia—			
Victoria	[illegible]	3,102,7[illegible]	15,0[illegible]
New South Wales	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,4[illegible]
Queensland	[illegible]	2,541,[illegible]	12,37[illegible]
South Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Australia	1,8[illegible]	7,235,[illegible]	35,211,[illegible]
Tasmania	[illegible]	2[illegible]6,176	1,4[illegible]474
Total	[illegible]	14,1[illegible]	[illegible]
New Zealand	455,561	1,75[illegible]	8,5[illegible]
Grand total	4,3[illegible]	15,9[illegible]	77,[illegible]

The total production of gold in the Transvaal for the month of January is returned at 199,279 ounces of fine gold, which compares with 196,023 ounces in December and 70,340 ounces in January, 1902. There is an increase of 3,256 ounces for the month, indicating a somewhat slackened rate of progress, as the monthly gain was more than this in each month of 1902. That, perhaps, is to be expected, since it is increasingly difficult to keep up the complement of native miners, and more so still to increase their numbers in order to add to the number of stamps. The following is a statement of the monthly production since the resumption of work and for the years 1899 and 1900:

	1903. Ozs.	1902. Ozs.	1901. Ozs.
January	199,279	70,340	......
February	*196,000	81,405	......
March		104,127	......
April		119,588	......
May		138,602	7,479
June		142,780	18,779
July		149,179	[illegible]
August		160,760	25,474
September		170,802	31,936
October		181,439	[illegible]
November		187,375	39,075
December		196,023	52,897
Total	[illegible]	1,704,410	[illegible]

	1900. Ozs.	1899. Ozs.	1898. Ozs.
January	35,761	416,148	[illegible]
February	75,170	404,335	297,975
March	85,634	441,575	325,907
April	......	439,212	[illegible]
May	......	444,933	344,160
June	......	445,763	344,570
July	......	458,274	[illegible]
August	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	4,069,166	[illegible]

* Inserted from a telegram.—London Economist.

THE CONSOLS MARKET.

Pronounced Weakness at a Time Inconvenient for the Exchequer.

At a range below 92, as during the past week, British consols are near their lowest for a generation. In these days of international finance, and in connection with our considerable investments and resale of late issues, the following facts are pertinent:

Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.
1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	1893	[illegible]	[illegible]
1882	[illegible]	[illegible]	1894	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	1895	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	1896	[illegible]	[illegible]
1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	1899	[illegible]	[illegible]
1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	1900	[illegible]	[illegible]
1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	1901	[illegible]	[illegible]
1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	1902	[illegible]	[illegible]

In 1875 consols were lower than at any time since then, with the exception of 1901. Up to April, 1888, they were 3 per cents, and the subsequent fall is in part explained by the reduction of interest; partly, too, by trade activity and consequent employment of capital. Then came the slack period, when it was exceedingly difficult to invest profitably, and so we find consols touching the highest on record in 1896-7. Afterward trade became more active and absorbed more capital, and then there came the war and £90,000,000 issue, to say nothing of other Government securities, which helped to glut the market by the waste of over a billion dollars in war.

During the Boer war the prices at different periods were: Oct. 3, 1899, 102¾ after the two sudden advances in the Bank rate, just before the war commenced; Nov. 23, 1899, 103 after the Belmont victory; Dec. 16, 1899, 100⅝ after the disastrous week in which three British reverses occurred; Feb. 16, 1900, 101¼ after the relief of Kimberley; Feb. 27, 1900, 101⅝ after the surrender of Cronje; May 18, 1900, 101 5-16 after the relief of Mafeking; May 31, 1900, 102 5-16 after the mines had been saved and Pretoria was in British hands.

There recently were £590,000,000 British consols outstanding. Interest is 2¾ per cent. until April 5, 1903, and 2½ per cent. thereafter, payable quarterly, Jan. 5, April 5, July 5, and Oct. 5. Redemption of the consols cannot be effected until April 5, 1923, when Parliament may make provision to pay them off at par and interest. There are now soon to be issued two loans of £35,000,000 and £30,000,000 on account of the Transvaal.

Even such a good authority as The London Economist is somewhat disquieted by these conditions at a time when England is under the necessity of making fresh loans. The Economist remarks that the reduction of the interest from 2¾ per cent. to 2½ per cent., which comes into force April 1, is at last making its influence decidedly felt. For a long time past speculation has been rife as to what the probable effect of the change would be. In many good quarters it was said without hesitation that the old-fashioned investor who has held consols for years, the timid trustee, the country squire and his wife, would all accept the lower rate with equanimity even though it were accompanied at first with grumbling. But this theory is being rather rudely shaken, and brokers, in comparing notes with one another, find a good proportion of their clients are casting about for other investments in lieu of the consols they already hold—investments which shall bring them in a higher rate of interest than a pitiful 2½ per cent. on the stock purchased. Even that rate, with the income tax at its present level, works out to only £2 [illegible] 14 per cent., and supposing that the imposition should be reduced to 1s in the pound, the interest on consols will not be better than £2 7s 6d per cent. on the stock. And, incidentally, it may be pointed out that the average investor is fighting shy of Colonial securities, despite the compliance with the Trustee act by so many of the colonies. The investor is turning his attention more to British railway gilt-edged securities, corporation stocks of long dates, and similar sound stocks, which carry small risk with their 3¼ to 3½ per cent. returns on the capital employed. Even in the Post Office Savings Bank it is remarkable how many of the small depositors have lately been putting their money into local loans instead of consols, the reason in nine cases out of ten being this same dislike to the reduction of the dividend in the case of Goschens. French holders of consols—their name is many legions—are pouring out their stock, although, perhaps, in this instance the financial unrest on the Continent may have something to do with the sales, which are not confined to consols, but extend indifferently to South American bonds, Rio Tinto and Kaffir shares, and so on. That there are redeeming features must not be overlooked. Certain institutions, such as banks, insurance companies, and other commercial undertakings that are bound to keep large amounts of cash in consols, may probably be tempted to augment their holdings if the price should recede another point or so. In due course the Government will again come in a heavy buyer, and the recent appearance of the official broker in the market as a purchaser had a marked effect upon the price. Moreover, it will be altogether unusual if no attempt be made to infuse a cheerier spirit into the consol market prior to the appearance of the new Transvaal loan. The Government is as keenly alive as any company promoter to the benefit a new issue derives from being floated on a strong market, and if there be a new loan coming no surprise would be felt at a few preliminary purchases of consols by way of securing a hospitable reception to the latest addition. In a situation fraught with weighty arguments on both sides the would-be buyer or the hesitating seller is equally able to form opinions on the consols market.

NEW YORK STATE BANKS.

The Report of Condition on Feb. 26 Reflects a Prosperous Period.

The State banks of New York City have enjoyed a prosperous period during the last ten weeks, as shown by the statements just filed in accordance with the call of the Superintendent of Banking for reports of condition at the close of business Feb. 26, as compared with the statements filed Dec. 4, the date of the last call.

Since the last statement the capital of the Oriental Bank has been increased from $300,000 to $600,000. The Greenwich Bank also certified to an increase of capital from $200,000 to $500,000. The total capitalization of all the State banks at this call sums up over $15,300,000. On Dec. 4 the capitalization stood at about $14,700,000.

The Washington Bank, since the last report, went into voluntary dissolution, and its business has been taken over by the Knickerbocker Trust Company and is now conducted as that company's branch.

The Royal Bank, one of the youngest institutions, incorporated shortly before the December call for statements, with a capital of $100,000, is doing an improving business. In December deposits were $18,041, while at this call this item was $22,291. Total resources, $121,826, Dec. 4; at this call, $135,608, an increase of $13,782.

The Chelsea State Bank, capitalized at $100,000, is about to open for business in the vicinity of Herald Square.

In the matter of net profits, twenty-four institutions show increases to the amount of $918,508, while fourteen of the banks show a decrease of $389,520. The total net profits Dec. 4 aggregated $20,762,583. At this call the net profits stood at $21,352,400, an increase of $589,829.

Gross deposits Dec. 4 averaged $172,843,242. At this call this item summed up $210,099,201, an increase of $37,255,959. The largest gain in this item was made by the Manhattan Company Bank, the amount being $1,948,548. The second largest gain is reported by the Corn Exchange Bank, with an increase of $1,098,392. Bank of the Metropolis ranges third, with an increase of $918,519 in deposits since the December call.

On Dec. 4, 1902, loans totaled $140,195,517. At this call this item aggregated $147,680,300. Twenty-five institutions reported increases to the extent of $8,445,555, and thirteen showed decreases aggregating $1,177,227. The net gain, however, totaled $7,268,328.

The total resources of the State institutions have largely increased since the December call. Reports just filed show that twenty-two institutions increased this item to the amount of $7,998,851, and that sixteen banks decreased this factor $3,466,279. Net gain, $4,527,572. Total resources, $208,260,157.

The Manhattan Company Bank's resources Dec. 4 were officially reported $41,221,493. Feb. 26 this item stood at $43,159,805, showing an increase of $1,938,312. The largest decrease was reported by the Bank of America, resources last December being $33,534,054, while at this call the amount is $32,026,751, a decrease of $1,507,303.

NEW YORK STATE DEPOSITS.

The State Treasurer's statement March 2 shows that the aggregate amount deposited in New York State institutions, subject to draft, is $6,270,406.17. Of this amount $370,682.32 is distributed among the New York City State banks as follows: Bank of Manhattan Company, $60,682.32; Bank of Washington Heights, $30,000; Columbia Bank, $45,000; Corn Exchange Bank, $40,000; Fourteenth Street Bank, $50,000; Gansevoort Bank, $60,000; Hamilton Bank, $40,000; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $30,000; Mutual Bank, $45,000; New York Produce Exchange Bank, $40,000; Plaza Bank, $50,000; State Bank, $30,000; Twelfth Ward Bank, $40,000. National institutions and trust companies in the Borough of Manhattan hold on account, subject to the State Treasurer's draft, $1,480,000.

The following compilation prepared at the New York Clearing House for the use of the members of the association shows the condition of the banks at the close of business Feb. 26 as to capital, net profits, deposits, loans, and total resources, with the gains made in each item since Dec. 4, and the present book value and bid price of the stock:

LIABILITIES.

Banks—	Capital.	Net Profits.	Deposits—Due Banks, Trust Cos., &c.	Deposits—Due Other Depositors.	Total.
Bank of the Manhattan Company	$2,050,000	$2,290,000	$[illegible]	$16,327,400	$[illegible]814,700
Bank of America	1,500,000	2,417,800	2,414,900	14,577,200	27,911,600
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	700,000	346,700	216,200	3,657,500	4,920,400
Greenwich Bank	500,000	521,700	320,200	1,049,100	2,391,000
Pacific Bank	422,700	569,500	......	3,414,500	4,404,700
People's Bank	200,000	384,500	25,900	2,572,300	3,182,700
Nassau Bank	500,000	310,500	......	3,237,200	4,047,700
Corn Exchange Bank	2,000,000	3,200,200	5,356,800	26,003,300	36,562,700
Oriental Bank	600,000	820,900	[illegible]	1,537,200	3,355,700
Bowery Bank	250,000	772,300	254,400	2,633,500	3,911,200
German-American Bank	750,000	466,400	581,000	3,050,400	4,798,400
Fifth Avenue Bank	100,000	1,621,900	78,900	10,228,300	12,029,500
German Exchange Bank	200,000	641,600	500	3,216,100	4,058,300
Germania Bank	200,000	843,500	[illegible]	4,292,500	5,772,200
Bank of the Metropolis	1,000,000	1,344,100	788,000	8,545,100	11,677,400
West Side Bank	200,000	496,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Produce Exchange Bank	1,000,000	490,500	644,500	4,009,500	6,147,900
Mount Morris Bank	250,000	116,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,738,300	3,382,600
Columbia Bank	300,000	356,000	191,000	3,201,000	4,048,000
Nineteenth Ward Bank	200,000	186,300	14,800	1,803,500	2,203,600
Riverside Bank	100,000	106,800	11,100	1,073,000	1,290,900
Twelfth Ward Bank	200,000	85,700	109,200	1,786,900	2,175,800
Fourteenth Street Bank	100,000	98,600	34,800	2,122,400	2,354,800
Hamilton Bank	200,000	112,600	84,400	2,017,300	2,423,400
Twenty-third Ward Bank	100,000	88,700	63,500	1,478,500	1,730,800
Gansevoort Bank	200,000	55,700	90,800	1,767,000	2,113,500
Mutual Bank	200,000	194,400	54,900	2,281,500	2,679,500
State Bank	100,000	421,400	......	6,593,500	7,115,600
Plaza Bank	100,000	324,300	[illegible]	2,759,200	3,627,600
Colonial Bank	100,000	194,100	20,800	2,578,500	2,993,400
Yorkville Bank	100,000	258,600	10,800	1,733,900	2,097,800
Fidelity Bank	200,000	107,100	......	572,400	879,500
Varick Bank	100,000	59,600	208,300	550,800	918,900
Jefferson Bank	400,000	225,800	800	1,425,300	2,051,900
Century Bank	100,000	52,500	8,600	184,700	341,200
Bank of Washington Heights	100,000	112,300	1,900	400,700	614,900
Bronx Borough Bank	50,000	12,300	14,600	327,400	404,300
Federal Bank	100,000	400	15,000	261,400	376,800
38 Banks—Total Feb. 26, 1903	$15,478,700	$21,350,600	$27,887,800	$180,452,300	$245,[illegible]
39 Banks—Total Dec. 4, 1902	14,972,700	20,759,700	24,739,200	148,085,300	208,580,500
Comparisons	Increase, $506,000	Increase, $590,900	Increase, $3,098,[illegible]	Increase, $32,367,000	Increase, $36,756,700

RESOURCES.

Banks—	Loans and Discounts.	Stocks and Bonds and Mortgages.	Due from Banks.	Specie.	Legal Tenders and Banknotes.
Bank of the Manhattan Company	$20,159,100	$563,700	$783,400	$6,008,500	$2,091,300
Bank of America	19,965,400	372,000	1,344,500	5,196,600	1,784,600
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	3,357,500	839,900	441,300	418,600	390,300
Greenwich Bank	1,528,200	119,300	180,500	167,100	86,400
Pacific Bank	3,039,300	124,000	287,700	419,000	403,500
People's Bank	1,809,500	208,600	410,600	278,800	282,200
Nassau Bank	2,473,900	581,000	398,100	535,300	322,200
Corn Exchange Bank	31,902,300	818,900	1,372,300	4,159,700	3,137,200
Oriental Bank	1,[illegible]	348,200	651,200	[illegible]	108,300
Bowery Bank	2,421,200	189,000	372,200	322,400	47,300
German-American Bank	3,806,900	88,200	304,600	213,600	253,400
Fifth Avenue Bank	8,100,900	82,000	67,000	1,407,300	278,100
German Exchange Bank	2,330,900	87,700	743,600	150,300	369,700
Germania Bank	3,121,700	904,800	590,500	419,000	169,300
Bank of the Metropolis	7,803,800	354,000	26,000	1,457,700	793,300
West Side Bank	2,676,500	1,031,600	418,200	611,900	360,300
New York Produce Exchange Bank	3,689,900	948,400	88,300	670,500	416,100
Mount Morris Bank	2,451,300	65,900	282,800	109,700	116,600
Columbia Bank	3,020,500	3,500	577,300	121,300	105,500
Nineteenth Ward Bank	1,422,900	85,700	312,400	28,400	105,100
Riverside Bank	854,200	182,700	120,300	12,700	89,500
Twelfth Ward Bank	1,411,700	69,400	184,200	50,900	180,200
Fourteenth Street Bank	1,810,600	1,000	325,400	82,100	97,000
Hamilton Bank	1,841,900	151,600	146,300	164,100	46,200
Twenty-third Ward Bank	1,239,100	60,500	172,500	60,300	121,100
Gansevoort Bank	1,591,200	19,100	377,600	22,400	65,300
Mutual Bank	2,120,200	40,500	350,100	31,800	157,600
State Bank	4,879,600	281,600	737,400	507,900	80,400
Plaza Bank	3,023,500	17,800	191,000	394,200	191,800
Colonial Bank	2,250,100	18,400	410,300	32,800	196,300
Yorkville Bank	1,280,400	[illegible]	180,500	85,400	163,800
Fidelity Bank	697,900	1,000	55,500	11,600	28,900
Varick Bank	773,200	1,100	65,700	53,340	18,300
Jefferson Bank	2,[illegible]	1,100	401,200	6,700	88,200
Century Bank	259,500	11,200	45,100	8,200	12,900
Bank of Washington Heights	525,600	10,300	39,700	19,800	3,900
Bronx Borough Bank	342,600	31,500	110,800	4,500	45,300
Federal Bank	214,300	1,100	103,800	2,600	12,200
38 Banks—Total Feb. 26, 1903	$146,862,200	$8,965,000	$12,918,600	$23,[illegible]	$13,171,700
39 Banks—Total Dec. 4, 1902	140,144,800	8,466,700	14,062,200	21,648,700	13,947,500
Comparisons	Increase, $6,687,400	Increase, $498,300	Decrease, $1,143,600	Increase, $1,619,200	Decrease, $775,800

Columns regarding unpaid dividends, overdrafts, minor cash items, real estate, furniture, and fixtures are omitted, as showing totals and changes of inconsiderable importance.

THE TRANSVAAL LOANS.

The London Times has this to say in regard to the loan:

"Much interest is taken in questions relating to the Transvaal guaranteed loan. Properly speaking, it is a Transvaal and Orange River Colony loan, but the share of the latter colony is so small that the shorter designation is likely to be generally used except in official documents. We and others have assumed that it will be a 3 per cent. issue, and the assumption is, we believe, well founded; but there are critics who ask why a British colonial loan with the Imperial Government guarantee should be raised at a higher rate of interest than 2¾ per cent., especially as a Greek loan is guaranteed at that rate. It may be replied that the Greek 2½ per cents enjoy also the guarantee of other great powers, and though it may be said that the finances of some of these are not in particularly good condition, measured by any standard, their guarantee is certainly worth something appreciable. But, with all its advantages, this Greek loan is quoted at only about 82½. It would not be worth while to issue a 2¾ per cent. stock on such a basis as this, even if it were possible to do so, which is doubtful in the case under consideration. The present price of consols is not high enough to make it at all likely that such an issue of colonial guaranteed stock could be placed on better terms than 80. In addition to this the credit of no self-governing colony except Canada is now better than about 3½ per cent. at present

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money nominal, 5 per cent. on call.

Stocks break violently.

The slightly improved temper at Friday's closing was checked at Saturday's opening by quotations reflecting London's forebodings over the bank statement. But Wall Street, of course, was shocked and surprised by conditions apparently more visible at a greater distance. The disclosure of a mere remnant of surplus reserve shattered hopes that had been built upon an untraceable movement of loans, and prices shrunk away by an average of about two points. The closing was demoralized almost. There were two fractional advances, but an otherwise unbroken list of declines. The greatest fall, 5%, was in the properties about which rumor has been busiest for the past few days. Of the personal aspect of the controversy nothing useful can be said. The truth is not discernable, and if it were known it could be altered as quickly as individuals can change their minds. But there is piquancy in the situation, and serious principles are involved. The tail has assumed charge of the dog, that is to say a smaller corporation is assuming to control a larger, and against the will and wish of those assuming to speak for it. In a rough and general way it is the reversal of a case which will be recalled as fruitful of ample market changes. If the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis had assumed to control and check dividends on the Pennsylvania the case would have been something like the present storm centre. It is disturbing to think that it can be done, and if it can be prevented there is a shock to the "holding" principle now so fashionable. Such incidents are unwelcome in situations like this, especially when conducted controversially. The bank statement is discussed elsewhere.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1/2	South. Ry. pf.	1 1/4
Am. Smelting pf.	1/2	Tol., St. L. & W.	1/2
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	1/2	Twin City	1/2
Pressed S. Car	1/2	Union Pacific pf.	1/2

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1 1/4	M., St. P. & S. S.	1/2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1 1/2
Am. Ice pf.	1/2	Mex. Central	1/2
Am. Locomotive	1/2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1/2
Am. Smelting	1/2	Mo. Pacific	1
Am. Sugar	2	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Anaconda Copper	1/2	N. Y. Central	2 1/2
At., Top. & S. F.	1/2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	2	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	1	Norfolk & West.	1 1/2
Brunswick	1/2	Pacific Coast	1/2
Canadian Pacific	2 1/2	Penna. R. R.	1 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	People's Gas	1/2
Chi. & Alton	1/2	Reading	1 1/2
Chi., M. & St. P.	3 1/4	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col., Southern	1/2	Republic Steel	1/2
Consolidated Gas	1 1/2	Rock Island	2 1/2
Corn Products	1/2	Rock Island pf.	1 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	1 1/2	Rubber Goods	1 1/2
Denver & R. G. pf.	1/2	Southern Ry.	1/2
Distillers' Sec.	1/2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie	1/2	Southern Pacific	1
Erie 1st pf.	1 1/2	Southern Railway	1/2
Erie 2d pf.	1 1/2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1 1/2
Evans. & T. H.	1/2	Texas & Pacific	1/2
General Electric	3	Union Pacific	2 1/2
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1/2
Illinois Central	1 1/2	U. S. Realty	1/2
Kan. City South.	1/2	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Kan. City South. pf.	1 1/2	U. S. Steel	1/2
Louisville & Nashv.	1 1/2	U. S. Steel pf.	1/2
Manhattan	3 1/2	Va.-Car. Chem.	1/2
Met. Securities	1/2	Wabash	1/2
Met. Street Ry.	1 1/2	Wabash pf.	1 1/2
Minn. & St. L.	3	Western Union	1/2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Det., M. & M. l. s. 5s 1

Bonds Declined.

Chi., Bur. & Q., Ill. div. 3½s	1	N. Y. Dock 4s	2
Erie gen. 4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	2
Gal., H. & H. 6s	2	Wabash deb. B	1 1/2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 7	388,245
To date this year	30,808,313
Corresponding date last year	30,571,214

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 7	$1,333,500
To date this year	$145,715,200
Corresponding date last year	$195,483,500

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days; 5¼@5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $204,496,638; balances, $9,574,434; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $22,515.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, short bills, 3 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet and unchanged. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅞, demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86⅞; cables, $4.87@$4.87⅛.

Commercial bills were 4.82⅞@4.83⅛. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Boston—16 2-3c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c premium; selling, ⅛c discount. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. St. Louis—25c discount and par. Pittsburg—35@50c nominal. Louisville—Par.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made a much more unfavorable showing than generally had been expected. Reserves on all deposits decreased $5,284,025, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits decreased $5,272,750, loans decreased $10,563,000, specie decreased $3,041,800, legal tenders decreased $2,154,800, and deposits decreased $19,560,700.

The loss in cash of over $10,000,000 was several millions greater than the known movements of money had led to expect, but may probably be explained on the "average" system, inasmuch as in the preceding week the loss then reported was about $2,000,000 less than had been expected. Apparently this loss was carried over into the present weekly statement.

The decrease in loans was a gratifying feature, and reflects the stock market liquidation and the repayment of local loans through extensions abroad.

It is the opinion of bankers that the actual condition of the banks is much better than the figures indicate.

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The week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,011,628,500
Circulation	2,919,000	31,236,000	31,628,000
Specie	349,028,000	194,228,000	197,124,100
Legal tend.	88,168,100	70,848,000	72,546,000
Total res.	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Res. required	$[illegible]	251,416,075	252,882,125
Surplus	$[illegible]	$6,958,425	$10,112,275
Ratio reserve deposit	25.05%	28.4%	28.62%

UNITED STATES STEEL.

Referring to the circular letter of the United States Steel Corporation, dated March 5, 1903, to stockholders, the Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange ruled that all transactions made in the preferred stock of the company on Monday, March 16, 1903, except for cash, will be ex-rights. Certificates of stock delivered after March 16, for contracts made prior thereto, for (or cash sales made on March 16, must be accompanied by an assignment of rights or a due bill for the same. Sales of rights made on and after March 16, except transactions made specifically for cash, must be settled on May 5, 1903, on which day all due bills must be redeemed. Transactions made in rights on May 5 and thereafter must be specifically for cash or regular way. Transactions made on the last day, May 16, 1903, must be for cash only.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions which unfavorably affected the Stock Exchange market were to a minor extent responsible for the course of prices in the outside market yesterday, and very few of the active issues ended the day without some loss. The trading, however, was for the most part too limited to attract much attention, and the only securities which were followed with special interest were those which for some days had occupied foremost places in the market. The new Steel bonds once more were heavily traded in, suffering a loss of about three-quarters of a point. The decline in Northern Securities was another unsettling factor, the closing price in this issue marking the lowest point at which the stock has sold for several months. It was during the last part of the day's trading after the publication of the bank statement that the market was weakest, and from the low figures of the day there was practically no recovery. Greene Consolidated retained its position as the most active of the copper stocks, and one of the strongest of the issues of this group. Little special significance was attached to any of the day's movements, the course of the market being nearly entirely governed by general conditions.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, March 7, 1903:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
98	Am. Banknote	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ 2
1,625	Am. Bar. & P.	56	52⅞	55½	— 3⅞
8,100	American Can	6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
1,110	Am. Can pf.	45	42⅞	43	— 2
150	Am. Chicle pf.	93	93	93	+ 2
5,002	Am. De Forest Wireless	11⅝	10¼	11⅛	— ¼
125	Am. Lt. & T.	59	55	59	+ 2
5	Am. L. & T. pf.	100	100	100	+ 2
1,000	Am. Writ. P.	5⅝	5	5⅛	..
1,465	Am. W. P. pf.	95⅝	94	94⅝	— 1¼
100	Art. Corn	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
150	San. De Lamar	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅞
21,220	Bay State Gas	7 7-16	7 1-16	7 1-16	..
4,900	British Col. C.	6¼	5⅝	5¾	— ¼
15	Brook. C. Rail.	240⅞	240⅞	240⅞	— 1
550	Brook. Ferry	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
200	Cal. Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
650	Comp. Air	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
1,610	Con. Refrig.	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
60	Champ Ship.	40	40	40	—10⅞
4,200	Dead. Guarantee	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2,630	Elec. Lead Re.	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
500	Elec. Vehicle	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ 1⅛
700	Elec. Ve. pf.	12½	11⅞	12½	— ⅛
500	Elec. Pneu.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
125	Empire Steel	16	15	15	— ⅝
1,125	Gold Hill Cop.	⅝	⅜	9-16	..
26,565	Greene Con. C.	22⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞
10	Half Signal	110	110	110	..
1,200	Hav. Tob. pf.	16⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— 1⅞
600	Hav. Tobacco	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— 2
150	Hav. Tobac. pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	— 2⅛
200	Int. R. T. 70% paid	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
100	Int. R. T. full paid	112	112	112	— ⅛
130	Internat. Salt	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
1,125	Int. Mer. Mar. 1st pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
10	Int. Mer. M. pf.	40	38	38	— 1
500	Kitch. Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1,790	Man. Transit	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3,400	Marconi Wireless of Eng.	7	6	6	— ⅞
200	Mine Secur.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11,500	Mont. & Boston Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10	Nat. Brd. com.	75	75	75	..
5	Nat. Brd. together	12½	12½	12½	..
1,475	Nat. Enamel	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— 1⅛
85	Nat. Enam. pf.	93	91	93	..
40	N. Y. Trans.	9⅞	9	9	— 1⅛
4,770	North Amer.	7	6⅞	7	..
5	Northern Pipe	12½	12½	12½	+ 5⅞
50,600	Northern Sec.	110⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— 5⅛
200	Osceola	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— 1⅛
3,445	Otis Elevator	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ 1
265	Otis El. pf.	98	98	98	..
400	Pac. Pack. & Navig.	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
100	Peo. Decatur & Evansville	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
100	Pitts. Bes. & Lake Erie	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	..
80	Royal Baking Powder pf.	102	101	101	— ⅛
236	Safety Car H.	117⅞	116	116	— ⅛
100	St. L. Transit	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
500	Sea. Air Line	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— 3
600	Sea. Air L. pf.	42⅞	41	41	— 3
100	Stand. Milk pf.	90	90	90	— 2
91	Standard Oil	686⅞	680	685	— 5
6,650	Storage Power	1⅛	⅞	1	+ ⅛
10	Syracuse Lt.	42	42	42	— 1
42	Tamarack	102	102	102	+ 1
19,400	Tenn. Copper	32⅞	29⅞	32	+ 2⅛
100	Tonopah Min.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— 1⅛
5,550	Union Copper	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	..
100	Union Type	125	125	125	..
250	United Copper	26	24⅞	24⅞	— 4⅛
41,610	U. S. Steel	39⅞	38⅞	39	— ⅞
600	Utah Consol.	20⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
$15,000	†Am. Malt. 6s	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
44,000	†Am. Writing Paper 5s	79⅞	78	78⅞	— ⅞
$12,000	At. Coast Line con. 5s	94½	93	94	+ 1
2,000	†Brook. R. T. new 4s, w. i.	88	88	88	..
2,000	†Buf. Gas 5s	89	81½	81½	— ⅛
53,000	Erie new 4s, w. i.	89½	89	89	— ⅛
4,000	Hac. Mead. 4½s	78	78	78	..
4,000	†Inter. Salt 6s	52	52	52	+ 6
1,000	†Int. Bld. 1st 6s	100	100	100	+ 1⅛
28,000	†Int. Bld. deb. 6s	90⅞	89⅞	90⅛	— 7⅛
125,000	Lack. Steel 5s, w. i.	98½	98	98⅛	..
6,000	N. Y. & Hob. con. 6s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
27,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	75½	75½	75½	— 6
2,000	†Nor. Brew. 6s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	..
65,000	†Phila. Steel & Iron 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
250,000	St. L. Tran. 5s	95½	95½	95½	..
185,000	San. Fran. 4s	80	78½	78½	— 1½
1,000	†Stand. Mil. 5s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
1,000	United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	..
5,415,500	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	89⅞	87⅞	89	— 7⅛
6,000	†Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	80½	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛

†Bell flat.
*Less than 100 shares. †Bell flat.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
98	Am. Banknote	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
275	Am. Barrel & Pack.	55½	52⅞	55½
200	American Can	6⅛	5	6
200	American Chicle	43	43	43
610	Am. De Forest Wireless	11⅛	11	11⅛
500	Am. Writing Paper	5⅛	5	5⅛
225	Am. Writing Paper pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
11,200	Bay State Gas	7 1-16	7	7 1-16
500	British Columbia Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Compressed Air	2	2	2
800	Deadwood Quartz	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Electric Lead Reduc.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
35	Electric Vehicle	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
200	Electric Vehicle pf.	12½	12½	12½
25	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,850	Greene Con. Copper	27	20⅞	20⅞
100	Hudson Meadows	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Internat. Mer. Marine	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
200	Manhattan Transit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Marconi Wireless of Ca.	6⅞	6	6
1,100	Mont. & Boston Copper	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	North Am. Lum. & P.	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞
4,700	Northern Securities	106⅞	104⅞	104⅞
15	Otis Elevator pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Standard Oil	680	680	680
1,100	Tennessee Copper	32⅞	31⅞	32
1,400	Union Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	United Copper	25	24⅞	24⅞
3,900	U. S. Steel rights, w. i.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	†Inter. Silver deb. 6s	60⅞	60	60⅞
7,000	†Phila. Steel & I. 1st 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
$67,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	89⅞	88	89

†Bell flat.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$[illegible]
Gold	116,076,680
Silver	17,196,013
United States notes	3,067,166
Treasury notes of 1890	78,149
National banknotes	15,177,211
Total receipts yesterday	5,[illegible]
Total receipts this month	4,[illegible]
Total receipts this year	392,404,164
Total expenditures this day	4,[illegible]
Total expenditures this month	12,[illegible]
Total expenditures this year	337,[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	140,932,833

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$[illegible]
Silver dollars	465,489,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,[illegible]
Silver bullion of 1890	20,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$[illegible]
Silver certificates outstanding	[illegible]
Treasury notes outstanding	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	[illegible]
Gold certificates	31,[illegible]
Silver coin and bullion	11,010,[illegible]
Silver certificates	4,174,[illegible]
United States notes	2,[illegible]
Other assets	24,471,[illegible]
Total in Treasury	$[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	140,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Current liabilities	22,[illegible]
Available cash balance	$[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks Saturday, March 7, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
71½	71⅝	25,700	*Amalg. Copper Co.	73	75	71	71⅝	—1½
39⅞	39	200	Am. Cit. & Foundry Co.	39½	39½	39	39	— ⅞
91½	92	300	Am. Car. & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅞
42	44	800	Am. Cotton Oil	43	43	43	43	..
95	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	—1
216	218	1,100	American Express	223	220	220	220	..
8⅞	9	100	Amer. Hide & Leather	9	9	9	9	+ ⅞
10	10⅛	100	*Amer. Ice Co.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
36½	37	300	*Amer. Ice Co. pf.	37	37	36½	36½	— ½
27⅞	28⅛	400	*Am. Locomotive Co.	28	28½	28	28	— ⅞
94	95	200	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½	+ ⅞
4½	5	100	*Amer. Malting Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
47⅞	48½	4,100	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	49⅞	49⅞	48	48	— ⅞
95⅞	96⅛	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95½	95½	+ ½
125½	126	7,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125½	125⅞	125⅛	125⅛	— ⅞
120	122	90	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	..
79	79½	50	*Amer. Woolen Co. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	..
108	116	600	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	113	115	112½	113⅛	—5
80⅞	81	21,400	Atchison Top. & S. F.	82⅞	82⅞	80½	81	—1⅛
97½	97⅞	700	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf.	98	98½	97½	97½	—1
92½	92⅞	12,300	Baltimore & Ohio	93⅞	93⅞	92½	92½	—1
65½	65⅞	1,875	Brooklyn Rap. Transit	67⅞	69⅞	65½	65½	—1
10	10½	200	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	—1
127	127½	8,300	Canadian Pacific	129	129½	127	127¼	—2⅞
45⅞	46	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅞	46⅞	46	46	— ⅞
31½	32	100	Chicago & Alton	32⅞	32⅞	32	32	— ⅞
23⅞	24	1,425	Chicago Gt. Western	24⅞	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅞
40⅞	41¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅞
108½	108½	30,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	111	111½	108	108⅛	—3⅞
185	190	925	Chi. & Northwestern	186	188	184	188	+ ¼
30	31	1,900	Chi. & N. W. rights	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
30	31	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅞
20	21	100	Chi. Union Traction	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
67½	68	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
26⅞	27½	300	Colorado & Southern	27½	27½	27	27	— ⅞
68½	69½	400	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	69	69½	69	69	..
37⅞	40	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
201	209½	200	Consolidated Gas	210	210	209½	209½	—1½
31	32	275	Corn Products Co.	32	32	31	31	—1½
170	172	300	Delaware & Hudson	171⅞	171⅞	170½	170½	—1½
80⅞	86½	400	Denver & Rio G. pf.	87	87	86½	86½	—1½
16½	16⅞	300	Detroit Southern	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
31½	32	100	Detroit Southern pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
25½	26½	400	Distillers' Securities	30	30	30	30	—1½
34½	34⅞	15,100	Erie	35⅛	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
65½	66⅞	2,460	Erie 1st pf.	67⅞	67⅞	66½	66½	—1⅛
53	53⅛	1,300	Erie 2d pf.	54	54⅞	53	53	—1½
66½	67	200	Evans. & Terre Haute	67½	67½	66½	66½	—3
190	193½	400	General Electric	192	195	190	190½	—3
199	203	200	Great Northern pf.	200	200	200	200	—1
102	103⅞	300	Hocking Valley	104	104	103	103	—1
138⅞	139½	1,200	Illinois Central	139⅞	139⅞	139	139	+1½
31	30⅞	500	Iowa Central	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅞	..
40½	45	100	Kanawha & Michigan	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ⅞
29⅞	30	400	Kansas City Southern	31	31	30	30	—1⅛
54⅞	55⅞	400	Kansas City South. pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	—1½
34	36	300	Keokuk & Des Moines	36	36	36	36	— ½
90	100	500	Lacleede Gas	99	99	99	99	—1
115½	119	2,300	Louisville & Nashville	119⅞	120½	118⅞	118⅞	—1½
12	13	100	Manhattan Beach	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅞
140	140½	11,200	Manhattan Elevated	143½	143⅞	140½	140½	—5½
117	117½	1,100	*Met. Securities	118	118	117	117	—1½
135	135½	2,200	*Met. Street Railway	135⅞	135⅞	135	135	—1½
26⅞	27	1,700	Mexican Central	27⅞	27½	26⅞	26⅞	—1
100	102	300	Minn. & St. Louis	103	103	100	100	— ⅞
73½	73⅞	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅞
127	127½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	— ⅞
25½	25⅞	600	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅞
57⅞	57⅞	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅞
108	108½	20,100	Missouri Pacific	109⅞	110	107⅞	108	—1⅛
108	109	100	Mobile & Ohio	109	109	109	109	—1
46½	46⅞	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46½	—1
23½	26	300	*Nat. Lead Co.	26	26½	25	25½	— ⅞
17⅞	18	500	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅞
141	141½	2,000	New York Central	142½	142½	141	141	—2½
39	40	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅞
30⅞	30⅞	5,450	N. Y., Ontario & West.	30⅞	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅞
71	71⅞	5,400	Norfolk & Western	72	72	71	71	—1⅛
101	107	50	North American	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅞
66	68	100	Pacific Coast	68	68	68	68	..
144⅞	145	10,500	Pennsylvania Railroad	145½	145⅞	144	144⅞	—1⅛
101	101½	1,200	People's Gas, Chicago	101⅞	101⅞	101	101	— ⅞
60⅞	61	200	Pressed Steel Car	61	61	61	61	+1½
92	92½	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93	93	..
34½	34⅞	100	*Railway Steel Spring	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅞
80	90	100	*Railway Steel Sp. pf.	80	80	80	80	+1½
57⅞	57⅞	10,750	Reading	59⅞	59⅞	57⅞	57⅞	—1½
71	73	100	Reading 2d pf.	71	71	71	71	—1½
20	20⅞	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	20⅞	20⅞	20	20	—1⅞
78⅞	79	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	79	79	78⅞	78⅞	—2⅞
42	42⅞	21,500	Rock Island Co.	44⅞	44⅞	42½	42½	—2⅞
75½	75½	2,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	76½	76½	75½	75½	—2
26	26⅞	800	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	26	26½	26	26⅞	—1½
78⅞	81	2,500	St. Louis & San Fran.	81⅞	81⅞	79	79	—1½
70⅞	71½	100	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	71	71	71	71	— ⅞
24½	25	100	St. Louis Southwestern	25	25	25	25	— ⅞
58	59	1,700	St. Louis S. W. pf.	59	59	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅞
58½	59⅞	14,200	Southern Pacific	59½	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅞
32	32⅞	4,300	South. R'way extended	32⅞	32⅞	32	32	— ⅞
93½	94	100	South. R'way pf., ext.	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½	+1½
62	62⅞	1,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63½

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line com. (quar.)	3	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 2
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	2½	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Apr. 2
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Apr. 2
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Mar. 23
Chi. & N'thwestern pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 14
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	Apr. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 16	Feb. 25	Mar. 17
Grand Trunk	2	Apr.	....	....
Grand Trunk 1st pf.	2½	Apr.	....	....
Grand Trunk 2d pf.	2½	Apr.	....	....
Grand Trunk 3d pf.	1	Apr.	....	....
K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf. (quar.)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 2
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 10
Manhattan R'way (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 25
Manhattan R'way (extra)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 25
Mexican Northern (quarter)	½	Mar. 9	Holders of record	Mar. 3
N. Y. & Harlem com. & pf.	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
N. Y., N. H. & Hart. (quar.)	2	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 14
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 9	Feb. 20	Mar. 10
St. Jo. So. Bend & Southern com.	1	Mar. 16	Mar. 10	Mar. 17
St. Jo. So. Bend & Southern pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 16	Mar. 10	Mar. 17
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	Apr. 2
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. pf. stock ctfs. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 2
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 24	Mar. 24
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 24	Mar. 24
West Jersey & Sea Shore (semi-ann.)	2½	Mar. 16	Holders of record	Feb. 27

STREET RAILWAYS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Amer. Rys. Phila. (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 16	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Chicago City R'way (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 9	Mar. 14
Detroit United Ry. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 2
Philadelphia Traction Co.	$2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 28
South Side Elevated, Chicago	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	Apr. 1

TRUST COMPANY.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Fifth Avenue	3	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 30

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Adams Express (extra)	$2	Mar. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 20
American Chicle Co. com. (month)	1	Mar. 10	Mar. 4	Mar. 11
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	2	June 1	May 15	June 2
Amer. Shipbuilding Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Apr. 15	Apr. 4	Apr. 16
American Snuff com.	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2
Amer. Sugar Refining com. (quar.)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 7	Apr. 3
American Sugar Refining pf. (quar.)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 7	Apr. 3
Amer.-Walth. Watch Co. (semi-an.)	4	Mar. 16	Holders of record	Mar. 1
American Window Glass pf.	3½	Mar. 20	Holders of record	Mar. 10
Borden's C'd'sed Milk Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 16	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Boston & Phil. SS. Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Butte Electric & Power Co. com.	1½	Mar. 16	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$5	Mar. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 11
Cambria Iron Co.	$1	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 14
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	Apr. 2
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 12	Apr. 2
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 12	Apr. 2
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co. com.	4	Mar. 20	Holders of record	Mar. 3
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron	½	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	Apr. 1
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	Apr. 2
Consol. Gas Co., N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 16	Feb. 26	Mar. 17
Consol. Mercur. Gold Mines (month)	3c	Mar. 9	Feb. 24	Mar. 10
Continental Tobacco com.	4	Apr. 2	Mar. 23	Apr. 3
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	....	....
Daly-West Mining Co. (month)	60c	Mar. 16	Mar. 10	Mar. 17
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Feb. 28	Mar. 12
Dunham & Co. 1st pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 2
Dunham & Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 2
Eden Musée American Co. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 14	Mar. 7	Mar. 16
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Co.	½	Mar. 16	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Finance of Penn. 1st pf. (quarter)	$1.50	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 21
General Chemical Co. com. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
International Fire Engine Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Apr. 1	Feb. 10	Feb. 21
Internat. Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 1
Internat. Silver pf. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 2	Apr. 2
Laclede Gas Light Co. (semi-ann.)	2	Mar. 16	Feb. 27	Mar. 13
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 27	Apr. 16
National Enameling & Stamping Co. com. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
National Enameling & Stamping Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 16	Feb. 27	Mar. 17
Niles-Bement Pond Co. com.	2	Mar. 20	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Niles-Bement Pond Co. com.	2	June 20	June 15	June 22
National Sugar Refining Co. pf.	1½	Apr. 2	Mar. 18	Apr. 3
North American Co. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 3
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 20	Mar. 10	Mar. 21
Repub. Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 1
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 16	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (quarter)	$20	Mar. 16	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 6	Mar. 21	Apr. 7
Tri-Mountain Mining Co.	$1.50	Mar. 12	Holders of record	Mar. 9
United Glass pf.	4	Mar. 10	Mar. 4	Mar. 12
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 14	Apr. 2
U. S. Steel com. (quarter)	1	Mar. 30	Mar. 16	Apr. 21
Wolverine Copper Co. (semi-annual)	$2.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 14	....

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, March 7, 1903:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	†Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,369,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,136,000	$2,678,000	$1,294,000	$15,552,000	$1,185,000
2,050,000	2,290,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,771,000	4,225,000	2,046,000	23,855,000	....
2,000,000	1,246,400	Merchants' National	12,738,500	2,562,800	1,144,300	14,474,200	....
2,000,000	2,619,900	Mechanics' National	13,721,000	3,140,000	1,356,000	13,523,000	....
1,500,000	3,417,800	Bank of America	20,071,800	3,229,400	2,352,000	22,705,400	....
1,000,000	[illegible]	Phenix National	4,399,000	826,000	320,000	4,701,000	48,900
25,000,000	16,172,900	National City	121,174,300	24,742,200	4,158,100	114,185,700	3,486,300
300,000	7,382,900	Chemical National	21,654,600	4,005,400	2,228,200	23,935,500	....
600,000	305,700	Merch. Exch. National	5,267,200	751,000	632,100	5,528,000	218,900
1,000,000	2,155,400	Gallatin National	8,036,400	815,000	570,100	5,607,400	983,900
300,000	94,000	Nat. Butch. & Drovers	2,557,800	757,000	57,500	3,420,900	46,400
700,000	346,700	Mechanics & Traders'	3,329,000	395,000	310,000	3,701,000	....
500,000	681,700	Greenwich	2,051,700	206,800	165,000	1,403,000	....
600,000	518,200	Leath. Manufact. Nat.	5,660,700	1,339,300	185,600	5,900,400	487,300
2,500,000	193,100	Seventh National	6,874,100	1,408,500	207,500	6,878,800	842,200
5,000,000	3,770,000	Am. Exch. National	29,295,000	3,541,000	1,814,000	22,074,000	4,786,000
10,000,000	7,968,800	Nat. Bank of Commerce	73,478,100	10,405,200	4,468,900	60,467,500	9,944,100
1,000,000	1,692,400	National Broadway	6,008,000	1,185,500	168,900	5,971,400	408,000
1,000,000	1,520,900	Mercantile National	12,900,900	2,108,700	1,196,100	13,403,200	986,000
422,700	560,700	Pacific	3,055,800	330,800	321,200	3,658,300	....
450,000	1,043,000	Chatham National	5,720,400	706,700	739,800	5,662,300	49,200
200,000	894,600	People's	2,098,900	259,800	462,600	2,565,500	....
2,000,000	2,014,100	National of N. A.	16,939,400	1,407,600	1,359,500	13,267,000	1,562,700
3,000,000	6,115,400	Hanover National	49,267,900	8,826,500	6,058,900	57,961,700	1,993,700
1,000,000	1,013,000	Irving National	5,514,000	711,500	486,500	4,898,000	245,000
1,550,000	620,100	National Citizens	6,057,500	1,285,600	343,900	6,696,200	639,400
500,000	319,500	Nassau	2,794,200	380,600	260,400	3,181,500	....
900,000	1,026,600	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,620,800	1,061,700	654,500	7,211,500	50,000
1,000,000	322,900	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,609,900	1,511,700	120,200	6,652,900	47,300
1,000,000	3,200,200	Corn Exchange	24,567,000	4,529,000	2,986,000	29,372,000	....
300,000	520,900	Oriental	2,188,000	204,800	339,000	1,639,000	....
1,500,000	6,405,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	25,480,000	3,895,000	1,254,000	20,880,000	46,200
3,000,000	4,622,400	National Park	56,297,000	13,025,000	4,007,000	57,237,000	1,996,800
250,000	148,500	East River National	1,213,800	129,800	182,600	1,310,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,840,700	Fourth National	20,276,400	3,466,500	2,444,000	22,711,400	....
1,000,000	592,200	Central National	9,431,000	2,260,000	887,000	11,005,000	935,000
300,000	1,245,600	Second National	9,054,000	1,514,000	1,363,000	10,437,000	290,000
10,000,000	12,862,800	First National	81,762,900	14,777,000	1,773,800	70,116,700	7,183,700
1,000,000	380,800	N. Y. National Exch.	6,838,500	1,091,200	464,700	6,055,300	480,200
250,000	772,800	Bowery	2,580,000	335,000	253,000	2,960,000	....
200,000	626,100	N. Y. Co. National	3,262,800	810,300	409,800	4,271,400	50,000
750,000	468,400	German-American	3,565,000	606,900	239,300	3,496,600	....
1,000,000	3,522,600	Chase National	39,597,800	10,164,500	1,818,800	46,947,400	125,000
100,000	1,621,900	Fifth Avenue	9,242,800	2,418,700	163,500	10,170,000	....
200,000	641,600	German Exchange	2,550,300	185,000	866,000	3,368,200	....
200,000	843,500	Germania	3,107,300	416,700	610,900	4,900,700	....
300,000	1,256,800	Lincoln National	10,027,100	205,700	2,372,900	10,873,300	240,400
1,000,000	1,242,600	Garfield National	7,406,600	1,516,200	303,700	7,442,000	49,800
250,000	380,100	Fifth National	2,304,900	462,100	160,700	2,600,000	184,800
1,000,000	1,344,100	Bank of the Metropolis	8,083,600	1,448,200	753,900	9,183,900	....
200,000	486,800	West Side	3,135,000	529,600	311,000	3,497,000	....
500,000	1,247,000	Seaboard National	13,678,000	2,818,000	1,587,000	16,336,000	50,000
300,000	585,200	First National, B'klyn.	4,240,000	474,000	665,000	4,308,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,848,800	Liberty National	9,768,000	1,638,200	325,000	8,220,800	498,700
1,000,000	480,500	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,420,400	702,300	485,200	4,277,200	....
500,000	580,100	New Amsterdam Nat.	6,942,800	1,013,300	778,800	7,594,900	180,000
350,000	480,700	Astor National	4,701,000	774,000	205,000	4,600,000	350,000
10,000,000	2,747,700	West. National of U. S.	57,048,600	12,386,600	2,637,900	60,028,500	412,000
98,150,000	104,228,300	Total, National banks					
12,172,700	18,536,100	Total, State banks					
110,322,700	122,764,400	Totals	939,593,300	168,658,600	66,168,300	938,639,700	42,919,500

*As per official reports: 41 National banks, Feb. 6, 1903; 17 State banks, Feb. 26, 1903.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions week ended March 7:
Sales of stock..........237,657 shares
Sale of stock..........237,657 shares

The principal net changes in prices during the past week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Banknote	2	North Am. L. & P.	5½
Am. Chicle pf.	2	Otis El.	1
Am. Light & T.	2	Tamarack	1
El. Vehicle	1½	Tenn. Copper	2¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Barrel & P.	3¾	Northern Sec.	5½
Am. Can pf.	2	Osceola	1½
Am. Light & Trac.	1	Seaboard A. L.	2
Am. Writ. P. pf.	1½	Seaboard A. L. pf.	2
Cramps' Shipy.	13½	Stand. Mill. pf.	1
Havana Tobacco	2	Standard Oil	5
Havana Tobacco pf.	2¼	Syracuse Light	1
Int. Mer. M. pf.	1	Tonopah	1½
Nat. Enamel	1¼	United Copper	4½
N. Y. Trans.	1½	U. S. Steel rights	1¼

Bonds Advanced.

Atl. Coast L. 4s.	1	Int. Sil. 1st 6s.	1½
Int. Salt 5s.	6		

Bonds Declined.

Int. Silver deb. 6s.	7½	San Fran. 4s.	1½
New Orl. Ry. 4½s.	3	U. S. Steel 5s.	7½

Greater weakness appeared in the outside market during the past week than during any previous week of the present year. The influences which governed the Stock Exchange market and which resulted in so many declines were held responsible for the losses suffered by outside stocks, though monetary conditions naturally affect the curb market less than they do the Stock Exchange market, because of the fact that very few outside stocks are carried on margin. On some days the character of the market was very irregular, some stocks advancing sharply, while others declined in the same manner, but at the close of the week there was no mistaking the general tendency of prices. In a number of instances the gains recorded were due to the operations of pools which for reasons of their own saw fit to advance their stocks in spite of the generally unfavorable conditions. It is not to be wondered at that such advances were, in most cases, regarded as purely manipulative ones. The substantial improvement which showed in Otis Elevator common was, however, not so regarded, it being believed that the higher quotation for this issue was warranted by the expectation of an early dividend on the stock.

* *

Most interesting of the developments of the week in the outside market was the extraordinary activity in the new bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the trading in which resulted in one of the largest of the net losses recorded during the week. The announcement that the long delayed plan for the conversion of part of the preferred stock into bonds and the issuance of $50,000,000 of bonds for improvements was about to be carried out was immediately followed by very heavy selling of these new bonds. Various explanations of the weakness which was shown were offered, though none of them seemed to explain entirely the sudden decline which occurred. Doubtless most of the selling represented nothing more than the liquidation of a part of a large line of preferred stock, there being perhaps a better market for the bonds than for the preferred stock itself. The difference in price between the bonds and the preferred stock, which early in the week was quite large, narrowed down to a couple of points, and at the same time there was a corresponding falling off in the price of the "rights," which were first traded in at 3¼. They afterward sold as low as ¾, and on Saturday closed at 1. All told, the week's transactions in the bonds amounted to about $2,400,000, the extreme range being from 95⅝ to 87¼.

* *

Otis Elevator common was bought on the supposition that during the present month the Directors of the company will announce the first dividend on the stock. A meeting is to be held by the Directors next Tuesday, and it is thought that some action will be taken at that meeting, although anything like official confirmation of this report was lacking. The earnings of the company have from the beginning been substantially in excess of the preferred stock dividend requirements, and it has for a long time been expected that the common stock would be allowed to share in the company's profits. The management, however, preferred to use the surplus earnings to increase working capital and manufacturing capacity, and in general to strengthen the company's position. This work was carried still further by last year's increase in the company's preferred stock, and it is now thought that conservative management will permit of some distribution on the company's common stock. The belief that the first dividend is near at hand is strengthened by the firmness displayed by the common stock in a market as unsettled as was that of the past week.

Court Upholds Stock Exchange.

The Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday sustaining the New York Stock Exchange in the expulsion of Charles Neukirch in 1897 for transactions with the E. S. Dean Company. The Stock Exchange attached particular importance to the case in view of the threatened suit of Camille Weidenfeld to recover damages for his recent suspension from the Exchange for one year.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Money Likely to Remain Tight for Some Time.

Stock Market Flat During Most of the Week Just Ended — Egyptian Mining Shares Active.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, March 7.—The turn of the month brought little relief to the money market. The consols settlement increased the demand for cash on Monday and caused an addition to the market's indebtedness to the Bank of England, which was already much higher than is usual at this season. Since then small portions of the large amounts due have been paid, but money remains tight, with little prospect of early relief, though the Bank got some German coin and bought part of a parcel of bar gold from the Cape, the balance being taken by Japan.

The Bank of England return showed a large decrease in the reserve, owing to the usual expansion of circulation at the end of the month, and a large addition in other securities, owing to borrowings by the market, most of which were effected last week.

The stock market was flat during most of the week. The depression was started by the Grand Trunk market, where a surprisingly bad January statement caused a heavy fall, followed by a partial recovery and renewed weakness later. The fall in Grand Trunks caused realizations in home rails, where promising speculation had begun and was attracting the public to some extent.

American rails were flat throughout, owing to the failure of the Aldrich bill, dear money in New York, the bad New York bank statement, and expectations of a worse statement to-day.

Among the foreigns Chinese were depressed by the reported internal unrest and Uruguays were strong. In mines the chief activity was in Egyptian ventures, which are not yet beyond the gambling stage. Copper shares were very strong, owing to the continued rise in the price of the metal.

The issue of local loans stock was successfully placed by the Treasury on Thursday.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 7.—Money was in good demand to-day, though the pressure was lessened. Discounts were quietly firm.

On the Stock Exchange the inactivity was accentuated by the miserable weather prevailing, the thin attendance, and the approach of the settlement. Consols were dull and Home Rails were cheerful, but closed irregular. Americans opened firm and inanimate. There was a disposition to realize on yesterday's New York quotations and stocks closed quiet and mostly below par. Rio Tintos improved. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 91¼; Consols for account, 91⅜; Anaconda, 6; Atchison, 84¾; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore & Ohio, 96; Canadian Pacific, 132¾; Chesapeake & Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 24¾; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 175¼; De Beers, 22¼; Denver & Rio Grande, 38¼; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 90; Erie, 36¼; Erie first preferred¼ 68¾; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 144; Louisville & Nashville, 123; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 26¼; New York Central, 147; Norfolk & Western, 73¾; Norfolk & Western preferred, 92½; Ontario & Western, 31½; Pennsylvania, 74¼; Rand Mines, 10¾; Reading, 30¼; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 33¼; Southern Railway preferred, 96¼; Southern Pacific, 61¼; Union Pacific, 95¾; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 38; United States Steel preferred, 89¼; Wabash, 29¾; Wabash preferred, 51; Bar Silver uncertain, 22⅜; Money, 3½@3¾ per cent.; the rate of discount, 3½@3⅝ per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £33,000. The sum of £25,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34.05; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 7.—Prices opened steady on the Bourse to-day, but soon there were realizations in various departments, Turks and Spanish fours suffering the most. Then the whole list weakened. There was some recovery at the close, when Rio Tintos were in brisk demand and some industrials were strong.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 7.—Internationals were quiet on the Boerse today and locals were firm. Colliery shares were bought on encouraging reports from the manufacturing districts. Canadian Pacific was weak, in spite of the New York quotations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 6, 1903	$11,184,180
Week ended March 7, 1902	12,517,510
From Jan. 1, 1903	119,351,478
From Jan. 1, 1902	107,726,734

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 3, 1903	$7,135,801
Week ended March 4, 1902	8,221,230
From Jan. 1, 1903	87,305,704
From Jan. 1, 1902	83,832,840

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 6, 1903	$396,332
Week ended March 7, 1902	205,597
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,068,851
From Jan. 1, 1902	800,017

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 6, 1903	$27,150
Week ended March 7, 1902	3,571,566
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,530,718
From Jan. 1, 1902	12,688,014

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 6, 1903	$369,182

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 7, 1902	$3,365,969
From Jan. 1, 1903	461,867
From Jan. 1, 1902	12,187,149

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 6, 1903	$2,024
Week ended March 7, 1902	19,366
From Jan. 1, 1903	120,031
From Jan. 1, 1902	245,409

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 6, 1903	$812,156
Week ended March 7, 1902	252,631
From Jan. 1, 1903	7,367,072
From Jan. 1, 1902	7,626,617

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 6, 1903	$810,132
Week ended March 7, 1902	233,265
From Jan. 1, 1903	7,247,041
From Jan. 1, 1902	7,383,118

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 6, 1903	$398,357
Week ended March 7, 1902	224,963
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,188,912
From Jan. 1, 1902	794,426

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 6, 1903	$839,306
Week ended March 7, 1902	4,124,197
From Jan. 1, 1903	8,897,790
From Jan. 1, 1902	21,314,631

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 6, 1903	$570,749
Week ended March 7, 1902	3,899,234
From Jan. 1, 1903	7,708,878
From Jan. 1, 1902	20,520,205

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

Stocks week ended March 7	2,869,593
Same week last year	2,659,730
To date this year	30,808,313
Corresponding date last year	30,571,214
Bonds for the week	$13,260,000
Same week last year	$15,580,000
To date this year	$145,715,200
Corresponding date last year	$195,483,500

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Mar. 8,'02.	Mar. 7,'03.	Increase.
Railroad	1,810,656	2,975,115	1,164,459
Industrial	849,080	894,408	45,328
Banks	[illegible]	26	26

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Mar. 8,'02.	Mar. 7,'03.	Decrease.
Railroad	$14,024,000	$12,270,500	$1,753,500
Industrial	1,524,500	972,500	552,000
Government	25,500	17,000	8,500
State	15,000	......	15,000

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3@8 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5¼@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—The week closes with the money market in a firm position. The supply of loanable funds is very small, as most of the banks are well loaned up. Call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4¾@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4½ per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3 cents discount. Clearings, $21,234,479; balances, $2,019,062. For the week, clearings, $135,057,219; balances, $10,077,820. The foreign exchange market is easy; rates remain unchanged. Amalgamated felt the effect of the bearish sentiment in New York, and from its opening price of 72⅝ slid off to 71¼. Copper range, after rising to 68, went back to 67. Of the high-priced issues, Calumet sold at 515, while Tamarack was very strong on ten-share lots, selling up to 186 and holding there. There was more or less activity toward the end of the session in Centennial, which dropped to 27 from an opening at 28, Utah around 29, and one or two others. A feature of the low-priced issues was a rise in Allouez to 5. It was noticeable that United States Mining showed great strength. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
205	Atchison	83½	83	83
16	Atchison pf.	98⅝	98	98¼
30	Boston Elevated	149	149	149
1	*Boston & Albany	260	260	260
15	*Boston & Maine	187	187	187
200	Massachusetts Electric	35⅝	35	35
5	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	92	92	92
86	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	215	215	215
50	Pennsylvania	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
231	*Union Pacific	93⅝	91⅞	92
5	West End pf.	115	115	115

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
447	American	165½	165½	165½
2	New England	137½	137½	137½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Pneumatic Service	6½	6½	6½
84	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	25½	25½	25½
600	*American Sugar	127⅝	126⅝	126⅞
120	*American Sugar pf.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
16	American Woolen	14½	14½	14½
75	American Woolen pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1,616	Dominion Iron & Steel	56⅝	56	56
18	General Electric	191½	191½	191½
367	Massachusetts Gas	46	45⅝	45⅝
661	Massachusetts Gas pf.	86⅝	86	85⅞
5	Mergenthaler	181	181	181
40	United Fruit	108	108	108
30	United States Leather	12½	12½	12½
869	United States Steel	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝
110	United States Steel pf.	87⅝	86⅝	86⅝

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
205	Adventure	13	12⅝	13
50	Allouez	5	5	5
4,035	Amalgamated	72⅝	71¼	71⅝
100	American Zinc	8½	8½	8½
395	Atlantic	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
210	Bingham	33⅝	33	33
300	Bonanza	75c	65c	75c
38	*Calumet & Hecla	515	515	515
1,320	Centennial	28	26	27½
1,445	Copper Range	68	67	67½
50	Daly West	39½	39	39½
250	Dominion Coal	125½	125	125½
310	Franklin	12	12	12
300	Isle Royale	13¾	13¼	13¾
35	Mass	12	12	12
50	Michigan	9½	9½	9½
50	Mohawk	54	54	54
100	New Idria	8	8	8
476	Osceola	73⅝	73	73
665	Parrot	29⅝	29	29½
65	Phoenix	6½	6½	6½
205	Quincy	113	113	113
50	Rhode Island	3	3	3
50	Shannon	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
65	Tamarack	186	184	186
297	Tecumseh	1¼	1	1
170	Trinity	11⅝	11½	11½
100	United Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
300	U. S. Coal & Oil	14½	14½	14½
1,050	United States	25	24½	24⅝
1,027	Utah	29⅝	29	29½
200	Victoria	7	7	7
200	Winona	7½	7¼	7½
200	Wolverine	74¾	74	74⅝
150	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.
*Ex dividend.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

		Prices.	Previous Quot.
...	Amory	..	150
1	Amoskeag	1,901¼	1,901¼
...	Androscoggin	..	125
...	Appleton	..	120
...	Arlington Mills	..	133
24	Atlantic	51¾, 50, 51	51
16	Bates	180⅝	178
...	Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell	..	702½
30	Bigelow Carpet	110, 110¾	110
3	Boot	500	502½
...	Boston (new)	..	300
5	Boston Belting	325	325
...	Boston Duck	..	1,175
...	Cabot	..	75
15	Chicopee	53	53½
...	Cocheco	..	100
...	Columbian	..	1,021½
51	Continental	37½	38
9	Dwight	1,025, 1,030½	1,050
...	Edwards	..	170
10	Everett	114¾	101
30	Essex Co.	154	..
35	Franklin	100¼, 100	100
9	Great Falls	170	170
...	Hamilton Cotton	..	748½
...	Hamilton Woolen	..	80
22	Hill	58¾	51½
...	Hillsboro Mills (woolen)	..	25
6	Jackson	700	725
...	Lancaster (new)	..	72½
1	Lawrence	115	116½
5	Lockwood	95	95½
...	Lowell	..	632½
...	Lowell Bl'chy (new)	..	90¼
1	Low. Mach. Shop	821½	805
22	Lyman Mills	71	71¼
162	Manchester Mills	30, 33¾, 33½, 33c	33¾
...	Massachusetts	..	93
30	Mass. Cotton of Georgia	104	105
...	Merrimack	..	88
...	Middlesex	..	80
...	Monadnock	..	850
15	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	87	87½
1	Nashua Manfg. Co.	577	472½
...	New Market Manfg. Co.	..	130
...	Otis	..	1,082½
1	Pacific	2,150	2,175
7	Pepperell	280	263
...	Plymouth Cordage	..	240¾
...	Queen City Cotton Co.	..	100
...	Russell Mills (Plymouth)	..	80
...	Salmon Falls Manfg. C.	..	100
...	Stafford	..	107½
...	Stark	..	960
...	Thorndike	..	1,062½
9	Tremont & Suffolk	103¼	103¼
18	Waltham B. & D. Works	100	98
...	Wamsutta	..	121¼
...	Washington	..	120
...	York	..	872½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The local stock market held steady despite the weakness in New York. Several hundred shares of American Can common were dealt in at 8⅝ to 8¾. The Biscuit stocks were steady. National Carbon shows a tendency to work lower, the decline in price being based on the figures submitted at the annual meeting. There was nothing of consequence doing in the street railroad list. West Chicago closed at 84. The Boxboard shares were steady. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
345	American Can	8¾	8⅝	8¾
10	Lake Street Elevated	6	6	6
55	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	83	82½	82½
300	National Bis.	46½	46	46
11	National Bis. pf.	105¼	105	105¼
100	National Carbon	24⅝	24½	24½
58	South Side Elevated	109	107½	109
100	Street's Stable Car	30	30	30
50	Street's Stable Car pf.	87	87	87
10	Swift & Co.	134	134	134
275	United Boxboard	5¼	5¼	5¼
190	United Boxboard pf.	34⅝	34	34¼
40	West Chicago	85	84	84

BONDS.

$1,000	Chicago Gas 5s.	105¾	..	..
3,000	Chicago Gas 5s.	103	..	..

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—The market was flat and featureless to-day, the dullness being more or less aggravated by the late weakness in New York. The tone held about steady. Money on call was at 4@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 82 shares of stock and $39,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
46	Unit. Elec. L. & P. pf.	39½	39½	39½
10	Un. Rys. & Elec. Co.	13½	13½	13½
26	Maryland	166	166½	166

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	83½	83½	83½
7,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s.	111	111	111
1,000	Ga. So. & Flor. 5s.	115¾	115¾	115¾
6,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	67½	67½	67½
7,000	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s.	88	88	88
5,000	Charles. & W. Car. 5s.	114¾	114¾	114¾
20,000	Atlan. C. L. 4s. 1st con.	94	94	94
10,000	Balt., C. & A. 5s.	112	112	112
2,000	Lake Roland	119½	119½	119½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.05	.06
Andes	.25	.25
Belcher	.34	.34
Best & Belcher	2.55	2.55
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	2.55	2.40
Challenge Con.	.62	.65
Chollar	.21	.23
Confidence	1.35	1.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.25	2.20
Con. Imperial	.04	.04
Crown Point	.41	.41
Gould & Curry	.53	.54
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.15
Julia	.06	.06
Justice	.17	.17
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	1.60	1.60
Occidental Con.	.45	.45
Ophir	2.25	2.20
Overman	.57	.56
Potosi	.47	.48
Savage	.42	.42
Seg Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.05	1.05
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.17	.17
Union Con.	1.20	1.20
Utah Con.	.35	.36
Yellow Jacket	.63	.60
Silver bars	.48½	.48½
Mexican dollars	.38@38½	.38@38½
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.17

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	9	9½	9	9½
Alamo	3	4½	3	4½
American Cons.	1¾	3	2¼	3
Anaconda	15	18	15	18
Blue Bell	5	6	5	6
C. K. & N.	14¾	15½	15¾	15½
C. C. Cons.	3	5¼	4½	5
Coriolanus	3	4	3	4
C., C. & M.	2	2¾	2¼	2¾
Dante	2	3	2	3
Doctor Jackpot	9½	10	9½	10
Elkton	37½	38¾	38	38¾
El Paso	57¾	58	58¾	59¾
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	11	11½	11	11½
Gold Dollar Cons.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Golden Cycle	..	..	77	80
Golden Fleece	4	11	5¾	20
Gold Bond	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Gold Sovereign	2¾	3	2¾	3
Gould	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Gold Exploration	3½	4¼	3½	4
Isabella	19¾	19¾	20¾	20¾
Jackpot	10	10¼	10	10¼
Keystone	4¾	5	4¾	5
Last Dollar	40	65	40	65
Lexington	4	4½	4	4½
Little Puck	2¾	3	2¾	3
Little Bessie	4	4½	4	4½
Mollie Gibson	6	6¾	6	6¾
Mary Cashen	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Moon Anchor	5	10	5	10
New Haven	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Old Gold	3	5	3	5
Pharmacist	4	4¾	4	4¾
Pinnacle	4	4¾	4	4½
Portland	126	132	130	131
Rose Maud	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Rose Nicol	3	3¼	3	3¼
Sunset Eclipse	2½	3	2½	3
Vindicator	90¾	101	98	101
Work	7	7½	7	7¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—The total transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	Brewing pf.	47½	47½	47½
705	Crucible Steel	19	18⅝	18⅞
388	Crucible Steel pf.	86¾	85⅝	86
50	Fireproofing	25¾	25¼	25¾
10	Fireproofing pf.	9½	9½	9½
785	Manufacturers' L. & H.	97⅝	96½	96½
25	Marsden	3½	3⅝	3⅝
25	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90⅛	90	90
25	Pittsburg Plate Glass	141	141	141
25	Reading Coal	11¼	11¼	11¼
600	U. S. Steel	37¼	37	37
110	U. S. Steel pf.	87½	87	87
20	West. Air Brake	172	172	172
20	West. Elec. seconds	102½	102½	102½
1,050	Western Glass	46	44	45
20	Western Glass pf.	46	46	46
185	American Trust	505	500	500
20	C. R. E. & E.	203	200	203
70	Equitable Trust	170	170	170
50	Enterprise N. B.	120	120	120
50	Federal N. B.	150¼	150	150
15	G. A. S. & T.	174	174	174
15	Iron City Tr.	144	143¾	144
15	M. & M. N. B.	141	141	141
50	Mer. S. & T.	71	71	71
20	North Am. Savings	140	140	140
10	Pennsylvania Trust	310	310	310
107	Real Estate Trust	313	312½	313
25	Safe D. & Tr.	160	158	158
10	W. S. & Dep.	117	117	117

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	M., L. & P. 5s.	104½	104½	104½

*New high mark.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Schieffelin & Co., Manhattan, (pharmacists and chemists;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—William N. Clark, William S. Mersereau, William J. Schieffelin, New York.

The Safety Match Box Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Otto Gerdau, Charles W. Siebert, and Ferdinand A. Wattenberg, New York.

Bedikian Oriental Rug Renovating and Cleaning Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Dikran M. Bedikian and Victoria Bedikian, Manhattan; Rose M. Schnabel, Brooklyn.

J. H. Lane & Co., New York, (commission merchants;) capital, $700,000. Directors—Asa D. Dickinson, John W. Tallman, and Robert W. Crawford, New York.

The Chautauqua Traction Company, Ashville, Chautauqua County, (to build and operate a seventeen-mile railroad from Lakewood to Mayville;) capital, $500,000. Directors—William Broadhead, A. C. Wade, and L. B. Warner, Jamestown.

Saratoga Knitting Company, Stillwater, Saratoga County; capital, $200,000. Directors—Henry Newland, Stillwater; Frank E. Howe, Troy; Charles H. Kavanaugh, Waterford.

The Van Rensselaer Hotel Company, Troy; capital, $110,000. Directors—John T. Christie, Walter P. Warren, Edgar K. Betts, and Charles S. Francis, Troy.

Chrome Iron and Mineral Mining Company, Yonkers; capital, $125,000. Directors—Merritt M. Pharo and George H. Earl, Yonkers; Joseph Nadeau, Black Lake, Canada.

Oak Flooring Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—James McBride, Elizabeth McBride, and Ellen McBride, New York.

West Indies Distilling and Trading Company, Manhattan; capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph A. Delgardo and Daniel G. Brennan, New York; Luis R. Garcia, Brooklyn.

Albert G. Finn Silver Company, Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—Albert G. Finn, George W. Hand, and Emmett G. Fairchild, Syracuse.

Syracuse Paper and Pulp Company, Syracuse; capital, $650,000. Directors—Nicholas F. Moss, Leonard A. Saxer, and Richard Ross, Syracuse.

Grant & Williams, Manhattan, (iron, steel, metals, and machinery;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Robert Grant, Albert L. Phillips, and George Stanmore, Manhattan.

The Stone Vessel Makers, New York, (mining rock and manufacturing it into objects of utility;) capital, $30,000. Directors—John W. Breyfogle, George W. White, and H. F. Stevens, New York.

Harlem Auditorium Café Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—Bernard Stahl and Emanuel M. Levy, New York; Charles H. Brecker, Morris Park, L. I.

S. J. Baumann & Co., New York, (real estate and insurance;) capital, $5,000. Directors—S. J. Baumann, I. P. Gottman, and W. H. Shepard, New York.

Day and Night Advertising Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—W. H. Foxall, F. D. Grene, and W. D. Kelsey, New York City.

Home Bread Company of Lockport; capital, $12,000. Directors—H. M. Whitlock, F. M. Bidell, and J. F. Smith, Lockport.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Bryant Stables; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William T. Hunter, James H. Catlow, and James Brierley.

The Mines Exploration Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Alfred George Brown, Edward T. Magoffin, and Charles A. Greene.

Blanchard-Fischer Vessels Company; capital, $800,000. Incorporators—Theodore J. Fischer, George R. Allison, and Ralph McKee.

Virginia Railroad and Improvement Company; capital, $350,000. Incorporators—Josiah H. Gunning, George Webster, and Daniel H. Rittenhouse.

Stillingport Land and Construction Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John J. Lawrence, David F. Berryman, and William J. Foall.

The Moore-Walsh Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joseph H. Gummey, George Webster, and Daniel Rittenhouse.

Hyde Steel Tool Company; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—Lewis A. Leonard, Charles C. Warren, Carl V. Schoonmaker, William H. Clarke, and Francis R. Fast.

National Coal Burner Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—G. A. Morgan, Charles G. Bartlett, J. L. Gibson, A. L. Wilcox, and R. L. Rowe.

The American Window Glass Machine Company; capital, $20,000,000, divided into $7,000,000 preferred, with 7 per cent. cumulative dividend, and $13,000,000 common. Incorporators—Montford Mills, Grant Notman, and Archibald G. Thatcher, Jersey City.

The Window Glass Machine Company; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—George E. Hargraves, William A. Eadie, and William H. Wilson, Jr., all of Jersey City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	9.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	14.75
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.09¼
Lard, prime	10.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, March 7.—Flour, Winter patents, $3.60@3.70; straights, $3.30@3.60; Spring patents, $3.50@3.80; straights, $3.10@3.40; bakers', $2.45@2.90; No. 2 Spring wheat, 76@78c; No. 3, 70@76c; No. 2 red, 72¾@74c; No. 2 corn, 45c; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 2 oats, 33¾c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 43@46c; fair to choice malting, 48@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.14; mess pork, per bbl, $18.12½@18.25; lard, per 100 lb, 10.07½@10.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.80@10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.87½@9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.37½@10.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.95.

COTTON.—The market, after opening steady, with prices 3 points higher to 3 points lower, while not so active as on Thursday and Friday, ruled very nervous and irregular, prices exhibiting rapidly alternating periods of strength or weakness according as the market came under the domination of the bull or the bear contingent. At the high point of the day prices were 3@3 points above the opening level. At the low point they showed a decline from the best of 8@12 points on the active months, and the market at the close was at practically the best prices of the session on the March, May, and July options, while the late months were from 2 to 3 points under the highest. The market was finally very steady, net 4 points lower to 5 points higher. Sales of futures estimated at 200,000 bales. The initial improvement was on the near months, and was due to the better Liverpool cables. The port receipts for the day were estimated at 23,000 bales, against 21,290 bales last year, but the exports were heavy.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.63	9.65	9.56	9.65@9.66
April	9.57	9.57	9.57	9.64@9.65
May	9.62	9.65	9.54	9.64@9.65
June	9.42	9.45	9.42	9.45@9.46
July	9.42	9.45	9.38	9.44@9.45
August	9.15	9.17	9.06	9.15@9.16
September	8.77	8.79	8.69	8.80@8.81
October	8.46	8.48	8.40	8.45@8.46
November	....	....	....	8.38@8.40
December	8.37	8.38	8.36	8.36@8.38

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Spot cotton quiet; prices 10 points lower; American middling fair, 5.76; good middling, 5.38; middling, 5.22; low middling, 5.10; good ordinary, 4.98; ordinary, 4.86. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 4,700 bales American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, including 13,700 American. Futures opened easy and closed quiet and steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, March, 5.08; March and April, 5.08; April and May, 5.08; May and June, 5.10; June and July, 5.10; July and August, 5.00@5.10; August and September, 5@5.01; September and October, 4.77; October and November, 4.56; November and December, 4.51.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—Even worse that the setback experienced in Thursday was the break in the wheat markets of the country. The initial decline was started by a Broomhall cable indicating that world's shipments for the week would be in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 bushels again. Once started, it did not take much pressure from the bear element to uncover a considerable line of long wheat, which bore down upon the markets so heavily that anything like recovery was impossible during the forenoon. On the curb after 12 o'clock this selling movement was renewed on a large scale in all markets, and at 1 o'clock May wheat here stood at 79¾c bid, or the lowest price it has touched in some weeks. This makes a full 2-cent decline for the week. Interior receipts continued very light, but so were seaboard clearances. The selling pressure seemed to be greatest in May, which closed 8¼c over July, against 3¾c premium the previous night. Only one load could be found for export, although there was a rumor at the close that seven loads had been taken by one house. No. 2 red closed 80¼c, elevator, and 81c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 88¾c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 88¾c, free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 69¾c, nominal; May, 69¾c; July, 67⅞c; No. 2 hard, 69@72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41c; May, 41@41¼c; July, 41c, nominal. Oats—No. 2 cash, 35c; May, 34¾c; July, 30¾c; No. 2 white, 38c.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 79@79½c; No. 2 Northern, 76½c; May, 74⅞@74¾c, bid. Rye—No. 1, 52c. Barley, No. 2, 65c; sample, 42@58c. Corn—May, 47¼c, bid.

DULUTH, March 7.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c; May, 74⅞@74¾c; July, 74¾c. Oats—May, 32¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.—Wheat, May, 77⅝@77¾c; July, 74¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅞c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $22.25@$24.15, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$1.90@$2.15, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.70@$3.75, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.15@$1.20; coarse, $1.11@$1.12. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $21.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb., $21; Spring bran, middling, $21@$24, in 200-lb. sacks, city feed, $21@$21.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $25.50@$26; hominy chop, $21; oilmeal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	....	....	....	83
May	80 13-16	80 13-16	80	80
July	77⅝	77⅝	76⅞	76⅞
September	....	....	....	75¼
Corn—				
March	55⅝	56¼	55⅝	55⅝
May	53 7-16	53 7-16	53	53
July	51¼	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞
Oats—				
May	....	....	....	40⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	75	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝
July	72½	72 5-16	71⅞	71⅞
Corn—				
March	....	....	....	46
May	47⅝	47⅝	47	47⅛
July	45⅝	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞
Oats—				
March	....	....	....	33⅝
May	35	35 1-16	34⅝	34⅝
July	32 3-16	32 3-16	31⅝	31⅝
Lard—				
May	$10.12½	$10.17½	$10.07½	$10.15
July	10.07½	10.10	10.02½	10.10
Ribs—				
May	9.97½	9.97	9.92½	9.92½
July	9.80	9.80	9.72½	9.77½
Pork—				
May	18.42½	18.50	18.35	18.35
July	17.90	17.92½	17.85	17.87½

COFFEE.—The market, after opening quiet at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, ruled generally quiet, but showed considerable firmness as a result of better cables than expected and small interior receipts, finally closing quiet net 5 points higher. Sales were 12,000 bags. A cable was received stating that the Brazilian Government was proposing a plan to levy a tax of 20 per cent. on exports of coffee to paid in coffee, presumably for the purpose of either accumulating a supply for time of crop failure and regulating production in years of plenty.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	4.30	4.30	4.20	4.25@4.30
April	....	....	....	4.35@4.40
May	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
June	....	....	....	4.55@4.60
July	....	....	....	4.60@4.65
August	....	....	....	4.70@4.75
September	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80@4.85
October	....	....	....	4.85@4.90
November	....	....	....	4.90@4.95
December	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.20@5.25
January	....	....	....	5.25@5.30
February	....	....	....	5.30@5.35

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19; family, $19@$19.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $14@$15.50; packet, $12@$13; extra India mess, $24@$25. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180-lb., 9¾c; 160-lb., 9½c; 140-lb., 9⅝c; pigs, 10@10¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 10¾@11c; 20-lb., 10¾c; 12-lb., 10c; 14-lb., 9¾c; pickled shoulders, 8½@9c; pickled hams, 11½@11¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD—$10.30@$10.35; city lard, $9.35@$9.50; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.50; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7½@7⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 9½@9¾c; city lard stearine, 11c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil barrels, 67½c; machines, 68c. Tar, pine barrels, $2.30; oil barrels, $4.50@$4.55. Resin, common to good strained, $2.25@$2.27½; D, $2.30; E, $2.35; F, $2.55; G, $2.65@$2.70; H, $2.65@$2.70; I, $2.80; K, $2.50; M, $2.80@$2.85; N, $3; W G, $4.35; W W, $4.60.

SAVANNAH, March 7.—Turpentine—6½c; receipts, 37 casks; sales none; exports, 301 casks. Resin—Receipts, 1,319 barrels; sales, 369 barrels; exports, 1,400 barrels. A, B, C, D, E, F, $2; G, $2.10; H, $2.40; I, $2.55; K, $2.20; M, $2.40; N, $2.60; W G, $3.05; W W, $4.25.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—Turpentine—63c; sales none. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, F, $1.95; G, $2.05; H, $2.35; I, $2.50; K, $3.15; M, $2.85; N, $3.25; W G, $3.90; W W, $4.20.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, extreme range, 6¾c to 9¾c per lb. State veals sold at $5 to $7 per 100 lb.; city dressed veals, general sales, 10c to 13c per lb. The grades of sheep and lambs voted firm; common and medium grades in fair demand and steady; sheep sold at $3.50 to $5.62½ per 100 lb.; lambs at $6 to $7.12½; dressed mutton, 7½c to 9c per lb.; dressed lambs, general sales, 9c to 11½c. No sales of hogs reported.

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Speyer & Co., the bankers, will open for business to-morrow their new building, at 24 Pine Street. They will be the only large banking house in this city which will occupy an office building constructed entirely for its own purposes. The architects of the new office were De Lemos & Cordes, but James Speyer himself closely supervised the construction and made many suggestions which were carried out. The cost of the building is said to have exceeded $1,000,000.

The building is modeled after a famous palace in Florence, and its front is entirely of white marble. Marble also entered largely into the construction of the interior, the banking room being of an imported stone. The building is practically fire-proof. All the desks are of steel and marble, the stairs are of stone, and the floors are of mosaic. These latter are covered with rugs, but aside from the furnishing there is hardly anything in the building that can be called combustible. In the basement there is a large steel and masonry fire and burglar proof vault for the exclusive use of the firm. On the first floor are the offices of the firm members and on the mezzanine floor are the desks of the clerks. On the top floor are several large conference rooms, a dining room, and a kitchen, where luncheons can be prepared when lengthy sessions are under way.

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Recent Trials of Submarine Torpedo-Boats in Action

Valuable Information Gathered by United States Agents Abroad Concerning Showing Made by French Submersibles at Special Tests and During Naval Manoeuvres.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March, 6.—The recent action of Congress in appropriating the sum of $500,000 for the investigation of and experimenting in submarine and subsurface torpedo-boats is considered by many naval authorities to be the wisest step yet taken by the Government toward the solution of this phase of warfare. In this determination the United States is but following the example set by France some years ago, and, as a result of her encouragement to designers and inventors, the French boats to-day have done more than other submarines yet put through their trials. In fact, the French boats have taken the type well beyond the experimental stage, and their achievements during the manoeuvres which took place some few months ago have established their position beyond question.

In February, 1896, M. Lockroy, then Minister of Marine, directed M. Bertin, Chief Constructor of the French Navy, to draft a programme for elaboration of submarine torpedo-boats. A public competition was opened to engineers and persons outside the naval office. Later, under the administration of Admiral Besnard, this competition was extended, and officers and engineers of the service were admitted to it. The administrative council, upon whom rested the task of examining the different plans submitted, finally asked that the design prepared by M. Laubeuf be accepted and carried into execution. The Ministry approving, a gold medal was awarded to the inventor, and the boat, named the Narval, was put on the stocks a year later. Owing to various difficulties, the craft was not in thorough running order until 1900; but to-day she typifies an admittedly successful order of submarine torpedo-boats.

SUBMARINES AND SUBMERSIBLES.

The daily press has variously described the French boats as "submarines" and as "submersibles" without making the distinction which the French imply by those terms. The "submarine" boat, designed primarily for submarine work, at best is but little out of water, and is absolutely unfitted for surface navigation save under the most favorable weather conditions. Its radius of action is very limited, its speed is low, and its utility has been demonstrated to be that mainly of guarding the sheltered waters of harbors and the like. In France such boats are driven entirely by electrical motors, the power being supplied by storage batteries. The batteries once exhausted, the boats are "dead" unless within reach of a recharging outfit.

The "submersible," on the other hand, is an order of torpedo-boat capable of cruising on the surface in quite bad weather, and able when occasion demands to operate as a subsurface or submarine boat. It has a wide radius of action, excellent speed, and two methods of propulsion—steam when on the surface and electrical motor when submerged. The steam power is used to recharge the batteries. This distinction should be borne in mind when the terms "submarine" and "submersible" are applied to French boats.

The Narval has two hulls. The first, or inner hull, is cigar-shaped, and made strong enough to resist pressure at the depths in which she is designed to work. Outside this hull is a second one built in form nearly like that of the ordinary surface torpedo-boat. The space between the two hulls—cut up into a number of separate water-tight compartments—is used for the storage of water in controlling the submergence of the craft. Completely to submerge the boat, these spaces are filled with a certain quantity of water, and to cause her to resume her cruising condition these tanks or compartments are freed. Experiments made with the Narval showed that it required about twenty minutes to effect a change from cruising condition to readiness to submerge. The Sirene, Silure, and others of the same class are somewhat improved Narvals, but in the main features are substantial duplications of the pioneer.

They are 112 feet long—nearly twice that of United States boats—have a maximum beam of 12 feet 5 inches, and a displacement of 106 tons. They are driven by vertical triple-expansion engines, actuating one screw when running on the surface, steam being supplied by a single water-tube boiler. They have a surface speed of from ten to twelve knots. An electrical motor supplies the power when running submerged. By way of armament, they carry four launching frames for four 18-inch torpedoes, these torpedoes being carried on the curved deck, two on each side.

FOR HARBOR DEFENSE.

Of strictly "submarines" the French have a number, and while the performances of these boats have not been uniformly satisfactory, within their limited field of operation, a number of them are admittedly thoroughly efficient craft, and for harbor defense they will prove valuable military instruments. The Morse, which is the best of the submarine type, has established a very creditable record for herself. She has a surface radius of action of 150 miles at a half speed of 5 knots, and at a four-knot speed she could do 180 miles. She plunges almost instantly, and her periscope is said to be quite satisfactory, although there is a record of one of these boats going right into a quay wall for which she was steering under the impression that the reduced vision in the optical instrument meant that the landing was still some hundreds of yards distant.

The newer boats of the Morse type are smaller, and the intention of the French Government is to build them of about 5 tons weight, so that they can be carried on the decks of the large, swift cruisers and launched at sea when it may be serviceable to use them as scouts, to reconnoitre an enemy's harbor or position unobserved, returning to the mother ship when that work is accomplished. Running submerged, it is claimed that these boats will be able to live in a sea prohibitory to action on the part of vidette boats or torpedo-boats of the ordinary seagoing order. The advantage is obvious.

The manoeuvres of the French submarines and submersibles during the operations of last Summer are especially noteworthy; first, because they were designed with a distinct view to future hostile work, and, second, because the results have been kept secret as far as possible. From its agents abroad, however, the United States Government has learned a good deal which is not common property, and the lessons are instructive.

The latest French budget shows the attitude of the Ministry toward naval increase and the lines upon which it is the intention to proceed. France cannot compete with England in battleship construction, hence, in the name of economy, and, at the same time, efficient protection, it is the purpose of the Ministry of Marine to build fast cruisers and submarines. The prime idea is to be able to attack British commerce on one hand at large, and if necessity should compel, to make offensive assaults upon neighboring British ports and positions guarded by heavily armored battleships. The operations of the French boats were to prove their fitness for their part of the programme and they established their right to be reckoned with.

In August last Vice Admiral Fournier, permanent inspector of torpedoes, made a run from Cherbourg to Brest and return with four "submersibles" of the "Narval type" modified. Commander Hellmann, on board Torpedo-boat No. 60, accompanied the little squadron, and his report shows that the torpedo-boat made worse weather of it than the boats she was sent to convoy. The Narval, through an accident, was unable to go, but the Sirene, Espadon, Triton, and Silure made the trip. The weather was propitious at the start, but a low barometer told the tale of coming trouble. About 2 o'clock the following morning the breeze freshened up from the Southwest and the sea became heavy.

A SUCCESSFUL TEST.

The "submersibles" kept steadily on, lying deep in the trough of the sea with the waves sweeping over them from end to end, while Torpedo-boat No. 60 was hammered about and making heavy weather of it. The position of those who were sealed up in these "submersibles," however, was not a pleasant one. There was no fit accommodation for the crews, scarcely room for the carriage of a very modest supply of food and all hands were glad of a brief respite, after a run of 100 miles, under the lee of Perros-Guirec, where they rolled sorely in the long swells of the channel of the Seven Isles. Food was taken on at Perros-Guirec, the "submersibles" running into the harbor at high tide and returning to their stations immediately afterward. On the third day after their departure from Cherbourg they tried to continue the run to Brest, but the sea was so heavy that it swept down through the ventilators and threatened to put out the fires under the boilers. They returned to their anchorage at Perros-Guirec.

On the fourth day they started again, and, when nearing Brest, submerged and ran into the roadstead and anchored in the Bay of Lauberlach without their presence being suspected previous to their coming to the surface. Two days afterward Vice Admiral Fournier put the boats through all their paces in Torpedo-boat No. 60. In the middle of the roadstead of Brest, with a perfectly calm sea, the "submersibles" attacked the torpedo-boat. Just for an instant at a time a periscope would rise gently out of the water for a few inches and then disappear almost immediately, to reappear in a direction least expected. It was found next to impossible to bring a gun to bear in time to fire before the small tube of the periscope had vanished, and, even had it been possible to hit the periscope, that wouldn't have injured the craft beneath, which still could have carried out the purpose of her attack.

The day following the coast-guard vessel Fulminant, in motion, was used as a target, and the "submersibles" acquitted themselves famously. After some hours of rest the flotilla set out for the return trip to Cherbourg. The weather being beautiful, the run of well-nigh two hundred miles was made without a stop, the boats reaching their destination within twenty-four hours. The conclusions drawn by the French naval authorities are: That the boats can work their way in the face of a stiff sea; that they can attack an enemy either at anchor or under way; that they can get within torpedoing range, running submerged; and that the 200 miles of that run from Cherbourg to Brest represents but a part of the total radius of action of these "submersibles." They say: "One can see from these performances what may be expected in actual hostilities. Portsmouth, that large British arsenal, is but 70 miles from Cherbourg. Then nothing would be easier than for our "submersibles" to proceed during the night—running on the surface—submerging a little while before reaching the offing of the port, and then to wait during the day, unobserved, the auspicious moment in which to attack the ships going in or coming out of the port." Portsmouth is cited as one of many ports open to attack from the Channel, while the British Mediterranean positions are considered attackable from neighboring French stations.

A distinctive feature of the French "submersibles" is that they do not dive as the United States boats do, i. e., by poking their noses beneath the surface, raising their sterns, and going through the evolutions of a porpoise in the operation of diving. They submerge on a level keel, and thus avoid the risk of sticking their heads in the mud as American submarines have done, or turning a complete somersault.

LARGE SHIPS AT THEIR MERCY.

Some time after Vice Admiral Fournier's trip from Cherbourg to Brest the submarines and submersibles were used in joint manoeuvres in the British Channel during October last. The commander of an armored cruiser expresses himself thus:

"On board my ship we kept a sharp lookout the entire time. The lookout was divided into divisions of three, and each division had in it eight light rapid-fire guns, together with the guns on the bridges and in the tops. An officer watched from the bridge, a junior officer commanded a couple of the guns, while quartermasters were placed in the tops. For forty-eight hours this watch was kept up continuously, no matter what the weather was, and it was certainly bad enough at times. With a sea running nearly ten feet high and the weather gray and hazy, the submersibles manoeuvred at large, and the torpedo-boat destroyers, cruising over wide areas, were unable to 'pick up' the submersibles. Such were the conditions prevailing on the morning of October 8, when the submersibles wished to force the pass supposedly guarded by the destroyers Cassini, Durandal, and Fauconneau. All hands on the armored cruiser were watching, we were at the anchorage of St. Vaast-la-Hougue, when the Narval made her first attack by firing a torpedo at the Valmy. The torpedo struck fair and square on the water-line and carried away the paint in proof of its successful stroke.

"Another attack was made by the Espadon, with equally excellent results. The boat was observed something over three hundred yards distant just as she darted to the surface for an instant, but she had disappeared before a gun could be fired. Despite the strong choppy sea prevailing in the roadstead of St. Vaast-la-Hogue, which was deemed unfavorable to submarine attack, the submersibles accomplished their purpose without detection and with eminent satisfaction. After attacking the Valmy, the Narval fired a torpedo at the battleship Bouvines, the flagship, the torpedo striking under the port quarter. Theoretically the vessels were both put out of action, and in real operations both would have been sunk."

The attack of the Narval against the Valmy was undiscovered until the blow was struck and that boat and her sister submersibles made their way into the roadstead despite the sharp lookout maintained by the lightships near Cherbourg and in the offing of St. Vaast-la-Hougue. The operation proved that ships at anchor, unless guarded by torpedo defense in the shape of wire netting or the like, were in imminent peril from the attack of submersibles, and it further established that safety lay only in putting to sea and getting beyond the radius of action of even the submarines which might be doing harbor defense work.

In spite of the sharp lookout maintained by the torpedo-boat destroyers patrolling the entrances to Cherbourg and St. Vaast-la-Hougue, the submersibles were able to get out of the one and enter the other harbor without discovery. The watching squadrons were wrought up to an excitable pitch. The submersibles let loose a number of bottles weighted by the neck so that only a few inches of the body showed. These looked not unlike periscopes at a distance, and the scouts were kept busy firing at these decoys while the real objects of their search went merrily on below the surface.

On the Cassini, it is related, they fired at a wooden barrel top; in another instance they brought their guns to bear upon a porpoise; but at no time did they see the "enemy" in time to signal the ships at the anchorage; and when they were seen the vessels attacked realized the absolute futility of all means of repulse. The destroyers doing scout duty off Cherbourg and St. Vaast-la-Hougue had to cover a line of 60 miles, with a zone 8 miles wide and 10 miles long, these distances representing the Straits of Dover between the English coast and the banks of Varne and Colbert.

The work cut out for the submarines was somewhat different. They were expected to await the approach of the enemy desiring to force a passage, and then to dive and deliver their attack. The submarines of the Morse type rolled so much that there was fear lest they spill over their batteries, and, accordingly, they were forced to seek shelter. The spray swept the bridges of the submersibles and the seas ran three meters high, but these boats held their own, as has been shown. Water, however, worked its way through the stuffing-boxes of the forward rudders and gathered in quantity enough to bury the boat's head. This was pumped out and the bow rose again, but only for a while, when again the water gathered in the bilge forward. Finally the big centrifugal pump had to be called into service—a long operation, which necessitated shutting down the engines.

The sea struck with force enough to work its way in through the sea connection of the ballast tank; it was too rough to send a man forward to close it. Finally, about 2 o'clock in the morning, the steam power was shut off, and, under electric motor, with the wind astern, the boat went on her way. About 5:30 o'clock it was possible to get outside and close the sea-valve, and then the faulty trim was corrected, and once more the boat went on her way at full speed. With supplemental motive power, as this type has in its electrical motor, the craft could not have kept the sea as she did.

The French have bought their experience dearly, and they keep their methods secret, but there is no doubt that their submersibles are infinitely superior to the type which the United States has built and is building for the navy. There is, however, another submarine of American design nearly ready for trial, similar in model, but improved in certain important features of the French submersibles, and the coming competitive trials are looked forward to with interest.

R. G. SKERRETT.

COINS FOUND IN AN ANCIENT HOUSE

Total of $1,600 Worth Disclosed During Making of Alterations.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DERBY, Conn., March 6.—An ancient house, the walls of which seem to be lined with gold, needing only to be tapped to shower forth coins, is a strange feature of the little rural village of Huntington Centre, near here. Six times within the past few years, when boards have been removed to make repairs, gold, silver, and copper coins have rolled out of the apertures. A total of nearly $1,640 worth of these has been obtained in this manner. Coins have been dislodged from both the inner and outer walls. It is apparent that some former owner of miserly proclivities concealed his hoardings in many chinks and crannies of the building. Just how extensive the deposit is, however, cannot be learned, as the present owner, already well to do, cares more for the preservation of the building, which is historic, than for any hidden wealth its ancient timbers may conceal.

Huntington Centre is a drowsy, moss-grown village of some 200 people, which for a century past has slept unmindful of the thriving manufacturing cities springing up about it. Its weather-beaten "salt-box" houses, its gristmill, and its one broad, shady street have shown no change in generations. Among its ancient farmhouses are some that are historic, and these include the one whose coin-lined walls have now made it of twofold interest. It was there, local tradition declares, that Gens. Washington and Lafayette, crossing from the Boston Post Road at Stratford to Woodbury, sought shelter from a violent rainstorm and made their temporary headquarters. There, too, Gen. David Wooster of Ticonderoga fame spent his last night before receiving his mortal wound in the defense of Danbury against Gen. Tryon.

Built in 1772 by Benjamin De Forest, a Revolutionary soldier, the house since has passed through many hands. Just which of these deposited the coins no one knows. The present owner, Edward J. Buckingham, is the storekeeper and general factotum of the village. He purchased the place in 1880. In 1900, while enlarging a doorway, he pried off the cap of an old chimney hole. A shower of coins, mixed with soot and plaster, fell to the floor. The pieces all bore date of 1802 or earlier. A few were of American mintage, but the majority were English, some dating well back in the eighteenth century.

The coins were of gold, silver, and copper, and, aside from any value they might have from age or rarity, they were estimated to be worth $1,532 in American money. The decayed remains of heavy brown paper showed them originally to have been securely tied up. The aperture in the chimney seems to have been gouged out to form a secure resting place for the money, and the pains taken indicate that this was probably the largest of the various deposits made.

A year later the cleaning of a chimney brought down some half dozen coins and scraps of what appeared to have been paper money. On a beam in the attic a few more were found. These, like the others, were English with a few American copper pennies. In replacing a window frame more were discovered, and a rotten piece of flooring concealed still others. By this time, however, Mr. Buckingham had become so pestered by coin collectors that he refused to tell the value of his finds.

Recently while carpenters were at work jacking up a corner of the house to replace rotten timbers another crevice, this time in the outer walls, was discovered. This was entirely removed from the scene of previous finds. A blow with a hammer brought down the usual shower of coins. These were mostly gold, but Mr. Buckingham refuses to tell their value further than to admit it is over $100.

Blows with a hammer along certain sections of the walls are said to produce a strange metallic ring, imaginary or real.

When asked if he intended to tear down the building and get whatever coins there might be left, Mr. Buckingham declared he would do nothing of the kind. While he had no doubt there was a considerable quantity of money still hidden about the walls of the old structure, he had no assurance that he would find a sum equaling the actual worth of the house, should he destroy it. In any event, no amount could replace in his regard the historic and antique value of the building. He was in no pressing need of money, and if at any time he should be all that would be necessary would be to take out a plank or window casing and enough for present needs would roll out. There is much interest as to whether valuable, perhaps historic, papers may not also be concealed, but Mr. Buckingham will not allow a thorough search.

The house itself is a study in antiquity. Only such alterations as are absolutely necessary for the comforts of modern living have been made. The building is of white oak throughout. Huge beams, nearly square, and hand hewn from the log, form the massive frame, and hand-cut pegs hold the intersections. The roof is boarded with white oak slabs, and similar planks, over an inch thick, constitute the floors. Beneath the plaster have been found laths split by hand from white oak saplings and laboriously finished with a drawknife. The few nails used were all forged by hand, and the dents of the blacksmith's hammer are plainly visible. A huge stone chimney fifteen feet in diameter once rose through the centre of the house, but at some period in the building's history this was torn down and a brick one, itself antique, substituted. In the stone chimney massive Yule logs, drawn into the room by a horse, and large enough to burn nearly a year, were wont to be placed, and chimney seats extended far within the great recess of the hearth.

In the dooryard outside, hollyhocks and rhododendrons, the first seeds of which were planted over a century ago, yearly spring into bloom and morning glories climb over the massive stone foundations.

Since his original find of coins Mr. Buckingham has received hundreds of letters from all parts of America and from Europe, asking questions and seeking prices. Some of his correspondents even offer to buy the house. While a few of the coins have been presented to the Colonial museum of the local chapter, D. A. R., the coins are not for sale, nor are they on exhibition. For a while Mr. Buckingham kept two stenographers busy answering his flood of mail. Then he gave it up. As new finds are announced fresh volumes of mail arrive, but he finds the task of answering the letters far too great a task for a corner grocery storekeeper to attempt.

OLD MANOR HOUSE OWNED BY THE CITY

Rufus King's Home at Jamaica Now Used as a Museum.

A COMING rival to the Van Cortlandt manor house in Van Cortlandt Park in historical and colonial museum interest is the King manor house at Jamaica, L. I. Like the Van Cortlandt house, the King house is owned by the city, being one of the gifts it acquired by virtue of the Greater New York charter. It stands in a small park of several acres, which once formed part of the old farm of Rufus King. In early political history Rufus King stands high, for he devoted forty years to public life, being United States Senator three times besides being appointed by Washington Minister to England, which post he held for eight years. Rufus King bought the house early in the last century, and the greater part of his life from 1804, when he returned from England, to 1827, when he died in this city, was spent on his Jamaica farm.

The house was built in 1750, so it is only two years younger than the Van Cortlandt house, although the latter is of stone while the King house is of wood. It is one of the oldest and most celebrated houses on Long Island, and its first occupant was Ames Smith. Some magnificent horsechestnut trees stand on either side of the house, attesting to the celebrated owner's love of trees, and in the rear of the place is a grand old oak which, it is said, Rufus King planted nearly a century ago.

The care of the house has been given to an organization of women known as the King Manor Association. The Daughters of the Revolution and other patriotic societies have also assisted in restoring the house and adding to its museum collections. In these respects, therefore, its management is similar to that of the Van Cortlandt house, only the museum collections in the latter are much more complete than is the case at present in the King house. Rufus King's old desk and several fine pieces of colonial furniture are still there, and it is the intention to have the desk used for the visitors' register.

It was found that the old open wood fireplace in the large room on the ground floor had given way to a coal grate. This evidence of modern progress could never be allowed in a pre-Revolutionary home, so the women promptly removed it, and have restored the regulation wood fireplace with the addition of colonial andirons and tongs. Miss Cornelia King, the last member of the King family to reside in the house, died in 1897, and immediately afterward permanent possession was acquired by the city, and it became a portion of the park system of Greater New York. A fine oil portrait of Rufus King was recently presented to the association, and it has been given the post of honor in the large room on the ground floor.

THE SLAUGHTER OF WILD FOWL

NEVER before in the history of Long Island has there been so much contention and argument among its residents as has been caused by Senator Brown's recent introduction in the New York State Legislature of a bill to prohibit Spring shooting of wild fowl.

The bill, which had a hearing before the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission on March 5, aims to prohibit the killing of wild ducks, geese, brant, and swans from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15. As the present law permits shooting from Aug. 31 to April 30, the new statute, if passed, will lop about five months from the open season. At the hearing before the committee the fact was brought out that the bill has the support of several sportsmen's associations and many prominent individual sportsmen, while the guides, hotel men, market hunters, game dealers, and railroad interests were united in opposition to its passage.

The enactment of the bill, its opponents claimed, would mean a great and unnecessary loss to the Long Island baymen, who act as guides for city sportsmen. In the majority of cases, it was explained, these men have no other means of support. It would also deprive thousands of New York City sportsmen of a chance of enjoying a day or two's shooting now and then, for, according to the baymen's claims, the millions of geese, ducks, and brant which pass south during the Fall migration do not tarry any length of time in the waters of the Sound and the Great South Bay, and it is only in the early Spring months, when the ducks and geese are coming up from their wintering points in the South, that they offer any considerable sport for the Long Island hunters, so that, should the anti-Spring shooting law pass the Legislature, it would be absolutely prohibitive, especially as regards wild geese and brant. It is contended that no good could accrue to New York State in general, while Long Island would suffer material loss.

"If those who are so interested in the perpetuation of the duck species," said Senator Bailey recently, "would turn their attention to the most practical manner of accomplishing this desire in a sensible way, Long Islanders and the country in general would rise up and assist them. The place to begin," the Senator asserted, "is at the beginning, or with the egg. Let them join with Canada and stop the pilfering of duck and goose nests and the sale of wild duck and goose eggs."

"Quite right," retort those in favor of Senator Brown's bill. "We intend to begin with the egg, and that is just what we are doing when we try to prohibit Spring shooting, for the real pilferer of duck and goose nests is the Spring shooter, who destroys millions of embryo eggs in the killed birds, and not the natives of the Canadian breeding grounds. The nest-robbing theory as an explanation of the decrease in the ducks and geese was exploded some years ago, when a rigid investigation failed to show any evidence of such depredations, although the currency of the story at that time was responsible for the insertion of a clause in the Dingley bill prohibiting the importation of wild birds' eggs into this country."

"It was not to be supposed," said George O. Shields, President of the League of American Sportsmen, an organization of over 9,000 members, with divisions in 44 States, "that a project of this kind could be introduced before the New York Legislature without considerable opposition. Any legislation that tends to tighten the game laws meets with opposition from the same class who oppose the present bill—guides, hotel men, market hunters, pot-hunters, and game dealers.

"But their opposition is fearfully short-sighted. It is on their part simply a case of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. If they are allowed to continue the killing of ducks and geese on their way to their nesting grounds in the early Spring months, many already mated and bearing partly formed eggs, it will only be a few years at most when their income from this source will be completely shut off the year around. The great increase in the ranks of shooters in late years, the general use of repeating shotguns, and the many wiles successfully used to lure the birds are all contributing their share toward the decimation of the flocks.

"Thinking sportsmen, on principle and of their own volition, abandoned Spring shooting quite a number of years ago. They preached the doctrine of moderation, and argued that it was much better to have shooting from, say, September to January, for many years to come, than to hasten the extinction of the birds by harassing them from the time they leave the northern breeding grounds in the late Summer until they are back again in the following Spring.

"To this end," explained Mr. Shields, "all decent sportsmen are working. The League of American Sportsmen, through its large and active membership in many States, has been successful in inducing the Legislatures of eight States and three Canadian provinces to put laws on their statute books prohibiting Spring shooting of wild fowl, and at present there are bills pending in many States similar to that introduced by Senator Brown.

"If there are to be any wild geese, ducks, and brant left, outside of museums, for future generations, Spring shooting must be abolished and abolished immediately. Every season for the last ten years has shown a gradual diminution in the flocks of wild fowl visiting our coast. A very good example is Barnegat Bay. Some years ago those waters afforded duck and goose shooting that even a confirmed 'bristleback'—this is President Shields's pet name for a game hog—'would have called 'good.' But to-day, owing to the continued killing through the long open season, the birds are in such small numbers that it is hardly worth while to make the trip there for a day's sport, and the clubs whose sporting establishments thrived along the bayshore are reaping the fruits of past selfishness.

"These Long Island people pooh-pooh the possibility of the extinction of wild geese and ducks. Why, I want to tell you that two years before the disappearance of the wild pigeon from among our native birds I saw clouds of them that numbered into the millions. I have seen them feeding in beech forests so thickly jammed that limbs as thick as your wrist snapped under their weight. Armies of market hunters followed the wanderings of these birds in their migrations. They located their roosting places, and with clubs and torches slaughtered them at night by hundreds. I have seen a whole train of freight cars loaded with nothing but wild pigeons sent away from the neighborhood of one of their roosts. The market hunters never let go. They hounded them to their breeding places and robbed the nests of their squabs, and in doing so wantonly killed many of the young which were not of a marketable size, as their method of gathering the squabs was simply to jolt the limbs which held the nests with a long pole, and gather up only those which they wished of the fallen squabs.

"Now, if you had told those fellows at that time that in a short while these birds would be extinct they would have thought you mad. But much the same thing is being done now to the ducks and geese," continued Mr. Shields, as he took down from the wall a large hanging map. "Starting here at the Canadian line early in September, the wild geese and ducks are met as they leave their breeding grounds by a motley crew of market hunters—some who ship for themselves and others in the employ of game dealers. These men, dead shots every one, and trained in every wile to lure the fowl, follow the main flight of the birds south, shooting every day, and almost every hour of the day. Some take the Atlantic Coast route, while others prefer the Mississippi Valley, but day in and day out they must earn their day's wage, and, sad to say, they usually do.

"Eventually, along about December," his finger meanwhile traveling along the map, "all these ducks and geese, brant and swans, assemble down about here"—indicating the point—"some in the Everglades of Florida, others in the wild rice marshes of Southern Texas, with the main army wintering in Currituck and Pamlico Sounds.

"To these points, almost on their heels, follow the ubiquitous marketmen, their ranks swelled by a horde of the native species at each place. I know personally of 400 market hunters in and about the Currituck Sound country alone; and, by the way, a great many of them had to move over into the wild rice fields of Southern Texas this Winter to eke out their season's income. Here all through December and January they ply their trade. Then with the returning Spring the ducks and geese, without having had a week's respite, true to their instinct, begin their flight to the northern breeding grounds. And up-stake and hot-foot after them come the market-hunters!

"As for these Long Island people not having any Fall shooting, that is the worst kind of bosh. The shooting along the Great South Bay from September to January is better than at any northern point on the Atlantic Coast, and always will be if they give the ducks and geese half a chance."

The League of American Sportsmen, according to President Shields, has gone into the fight for the passage of this bill with a determination to win. Among its most telling weapons is a letter which is being sent to all members and other sportsmen in the State. The letter reads:

New York, March 5, 1903.

Dear Sir—There is a bill before the New York Legislature known as Senate Bill No. 347, which aims to prohibit the Spring shooting of wild fowl, and I beg you to write your Senator and Assemblyman at once, urging favorable action thereon.

I need scarcely remind you of the necessity of stopping the killing of ducks, geese, brant, and swans when on their way north to their breeding grounds. There are few progressive sportsmen in the country to-day who need any further advice on this subject.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Utah, Alaska, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland all have laws prohibiting Spring shooting, and I am constantly being asked: "Why do you not stop Spring shooting in the great State of New York? She pretends to set the pace for the other States in everything pertaining to advanced civilization, yet she is several years behind a number of the others in this great reform."

We now have a chance to remove this stigma from the fair name of this State. Let us do it. Make a strong appeal to your representatives at Albany to vote for Senate Bill No. 347, and ask all your friends to do so.

G. O. SHIELDS, President.

The opponents of the bill have also been very energetic in their work with the public, and for the past two weeks Capt. Will Graham, in charge of the Long Island Wild Fowlers' exhibit at the Sportsmen's Show, has been soliciting signatures to a petition opposing the bill.

EGYPTIAN MUMMY FOUND IN ATTIC

Had Been Lying in an Unopened Box for Nearly Fifty Years.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6.—In overhauling a number of dust-covered boxes in the attic of the Peabody Museum at Yale, Dr. MacCurdy, Curator of the anthropological collection, came across an unopened box several days ago that has proved to be one of the most interesting finds at Yale in recent years. In this box, beneath an inch of peculiar yellow dust, was found a well-preserved mummy of an Egyptian child, wrapped in costly mummy cloth, with the usual death mask tied down over the face as was customary with rich families.

With the child was the mummified hand of an Egyptian woman of rank, and also the body of some small animal, possibly a cat, dog, or parrot, the pet of the mummy child when in life. This was a custom among the higher classes of the ancient Egyptians, it being believed that animals having souls should be assisted on their way to everlasting happiness.

The finding of these mummies was a great surprise to the Peabody Museum authorities, as all record of the gift had been lost. On the box in which they were found was printed, "From the Rev. Lyman Coleman, 1858," so that the box had not been opened for nearly half a century. Mr. Coleman graduated from Yale in 1817. The box had been received with much other material and stored for future opening, and had finally found its way to the attic of the museum, where it might have remained for another half century had not search been made near it for some other relics.

Owing to the probable change which so many years in this climate have made in the condition of the mummy, the museum authorities have not yet decided to unwrap the bodies. X-ray photographs will, however, probably be taken to discover the presence of ornaments or precious metals that might have been wrapped up in the mummy cloth, and also to show the skeleton of the child and animal. The rich mummy cloth in which the body of the child, about two feet long, was wrapped, was originally painted with highly colored dyes, as some remnant of these dyes still adheres to the cloth. The paintings were evidently of scenes from the life of the child, a custom carried out by the richer families of ancient Egypt in burying the dead. The mask, now crumbled to dust in places, still shows the rich terra cotta ornamentation, the face surface of the mask being painted flesh color, the hair black, with openings for the eyes, nostrils, and mouth.

Dr. MacCurdy of the museum said to-day that there were in all probability numerous unopened cases in the attic and cellars of the museum which contained valuable relics of all kinds, and which, through lack of room, had been practically lost sight of for years. Every month or so new discoveries are made among these unopened boxes, and a great number of invaluable specimens have up to this time been recovered.

The Egyptian child mummy probably dates to a hundred or so years before Christ, and to one of the later dynasties. The absence of any certain inscription with the body, however, makes the actual date of burial a question. The mummies will be placed on exhibition in a few weeks among the other mummies in the Peabody archaeological collection.

DEFINITION OF A WATT

Necessary in Order to Save Temper of a Long Island City Justice.

EVERYBODY connected with the First District Municipal Court in Long Island City, from Justice Thomas C. Kadien down, has been burning the midnight gas delving deep into electrical lore since the trial, a few days ago, of a suit brought by the New York and Queens County Electric Light and Power Company against a consumer to recover the amount of a bill for power furnished. Among the witnesses called by George W. Schoonmaker, counsel for the company, was an expert in electrical matters.

"Now," said Mr. Schoonmaker in the course of the examination, addressing the witness, "will you please explain what a watt is?"

"What?" asked Justice Kadien, looking up suddenly from some papers before him.

"Yes, your Honor," returned the lawyer.

"I said what," repeated the Court, somewhat irritated.

"Why, yes, that is it, your Honor, and I have asked the witness to explain what a watt is," said Mr. Schoonmaker coolly.

"Explain what?" asked the Justice, beginning to wax indignant.

"What a watt is," replied the lawyer.

The Court was about to lose its patience when Mr. Schoonmaker saw the point and hastened to explain. And he told that in the world of electricity a volt was the unit of measurement for pressure, an ampere the unit of measurement for volume, and a watt the unit of measurement based upon both pressure and volume. He was going into kilowatts and such things when the Court suffered a short circuit, and the case was adjourned for the day.

TESTING PURITY OF SUGAR CARGOES

Raw Product Subjected to Careful Tests Under the Polariscope—Grading the Brown Sugars.

BOSTON, March 6.—The annual production of raw sugar is reckoned at approximately 8,000,000 tons, more than half of which is used in the United States. Of this vast amount practically every pound has to be tested before it goes to the sugar refiners, who eventually process it for domestic consumption. The test determines the grade of the sugar, and therefore the price which will be paid for it, and is conducted in a chemical laboratory. But the curious thing is that the sugar is not tested by subjecting it to chemical agents, but merely by looking at solutions of it through what at first sight appears very like a small telescope with an incandescent light at one end.

It is only of late years that the importance of these tests has been realized. And of the technical schools in this country the Massachusetts Institute of Technology here in Boston has perhaps the only school laboratory especially devoted to sugar analysis. Indeed, the question—which was discussed at the last international meeting of sugar experts in Paris—of bringing all such tests the world over to a uniform standard has not yet been worked out to a satisfactory conclusion.

Grading sugar as it comes from the sugar plantation to any one of the four Atlantic ports of entry—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or New Orleans—is a rapid and interesting process. When the sugar is subject to duty the Government itself grades it, and both consigner and consignee are usually content to accept the verdict of the Government's experts. But, since a considerable amount of sugar now comes in without any duty at all, the parties interested appoint their own experts, who work independently on either side, but whose tests must agree within three-tenths of 1 per cent. before they are accepted as final.

Except for a certain amount of "open kettle" sugar, so-called—the "brown" sugar of our grandmothers—from Porto Rico and Cuba, and another variety that comes from Java, sugar for this country now arrives in 100 or 300-pound bags. Into each bag or hogshead from Porto Rico, or each wicker crate from Java, a long tin tube is pushed diagonally from corner to corner. When this "trier," as it is called, is withdrawn its contents thus represent every part of the bag or crate. The next bag is sampled in the same way, and the next, and so on until every bag in the cargo has contributed and a composite sample of the whole consignment has been got together for the test. This is boxed, and the box closed, sealed, and labeled for the chemist.

USING THE POLARISCOPE.

Only a small part of the contents of the box—thoroughly mixed, of course, so as to be representative of the whole cargo—is, however, used for the test, the remainder being sent to the refinery. This small sample is very carefully transformed into a solution which is examined with the polariscope—a piece of laboratory apparatus extremely easy to operate and extremely difficult to explain. Comparatively few men who use the polariscope know the principles upon which it is constructed, the main and important fact being the action of a solution of sugar on a polarized ray of light—a beam of light, that is, that has been already passed through a specially constructed prism of Iceland spar and, to quote the theoretical explanation, "has been reduced to the condition of light vibrating in a single plane of direction."

In the polariscope, before the sugar solution enters into the problem, a single ray or pencil of light passes through several prisms of different shapes and thicknesses. And by the mechanical manipulation of the prisms nearest the eyepiece the ray of light definitely records the changes which it undergoes in transmission.

Now these changes are known and reduced to a scale as are the further changes produced by the passage of light through a solution of pure sugar. After this instrument has been put in working order a tube of standard length filled with a solution of the sugar to be tested is introduced between the prisms. Here it causes certain changes in the ray of light now passing through it, and the operator must immediately change the position of the optical parts of the instrument in order to restore the original conditions on the field of vision. These changes are registered on the scale of the polariscope. If the sugar, for example, is only 90 per cent. pure, this fact will be read on the dial the moment that the original appearance of the field of vision is perfectly restored. If the sugar is of standard purity the reading will be 100.

GRADING BROWN SUGAR.

Grading brown sugar, practically all of which nowadays goes directly to the refineries, is of course only a small fraction of the work of sugar analysis—a department of applied science that plays so large a part in modern commerce that hundreds of thousands of dollars may sometimes depend upon the exact knowledge of the sugar expert. Many of the students in the sugar laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are sent to Cuba, Louisiana, Michigan, and other centres of raw sugar production, both beet and cane, to study their growth and learn at first hand the series of operations by which the sugar houses prepare their product for the refineries.

The samples used in the institute laboratory are taken from raw sugar that comes to Boston after a portion of the original sample has been graded in the big Boston refinery. And these tests are carried out as carefully as the actual tests upon which the refinery bases its price, and usually agree with the work of the professional chemists. Sometimes, too, the students are engaged upon work which has a direct bearing upon the legal controversies of the sugar, glucose, and starch interests, starch and glucose being one of the allied industries that are paralleled in studies of the sugar laboratory.

Last year, for example, every commercial form of starch which is obtained from sugar was analyzed by a student working under the head of the laboratory, who had himself been employed as an expert in a trial involving the right to manufacture a certain kind of starch. The purpose of the analysis was to decide whether two kinds of starch offered on the market were so similar that one of them must have been produced by the use of certain chemicals patented and belonging to the maker of the other. Meantime another expert was making a series of investigations to prove that the chemist of the defendant company could have produced the starch in question by an analysis of other starches, and that the "secret" was therefore no secret at all, since it could be found out without suborning any of the chemists of the plaintiff company.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COUNTRY ATTRACTS MANY SPORTSMEN

Number of Wild Geese Than Usual on All the Streams—Passengers on Smaller Steamboats Bring Down an Occasional Bird with Their Revolvers.

[illegible] "Sportsman's Paradise" has not [illegible] been identified in spite of the efforts of sportsmen from all parts of [illegible] States during the two weeks [illegible] Sportsmen's Show has been in [illegible] and the aggressive claims made [illegible]erature distributed by railroad [illegible] proprietors of resorts for gun[illegible] anglers. But later reports and long [illegible] have a tendency toward con[illegible] hunters attendant at the show that [illegible] fowl shooting the Mississippi [illegible] country and the tributaries of that [illegible] offer really superior attractions at [illegible] season. Gunners who have done much [illegible] this Winter are further agreed [illegible] sport to be found on the rivers of [illegible] and Northern Louisiana cannot [illegible] anywhere in most years, [illegible] in the present season the best [illegible] has been furnished by the wild [illegible]

[illegible] ducks in plenty through all the [illegible] River country, but the excess[illegible] and constant rains of the Fall [illegible] part of the Winter have had the [illegible] giving the duck such a vast area [illegible] grounds that there do not seem [illegible] in any specified section, while [illegible] in which they are scattered [illegible]kes and bayous and through the [illegible]ests has made the shooting more [illegible] the rewards harder to gather [illegible] the most enthusiastic duck hunt[illegible] to undertake. There is recompense, [illegible], in the uncommon excellence of [illegible] goose shooting, which is vastly better [illegible]ordinary on the Mississippi and [illegible] the rivers of Arkansas, and up the [illegible], White, and St. Francis approaches conditions that equal the happiest [illegible] of the hunter.

[illegible] causes that have made duck [illegible] unsatisfactory have interfered [illegible] the pursuit of other game, as the [illegible] and creeks are all but overflowed [illegible] swamps deep in water that dogs, [illegible] horsemen, would have to swim in [illegible] either deer or bear, while even [illegible] shooting is more like work then [illegible] account of the sodden fields in [illegible] country. The geese, however, [illegible] in the rivers, in the main, and feed [illegible] fat on the sandbars, and are so [illegible] that one veteran gunner sol[illegible]ted this year that he had seen [illegible] in a recent afternoon that they [illegible] shut out the sight of the sun [illegible] sunset, his statement being re[illegible] without indication of incredulity on [illegible] of his hearers.

BIG FLOCKS OF GEESE.

[illegible] all the rivers named, according to [illegible] of men who have hunted the [illegible] within the past few weeks, every [illegible] haunted by one or more flocks, and [illegible] number is such that except in the [illegible] neighborhood of the river towns they [illegible] have dispensed with the wary [illegible] of goose nature and may be [illegible] even by the merest novice to [illegible] gunshot. With such an abound[illegible] of geese, it has become a favorite [illegible] for the passengers on the few [illegible] that ply the lesser streams to [illegible] from the decks of the boats, and [illegible] by pistol shots are by no [illegible] common, as the fowl seem indif[illegible] to the approach of the boats, and in [illegible] will only swim out of the path [illegible] vessel and refuse to take flight [illegible] fusillade with pistols, which are [illegible]erous in Arkansas, has opened. [illegible] of goose shooting with pocket [illegible] specified concerned the Arkan[illegible] packet Lucille Nowland. The [illegible]manded by Capt. Matt Downs, [illegible] within easy range of a flock of [illegible] and the popping of pistols started [illegible] pilot house, rapidly ran over the [illegible] the roustabouts on the boiler [illegible] up with pistols for the occa[illegible]ugh revolvers are not supposed to [illegible] of the equipment of the average [illegible] Some slaughter was done be[illegible] geese were well out of the water, [illegible] hunt would have ended there had [illegible] hardy old gander, crippled by a [illegible] his wing, given direct challenge [illegible] straight ahead of the boat [illegible] found his ability for flight [illegible]

[illegible] Captain declared himself as [illegible] that goose at any price, and start[illegible] Nowland in a wild-goose chase [illegible] wounded fowl. The gander held [illegible] back water until the boat was al[illegible] him, when he seemed to realize [illegible] could not beat steam power and [illegible] the bank, ducking at once into the [illegible] and hurrying for cover in the un[illegible] Capt. Downs still clung to the [illegible] and the Nowland's bow butted into [illegible] bank a few seconds after the goose [illegible] and a party of ragged negroes tum[illegible] ashore in response to the command [illegible] mate, "Get on there, niggers, and [illegible] how you can run after a goose," while [illegible] Captain cried a reward to the rouster [illegible] might be fast enough to catch the [illegible]. For the next few minutes the [illegible] was full of laughing, cheering ne[illegible] armed with clubs and sticks [illegible] from the ground. The outcry was [illegible] to have frightened the gander to [illegible] but he made a plucky effort for his [illegible] he was only taken after a chase far [illegible] the woods, and came aboard the [illegible] squawking in the hands of a [illegible] negro, later to stand a captive [illegible] window of a Memphis sporting goods [illegible]

SOME UNORTHODOX METHODS.

[illegible] but a steamboat crew for a [illegible] was a rather exceptional case, [illegible] of geese by people who really [illegible] birds are frequently made in [illegible]orthodox ways, one pot hunter hav[illegible] been successful that all the Winter [illegible] geese taken in ordinary steel [illegible] on the river bars. His method [illegible] simple as it was successful, for [illegible] set his irons where the geese [illegible] and, without bait, let them walk [illegible] not the traps catching them with[illegible] by the feet, wings, or [illegible] and in the majority of cases hold[illegible] allies until the trapper came to [illegible] his catch. The self-respecting sports[illegible], however, went about the hunt in a [illegible]ular way, and, though the slaughter [illegible] in many instances was heavier than [illegible] of sport justified, at least they [illegible] their bags in approved style and [illegible] more the chance that custom [illegible] them.

[illegible] instance of the execution done [illegible] concerned a native Arkan[illegible] with a "pump" gun, and getting [illegible] of a flock of six geese by [illegible] on them from the bank side [illegible] gathered the entire six, killing [illegible] after the other as they rose. All [illegible] incredible number of plump and [illegible] wild geese have been [illegible] hunters, many of whom were [illegible] other States, since the sea[illegible] Any method of capture is [illegible] under the present lax game [illegible], but it is almost an ab[illegible] that there will be a change be[illegible] season comes, as there is [illegible] for a law which will re[illegible] strict the bags that may be made and for a system of license for gunners which will bar the market hunters and keep the shooting by visitors from other States in the hands of responsible sportsmen.

In support of the proposed legislation, persons interested in the preservation of game in the State have urged the history of the prairie chicken shooting in Arkansas, which furnishes a record of wanton destruction nearly equal to the history of the extermination of the buffalo. Within the memory of young men the prairie chicken flourished in such numbers in Arkansas County and the country north of the Arkansas River, and offered such shooting, that the sport brought visitors from all parts of the country. Prairie chickens now are exceedingly scarce, and the natives, who miss the sport they enjoyed a short time ago, recall with great bitterness the methods practiced by some of the visitors from other States. One of these was the making of matches for wagers, in which one party of hunters would shoot against another, the gunners taking the heads of birds shot in the day back to camp at night for the count to decide the bet. Under these circumstances the game would be killed in such large quantities that the gunners would not burden themselves with the bodies, but would simply wring off the heads, to be counted at night.

WALKING HOME FROM BUSINESS

From Now on, Broadway Crowds Will Increase Nightly.

THIS is the usual time of year when men who are confined in offices down town all day make lower Broadway a treadmill that trends homeward between 4 and 6 in the evening. Sons who are at the head of business houses now persevere in it day after day, as their fathers did years ago. The faces change, but the Broadway tramp homeward as a constitutional goes on forever. It is indulged in by men prominent in law, politics, and trade. There will be no cessation now until the city is deserted for the Summer, and then after a month or two it will be resumed until Winter once more makes the streets disagreeable.

Broadway has always held exclusive favor for this homeward promenade, at least as far as Twenty-third Street. There the crowd divides, part of it crossing the square and continuing up Fifth Avenue, and the other part continuing up Broadway until they get tired and take a car to their homes in Harlem. Most men take this stroll under the advice of their physicians, but there is another class forbidden by their doctors to walk more than a mile at most, for purely local reasons. Men in middle life who take up walking as a fad are in constant danger of varicose veins, ulcers, and a host of attendant evils. They do not find out until too late that their homeward walks are doing them more harm than good.

The instructor in an old-time gymnasium up town, who is a great believer in walking as a beneficial form of exercise, gave a NEW YORK TIMES reporter some suggestions for men who walk four or five miles homeward every evening. In the first place, he said, it is not well to wear the same pair of shoes two days following. A man should have at least a change every day, and three or four changes is even better. A change of shoes, or slippers, should be put on immediately on reaching home. If possible, it is well to take half an hour's rest, stretched relaxed on a sofa before dinner. No nap, but just a quiet rest uninterrupted by the children. This, the instructor says, will make a man feel as fresh as a newly cut rose for any social obligations that may devolve upon him in the evening.

Putting the feet on the fender for warmth at the end of the walk is a prolific source of trouble that eventually puts money into the pocket of the chiropodist. If a blister appears on the foot do not open it at the time, but on going to bed rub the feet with spirits of camphor mixed with tallow and on the following morning there will be no blister. In fact, this is a good thing to do once a week, whether there are blisters or not, as mountaineers and old soldiers well know.

In choosing socks avoid those where the threads are drawn together at the middle of the heel and about the ball of the big toe. They spoil the enjoyment of the walk and are a source of misery. A very soft sock of lamb's wool, made especially for pedestrians, can be bought at most dry goods stores. Merino socks are also good. Don't walk with high-heeled shoes. The body is thrown too much forward and the strain falls across the toes on putting the foot to the ground—a frequent source of bunions.

Never walk directly after a meal, the instructor advises, because it interrupts digestion in its earlier stage and causes dyspepsia. Get a companion to walk home with you every day if you can. This is not difficult in the Broadway crowd. One oftener meets friends and neighbors walking in couples than singly. They leave their offices about the same time and meet somewhere.

In walking home on Broadway, especially if it is postponed much after 5 o'clock, the trite remark that "three is a crowd" has a literal application. It is nothing but jostle, jostle all the way up. Of late years, since so many persons have moved into the up-town residence districts, some men take the cars to within a mile of their homes and then walk. But the veteran New Yorker sticks to Broadway below Madison Square. He prefers to take his walk at the beginning of his homeward journey. Even the old pavements and shop windows are dear to him.

NEW PROCESS OF THE TATTOO MAN

Electric Device Replaces Primitive Bunch of Needles Operated by Hand.

IN order to keep pace with modern demands, methods of tattooing have been materially changed. Formerly the operator punctured the skin of his patrons with a bunch of needles fastened to a stick or set in cork. This primitive instrument was dipped into ink, and the tattooing was slow and painful. Now, however, it is done rapidly and painlessly with an electric device invented by a New Yorker who has been engaged in this business since 1875.

His little "studio" is decorated with pictures of birds, snakes, and curios from the tropics. Quaint Japanese paintings cover the walls, and albums containing hundreds of patriotic, grotesque, and floral designs are scattered around. The proprietor of this fantastic collection is enthusiastic about his work, which he considers a sister fine art. He applies to it the name "Tattograph," instead of the old-fashioned term "tattoo," and thinks this sounds better, as well as being more comprehensive.

In speaking of the fact that many people imagine the passion for having the skin marked with emblems in India ink and colors is confined to sailors and natives of the Far East, he says that seamen and Orientals represent only about one-fourth of his patrons. The balance is made up of Americans and Europeans from every walk of life.

When a patron has selected a design, the operator carefully washes the surface of skin which is to be operated on, then sterilizes it with alcohol. As soon as the cuticle is prepared he attaches the wires to one of his ingenious machines. The next instant half a dozen tiny needles, dancing up and down so rapidly that one can hardly see them, are puncturing the skin and forming the outline of the design. The ink splashes and falls in big blots, and one fancies that the result will be merely an unsightly blotch, but when the smear is wiped off only the curves and spirals that the needles have made are to be seen. When the details of the design have been completed the wires are attached to a color machine, which is of smaller construction, but contains more needles, and blues and reds are worked around the black with wonderful accuracy. The finishing touches are made with a shading machine which operates by clockwork instead of electricity. It is larger than the others and is provided with fifty needles. Through the medium of this last instrument the design is filled in with delicate lines, which complete the picture.

During the Spanish-American war 180 Naval Reserve men visited the "studio" in one day, and each of them went away with a design tattooed on his arm. The "professor" likes to decorate the men behind the guns. He says that an American sailor without a tattoo is like a ship without grog—not seaworthy. The majority of the Jack Tars choose designs of a patriotic character, but the tastes of some run to dragons, serpents, and demons. Men of religious tendencies select the Crucifixion or the Madonna, and many Catholic seamen request that scapulars be reproduced on their breast and back. The Jackies are very good customers. They vie with each other in securing designs intricate in detail and complicated in color, and do not hesitate to pay as high as $30 for an emblem that strikes their fancy.

The proprietor is proud of the fact that nearly all of the men and women who are exhibited in museums and circuses as "Tattooed Wonders" have been "done" by his electric machine. He has photographs of them, and points out the various celebrities who are earning from $25 to $100 per week as the result of his skillful work. Among the collection is the portrait of one actress across whose shoulders he tattooed a representation of the Lord's Supper.

He states that the tattooing of twelve square inches of skin at one sitting is as much as the patient and operator can bear, and it takes from two to three months to make an all-over tattoo. Cocaine is, of course, used when the operation is extensive, but, despite the anaesthetic, the nerves are apt to rebel after a while. On one occasion, however, he tattooed a man steadily for eight hours, receiving $100 for the job.

College students patronize him largely, and he has a number of professional men on his books. He has women customers, too, but as a rule they do not visit his studio. The work is done at their own homes. The designs they select are generally a love knot; clasped hands with the words "Mine Forever" above them, or merely a name. On the white shoulder of a society woman, whose name he would not give, he has tattooed the crest of an English aristocrat whose name she will soon hear. Another woman insisted on having her pale lips tattooed in vermilion, and a girl to whom nature has not been bountiful in the matter of eyebrows paid him well to decorate her with an India-ink pair which look like the real thing.

This past master in the art of tattooing says that he has had many distinguished patrons while on his travels around the world and during his twenty-eight years' occupancy of the little studio. He claims that specimens of his finest work decorate the arm of a German Prince, the shoulder of an English Duke, and the torso of a Japanese potentate. A prominent Englishman, a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, who recently visited New York, paid him $50 for tattooing a lifelike snake on his forearm, and he has decorated Max J. Baehr, Consul of the United States of America at Cienfuegos, with a number of designs.

When asked about the cost of tattooing he said there was really no regular standard, but that the true artist expects to be well paid. He will tattoo a name for 25 cents, and the operation is completed in sixty seconds. The price of a design requiring several hours' work to complete, and having the finest tones and colorings, would vary from $10 to $50. He charges $100 for an elaborate dragon, which is the most difficult emblem to tattoo, owing to the many and varied shades that must be worked in. His income averages $6,000 a year, and the labor is a delight to him.

While manipulating his electric tattooer he keeps his clients interested and amused. He talks of the sea to mariners and of adventures by land to travelers who prefer terra firma to the ocean. When literary folks visit him he amazes them by airy allusions to that line in Austin Dobson's "A Tale of Polyphemus" alluding to "Anchors and hearts in shadowy tattoo": his actor customers are regaled with anecdotes about the drama, and to people who are interested in primitive tattooing he tells of the methods that were used in ancient Egypt, the South Sea Islands, and by the Burmese and Japanese.

Owing to his exhaustive knowledge of special markings in tattoo as practiced by different nations, the hospital and police authorities of this city depend upon him to aid in their attempts to identify bodies of unfortunates found drowned or unknown individuals who have met a violent death and who have tattoo marks upon them.

In addition to the many who pay him for tattographs, there are a number who invoke his aid in ridding them of marks that have become an eyesore. He always manages to rise to the occasion, but charges more for eradicating the marks than for making them. A few weeks ago a young man came to him, looking the picture of misery and exhibiting his wrist, on which was tattooed a particularly ugly snake, begging that it be obliterated, as he could not persuade his sweetheart to name the day until the disfigurement was removed. He will have to wait some time before this result is achieved, and meanwhile the wrist will be subjected to heroic treatment.

About a year ago a pretty girl paid the "professor" a special price for tattooing her fiancé's name on her arm. She has experienced a change of heart since then, however, and has just asked him if he can retattoo another name over the first one in such a way as to completely cover it. He can and will, but he is speculating as to how long a period will elapse before she is back again with a third name.

When he is not busy with the electric machine he is trying to make discoveries in tattoo pigments and preparing standard colors in large quantities. Special antiseptics are compounded with each color, thereby rendering them practically harmless. The improvement of his needles also engrosses his attention, and he hopes to invent other devices that will still further improve the methods of tattooing.

SUBWAY WORK UNDER RIVER

New Caisson Already Built in Bed of the Harlem.

FOR the last few weeks a gang of laborers has been engaged in what appears to be the simple task of dumping mud into the Harlem River opposite One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. A stranger might well have asked who wanted to block the channel nearest the Manhattan shore. Ostensibly there was no other object in the minds of the men as they emptied dozens of small carloads of gravel into the water.

The mud and gravel were being dropped upon a great sunken box, made of wood, so as to form a weight that would prevent the roof of the box from floating away. Duncan D. McBean, contractor, built the box to aid him in his work of tunneling a section of the rapid transit subway beneath the river. The box is 230 feet long, and now all of its roof is properly weighted down. As yet the water on the inside has not been pumped out, but before long will give place to compressed air, and the caisson workers will begin burrowing into the bottom of the river.

"This box," explains Mr. McBean, "is just a new sort of caisson. The difference is in the way it has been constructed.

"A regular caisson, you know, is like a box without any bottom, and it is forced down through the water and into the mud until firmly imbedded, after which it continues to be pushed further and further down as the workmen dig on the inside. The box we have here was put together piecemeal. First two lines of piling were driven down into the river bottom. Then the tops of the piles were sawed off level, and bulkheads were built at each end. That left us with all the caisson except a roof. We built a flat platform, floated it into the proper position, and then sunk it down so that it rested on the piles. Our box, or caisson, was finished."

At each end of the submerged box is a pipe connecting with the air, and Mr. McBean explains that as far as the workmen are concerned he would not have to use compressed air at all. The reason for its use is that the water pressure will be very great against the exterior of the caisson, which might cave in unless filled with something to counterbalance the external force. Otherwise the workmen could get along very well without artificial assistance, for the two outlets to the box would cause a draught and keep the atmosphere fresh enough for breathing purposes.

The section including the river work extends from Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street to a point about 1,000 feet beyond the Bronx shore line of the stream. From Lenox Avenue to the river's edge the work is finished, and its completion involved no extraordinary difficulty. The work under the river, however, is the most complex problem of the entire subway to-day.

To do this work it was decided to divide the stream into three working sections—the low water area near the Manhattan shore, the westerly current, and the easterly current. It was provided, of course, that one of these currents must be left free for traffic at all times; in other words, that the tunnel under the westerly current (nearest this side of the river) must be finished entirely before even a beginning was made to block up the passageway along the Bronx side. Naturally it made little difference how long the excavators were to operate under the low water area between the west current and the west bank (Manhattan.)

Mr. McBean, who originated the whole scheme, began on the low water section, through which he determined to build the tunnel by the "open-work process," simply making a wooden barricade to keep out the water and then digging away the bottom as though he were working under a street. It was this work that was flooded early last week because of a leak in the bulkhead down on the river end of the trench.

The sunken caisson under the westerly current begins at the leaky dam that caused the trouble, and extends 230 feet toward the other side of the river. As the total distance to be tunneled under the stream is 750 feet, and the low water work reaches 326 feet from this side, the stretch under the currents is 424 feet long. When the 230-foot caisson has played its part there will be left nearly 200 feet in which to build the second box under the Bronx side current.

At present Mr. McBean is busy getting rid of the 2,000,000 gallons of water that poured into his trench the other day. The leak was due to shifting sands between the bottoms of the piles forming the bulkhead dam and the bed rock beneath the river bottom. The hole through which the water entered is being stopped up with concrete, and pumping out the excavations will be a comparatively simple matter after this concrete repairing is finished. The flood occurred just as the contractor was about to line the trench with concrete. When the lining is in place the temporary bulkhead dam will be replaced by a strong brick one, which will stand intact between the tunnel under low water and the caisson work until the latter is completed and ready to be connected with the land.

Two steel tubes imbedded in concrete are to form the underground road beneath the currents of the river. At first it was planned that these tubes should reach from shore to shore, but later the engineers decided that simply a heavy lining of concrete would be adequate for that portion of the subway running under the low water near the Manhattan shore. As a matter of fact, the portion mentioned will not be under water in the end, for the river is being filled in so far out from its original shore that what are now watery flats soon will be dry land.

While the flood will not cause much delay to the contractors, it is doubtful when the river tunnel is to be finished. The construction plan is a novel one, and the builders have had no past experiences upon which to base an accurate calculation of time.

MAY BUY OLD BILLOPP HOUSE

Bill Introduced in the Legislature Providing for the Purchase of the Historic Building on Staten Island Which Gen. Howe Used as His Headquarters.

A BILL has recently been introduced in the Legislature providing for an appropriation of $10,000 to be used for the purchase of the old Billopp house, which stands within the manor of Bentley, at Tottenville, S. I. Erected in 1668, this building is rich in historical associations, and it is proposed to make of it a historical museum.

In turn the house was the homestead of the Billopp family, an English military barracks, the headquarters of Gen. Howe, and the scene of a famous peace conference between that General and three representatives of the Continental Congress.

In 1667 Capt. Christopher Billopp arrived in New York from England on his own vessel, the Bentley, mounting two guns. At that time it was a disputed question whether Staten Island belonged to New York or New Jersey, and to end the discussion the Duke of York decided that all islands lying in the Harbor of New York that could be circumnavigated within twenty-four hours should remain within the jurisdiction of New York, otherwise they would be given to New Jersey. Capt. Billopp succeeded in sailing around Staten Island within this time, and in consideration the Duke presented him with 1,163 acres of land. This land was given the name of the Manor of Bentley, and the Billopp house was built thereon. Capt. Billopp gathered material on the plantation and imported cement from England and bricks from Belgium.

Capt. Billopp married a Miss Farmer, a sister of Thomas Farmer, who afterward became Supreme Court Judge of New Jersey. The Captain soon became a man of affairs, and in 1674 organized a company of infantry, becoming Second Lieutenant. Three years later, while occupying a public office, he made "extravagant speeches" and lost his commission. He returned to his plantation in disgrace and made charges against Gov. Andros, who had prosecuted him, which resulted eventually in that officer being removed. Capt. Billopp apparently felt his position keenly, despite the fact that his enemy had been recalled, for not long after he disappeared completely.

It has always been believed that Capt. Billopp returned to England. His wife and only daughter remained at the Manor of Bentley. The latter was carefully reared, and married her cousin, Thomas Farmer, who adopted the name of Billopp. The pair had two children, a son and a daughter, the former being christened Christopher in honor of his grandfather.

THE RISE OF THE FAMILY.

It was this Christopher Billopp that rose to distinction and became a power on Staten Island. He was a typical country squire, haughty, daring, a lover of fine horses, and a reckless rider. Kindhearted as he was brave, it is said that he was generous to his slaves and was always willing to aid strangers who came to his door.

He was Chief of Police in Richmond County, a member of the Colonial Legislature, and upon the arrival of Sir William Howe on Staten Island the latter made him a Lieutenant-Colonel of militia.

It was then that Billopp House became the scene of lavish hospitality and a centre of social gayety. Col. Billopp frequently had as his guests Gens. Howe, Clinton, Cleveland, Cornwallis, and Burgoyne, and many were the dinners held in the large dining room on the left of the main hall.

When the Revolution broke out Col. Billopp threw in his lot with the English, and the old house was turned over to the redcoats for a barracks. After the battle of Long Island Lord Howe sent a communication to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia asking that a commission from that body be sent to confer with him on the issues of the war, with a view of establishing peace.

Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge were appointed, and they met Lord Howe at Billopp House, the English soldiers being drawn up on the lawn to salute the visitors. Howe had asked that the Commissioners be sent as private citizens, but they came as officers of the Government. They had instructions not to entertain any proposition which did not embody the political independence of the colonies, and as recognition of independence was beyond Gen. Howe's province, the interview was unsuccessful.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Speaking of the conference in "Historical Sketches of Staten Island," the writer Gabriel P. Disoway says:

"The momentous interview at old Billopp House between the Old World and the New was an event regarded with extreme solicitude by the people of both at that day. With the developments of time it rises into the grandeur of a great battlepoint and monument of history. The interview was brief. There was no agreement, no reconciliation. Independence was maintained. The result was limned by the hand of God, and is seen in the progress of a continent and the achievements of a century all over the world."

While Col. Billopp did not see much active service during the Revolution he was twice captured and confined in New Jersey jails. The colonists of New Jersey were particularly bitter against him because of his enforcement of the rule prohibiting communication between Staten Island and New Jersey. Soon after his second capture Col. Billopp returned to his home by permission of Gen. Washington. Always loyal to the British Crown, the Colonel removed his family to the Province of New Brunswick, after the war. Prior to this he had sold a portion of his estate, and upon his removal from Staten Island the remainder was confiscated by the Government.

A WELL-PRESERVED HOUSE.

Billopp House stands on a slight elevation facing Raritan Bay. A lawn covered with fine old willows slopes down to the water's edge, while at the back of the house are elms, cedars, and more willows. The ravages of time have made little impression on the rough exterior of the old house. It is an unpretentious two-storied little structure, almost square in shape, and built of irregular stones of all sizes, securely cemented together. A brick chimney stands at either end of the gable roof, on which old-fashioned board shingles, though worn green with age, still hold a semblance of order. A veranda was added to the building in 1844, and is now dropping to pieces, although cedar window frames in the original structure, bleached white by the sun and rain, show no signs of decay. There have been few alterations within the house. The slaves' quarters in the garret have been torn away, but beyond this the changes have been few, and the massive white oak beams which hold each floor are still as solid as ever.

Propped against the veranda are two tombstones which came from the family burying plot on a knoll not far from the house. On one of these stones the inscription reads: "Here Lyes ye Body of Thomas Billopp, Esqr., Son of Thomas Farmer, Esqr., Dec'd., August ye 2d, 1760, In ye 80th Year of his Age."

The other stone is broken in two, but the inscription, with the exception of the year, is perfect. It reads: "Here Lyes ye Body of Eujenea ye Wife of Thomas Billopp, aged 23 years. Dec'd March 3."

The burial ground was desecrated long ago, and only a lonely cedar marks the situation. Beyond the two stones and the memories that cling to Billopp House there is nothing tangible left of a family that controlled Staten Island for more than a

THE CHORUS GIRL OF TO-DAY

Generally a Well-informed Young Woman Who Frequently Augments Her Salary by Painting, Trimming Hats or Acting as Tutor to Her Fellow "Show Girls."

WHILE there may be no lack of persons who will deplore the general giving up of the theatres to musical comedies, there is at least one portion of the community to whom such a state of affairs is an unmixed blessing. No other form of theatrical entertainment provides the opportunity for the employment of so great a number of persons, unless it be, perhaps, the elaborate production of tragedy, which is an exception. But every musical comedy must have its chorus, and metropolitan demands nowadays are such that a single row of dingy-looking females will not suffice. A production cannot be made with less than thirty or forty chorus girls, and in several instances of plays on view at present, the chorus numbers as many as 100. When it is realized that some ten theatres in this city are now occupied by these productions it will be seen that at the present time the musical comedies give employment to no small army of women.

There are now employed in New York in musical plays between 1,200 and 1,500 women who appear in the chorus; the salaries range anywhere from $15 to $30 a week. Taking a mean average of $20 a week for the chorus girl, it will be seen that no less than $24,000 is paid out every week in chorus girl salaries alone. In a season of thirty weeks the expenditures in salaries for chorus girls would amount to no less than $720,000. This is merely an estimate for some ten companies playing in New York, but when it remembered that at present Chicago has probably half that number of musical plays on view, and that scattered throughout the country there are innumerable companies playing musical pieces, each and every one of which must have its chorus, it may readily be inferred that the expenditure for this sort of material is something enormous. And as the chorus girl is so important a factor in the particular form of entertainment which now prevails most largely, it seems only fair that she should for once be allowed the privilege of a special hearing.

There is generally either an under or an over production of chorus girl material. This season there was an under production along about August, but Daniel V. Arthur says that when he began looking for chorus girls for Miss Cahill's "Nancy Brown" he had fully a score of applicants for each position. Then came the difficult task for Mr. Arthur, Miss Cahill, and the stage director, Frank Smithson, for it is much easier to obtain girls when there be a dearth than it is to choose a comparatively small number from several hundred applicants. Most chorus girls have much to recommend them—youth, fair voices, and, generally, considerable comeliness, for unless she be possessed of an unusually strong voice, she must be nice to look upon in order to obtain a New York engagement.

Some managers, in engaging their chorus, go to an agent, who sends the girls that the manager may make his own selection. Mr. Arthur started in this way, but it was unnecessary, for, even before he had made up his mind as to the size of the "Nancy Brown" production, girls began calling at his office in a constant stream. The young man employed to take down the addresses found that he had filled a large ledger within a few days. No advertisement had been inserted in a paper, no word had been passed along Broadway by Mr. Arthur of his plans, yet within a week at least 1,000 girls had applied for positions. Of these only 60 could be chosen. Of this 60 each had first to pass the critical inspection of Mr. Arthur and Mr. Smithson. Then Miss Cahill had to have her say, for it is very important that a woman star should be surrounded by a congenial company. Many a girl was denied a position because she had the reputation of being a "trouble maker." Experienced stars and stage directors know pretty well which girls have been well liked in other companies, and which have not, and girls who are reputed to be disobedient or fault-finding stand very little chance of getting into a New York production these days.

EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.

Not so many years ago "experience" was the chief qualification for a girl desirous of shining in the first, second, or third row of a musical production, but experience really counts for very little nowadays. Then it was thought necessary that a girl should be skilled in dance steps, should understand the meaning of the mystic stage letters "R. U. E.," "I. O.," and such words as the "wings," "flies," "apron," and all that. But now managers seem to want bright, pretty faces and fresh voices—something to please the tired eye of the New York playgoer, and it would seem as if most of the "experienced" girls were doomed to the road, while their ingenuous sisters found happy lodging on Broadway.

It has been found that new girls are easy to teach and are, as a general rule, much easier to manage. The "experienced" girls are too prone to insist upon imaginary rights and to put all sorts of notions not approved by the management into the receptive heads of the new girls. In the matter of salary the still pretty and still fresh-voiced chorus girl has the advantage over the novice, for she is either made a "show girl," at a salary of about $25 a week in New York and $28 or $30 "on the road," or, because she acts in the capacity of tutor to the recruit, she receives about $2 a week more than the others. Some of the "Nancy Brown" show girls receive $35 a week, and at least ten girls $25 each.

Two girls in Miss Cahill's company add considerably to their income by painting and burnt-wood work, while one girl, whose first season it is on the stage, made $14 last week trimming Spring hats for several of her stage fellows. But the girls have very little time for outside work, even if they cared to perform it, for rehearsals are numerous and arduous. For instance, rehearsals of "Nancy Brown" have been held on an average of three times a week since the opening in New London on Feb. 10. There are always new steps to learn and new stage business to keep the chorus girl busy.

There is one girl who earned two years ago $30 a week as a court stenographer in a Connecticut city who now has a salary of $18, but who says she would not leave the stage for anything. And yet it is difficult to see what fascination there is to the stage for her. She lives in the Bronx, and it takes her over an hour to reach her home; she has never been known to indulge in such innocent pleasures as a rarebit and a mug of cream ale after the performance. Instead, she hurries across town for a Third Avenue elevated train the moment she emerges from the stage door.

Another girl, whose pretty face has attracted much notice, applied to Mr. Arthur for a position, and when she told him her story he engaged her at once, although she has had no experience, but she has more than justified his judgment. She is about eighteen years old, and was married a few months ago to a boy but a year her senior. Her husband became totally blind, and she, compelled to support them both, tried in vain to secure employment at sufficient remuneration to give him the necessary medical treatment and keep them in comfort. Now she is with Miss Cahill's company, at a salary of $18, and has the respect and sympathy of all.

Much has been told about the conventional chorus girl, with her abnormal appetite for lobsters, birds, and champagne; her love of late hours and convivial companions, her coupés, diamonds, palatial apartments, and other ridiculous nonsense, and yet how unlike all this is the actual condition of the average chorus girl. Take for example the girls who make up the ensemble of De Wolf Hopper's "Mr. Pickwick," which is now holding forth at the Herald Square Theatre. It is said that every one of them has a burden of one sort or other to carry—a mother to support, a family to take care of, or some other labor of love, which calls for a remittance from the weekly salary.

A great many of these girls do other work of various sorts to make both ends meet. For example, the Wallace sisters are employed in one of the large department stores as cloak and suit models, respectively, and are in sufficient demand to be excused on matinée days.

Louise Osborne doubles her salary by making doilies, and finds a ready market for all her work. Anita Brady paints in water colors and has met with considerable success, one of her works having been hung on the line. Ada and Lois Wilde, who by the way are two daughters of the once famous comedian Johnny Wilde, who for years was a popular member of Harrigan & Hart's organization, are expert dancers and give lessons in dancing. Lulu Field is an artist's model. Florence Murray is a vocal teacher.

Most of the "Wizard of Oz" girls are said to have been recruited in Chicago. When M. Jules Huret, the French journalist, who was over here compiling a book about the American stage, was escorted behind the scenes recently by Stage Manager Julian Mitchell and was introduced to some of "The Wizard" show girls he was surprised to find that five of the girls—Marie and Josephine Clayton, Albertina Benson, Marie Burnell, and Lola Gordon—were able to converse fluently with him in the Gallic tongue. Such a condition of affairs would have been impossible a dozen years ago, as the old-time chorus girl was usually an illiterate, though doubtless prepossessing, young person.

According to information from Fred Meek, Treasurer of "The Wizard of Oz" company, the salaries of the Julian Mitchell show girls average from $18 to $40 a week. Eight of the front row dancing girls are paid the latter salary, which seems munificent, when one takes into consideration the fact that there are many actors of training and experience who are not able to earn a larger sum.

Members of the chorus of "The Wizard of Oz" company, at the Majestic, like to boast of the blue blood in their ranks. In the person of Anna Fitzhugh, one of the patrician families of Virginia is said to be represented in the extravaganza, while the non de theatre of Helen Blye is said to conceal the identity of a daughter of one of the first families of Milwaukee.

Probably no other man in the business knows more about bringing chorus work up to perfection than Mr. Lederer. See him once at rehearsals and this is realized. If there is a song by one of the principals and the full company is to take up the chorus, Mr. Lederer always insists on new business for every new chorus, and he gets it by going into the line and "working it out" with the girls.

In his latest production, "The Jewel of Asia," in which James T. Powers is starred at the Criterion, the chorus is one of the strongest features. It is a chorus full of new faces to Broadway. In fact, a number of young women made their début in this production, and as the boy who sells the music remarked, "They're a stylish bunch, all right."

Among these is Miss Mabel Slocum, who is experiencing her first season on the stage. She was known in Newport, where, during the swell functions of the Summer season she distributed favors. On one occasion the favors were roses, and Miss Slocum created quite a stir by wearing a gown was entirely of American Beauties, which she pulled from her dress and handed to the dancers. She also posed for head, neck, and shoulders for the principal artists who spend the Summer at Newport. When "The Wild Rose" was presented at Newport for the special benefit of Mrs. Vanderbilt and her guests, Miss Slocum met Mr. Lederer, and her theatrical engagement followed.

Manager Henry W. Savage is known to have a rooted aversion to the very name of "show girl." Let her have plumes ever so long on her showy hat and a gown that trails half across the stage, the name is never spoken on the stage at Wallack's, nor, for that matter, on any stage where any of his numerous companies may be playing.

"My chorus are all show girls," he once replied to a picture maiden who applied for a position when "The Sultan of Sulu" was first announced to appear in New York.

"Why, how many show girls do you use?" she asked, innocently.

"About fifty," smiled the manager.

Observing her look of amazement, the manager continued: "My chorus girls are all show girls, when it comes to looking well and wearing good clothes, but I am not paying salaries for that alone. I prefer a girl who can do something rather than one who has been in the front row on Broadway until everybody knows how many gold teeth she has. I am looking for sweet-voiced soprano and deep-throated contraltos. I like to hear them sing. If they can dance a bit and speak lines in the conversational voice, all the better."

And so it is with "The Sultan of Sulu" chorus girls. There are nearly fifty of them. They come from all over the country. Many of the flowers of Ki-ram's Court came from the shores of Lake Michigan, some from Tennessee, some from California, and still others from Boston. Mr. Savage is on the lookout continually for a new girl with promise. A number of principals, not only in "The Sultan of Sulu," but in "The Prince of Pilsen," "King Dodo," and "Peggy from Paris," are girls who began in the chorus.

One of the first lessons learned by the sultanas in "The Sultan of Sulu" was that they were expected to work—work earnestly. Although having a grand opera organization and six lighter operatic and musical comedy companies employing from forty to sixty chorus girls, Manager Savage looks after each chorus personally. He is continually on the go, visiting one or the other. He has his stated days in New York, Boston, and Chicago, when he will hear voices and select candidates. On an average of forty voices a week are heard in New York alone, but at some of the trials there may be twice that number. For the chorus of "The Sultan of Sulu" 250 voices were tried in Chicago, and then recruits were necessary from the East.

Many of them may have never appeared except in amateur productions or concerts. When selected they are at once placed under special instructors.

FINE FARM LANDS OF TEXAS

Intelligent Departure from Old Crops of Cotton and Other "Staples" and the Substitution of Fruit Areas Show Splendid Results—Possibilities of the Peach Orchard.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES. FORT WORTH, Texas, March 4.—In current phenomenal Southwestern progress agricultural development is the pacemaker. So extraordinary are records in that department that to recite some of them seems fairly to challenge credulity.

It is among mild exhibits to find farm lands yielding per year two, three, and four times their cost—on vegetable and fruit lands, indeed, I have certified showings of from $300 to $800 made last year—cleared net, I mean—on farms assessed at $25 and $50 per acre. Exceptional? Yes. Impossible of duplication? No. There will be more of the same sort this year than last, and more right along from year to year, just as it happens that farmers may be ambitious, able to cut loose from exclusive devotion to the old gods of "staple crops," hog, hominy, and cotton.

Over in Northeastern Texas is an orchard development that is beginning to make a broad stretch of country rich. Texas has just discovered that she can grow peaches for the Northern market profitably. One example of last season's crop bolls down into these figures: Orchard, 25 acres, 90 trees per acre, $4.50 per tree, fruit delivered at local railway station, showing thus over $10,000 earned on 25 acres, or $400 per acre. This is relatively a poor return. Over the historic Nacogdoches I came across a grower who told me that out of a forty-acre orchard he picked last season $22,000 worth of peaches, equivalent to $550 per acre.

Down below San Antonio, where vegetable growing suddenly goes booming, even handsomer net exhibits are discoverable. Take this, for example: T. C. Nye grows onions. Last year's average was 34,000 pounds to the acre, and his net return was a cent and three-quarters per pound—approximately $600 per acre. Three years ago Mr. Nye started with seven acres, his only capital—confidence and bustle. In a couple of years he has paid for his original tract and twice as much additional, and begins a new season with $5,000 in bank.

In another Texas locality John Abernoll ventured into tomatoes. Within four years, on less than 30 acres, he has cleared $25,000. In yet a different part of the State cantaloupe raising has started under the inspiration of profits made by some growers during the first two years beyond $1,000 per acre. And so in sweet potatoes, berries, and a long list of other products Texas records are amazing. Small wonder that the whole Southwest descants upon the showing new to Texas not only but new as agricultural returns wherever comparisons may be kept.

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Texas, though, is not alone in farm exhibits that are inspiriting. Oklahoma presses close behind, and there are parts of Missouri and Arkansas where yields in some particulars actually approach high Texas marks. Two crops of sweet potatoes a year are grown just outside Oklahoma City, and Territory farmers reap from 3 to 5 crops of alfalfa per year, the latter yielding $60 and the former upward of $100 per acre, on lands that range from $20 to $40.

Figures like these confront the investigator on every side. Their correctness is not questionable. And the clear lesson of them is that the Southwest can be the farmer's paradise. Yet equally clear is another and coincident disclosure—it is the possibility rather than reality existing. These extraordinary returns do not stand for what Southwestern agriculture already is, but for what it is capable of—what it has proved capability for. Till last season's returns were in view the ventures into fruit and vegetables were experimental chiefly. And they who did the experimenting were in many quarters—in most quarters, to be quite correct—looked upon as speculators of a rather reckless sort.

In this regard the old fogey of the Southwest is not different from the old fogey universal, of course, but down this way it has been a little extrahazardous to count upon conversions, and so it has continued that right alongside the truck farms and the peach orchards land values have stood still till the very present, while even now they have advanced to figures that have a cheap sound beside what would be the record were their appreciation Northern style. Over at Jacksonville the other day I visited one of the successful peach pioneers, a methodical man from up in Iowa. His orchard has borne its second crop, and he has kept books to some purpose. On peaches alone he cleared last year and this $35,000, and has paid for his land and extensive improvements out of other products.

"I paid $21 for my land," he said, "bought a little over 100 acres at the start."

"What is it worth now?"

"Well, I have closed a bargain this week for 200 acres more—about a mile and a half back from here—at $24. It would seem," he added, "that seeing what can be done in peaches would shoot the price up, but it doesn't. The Texas farmer just keeps on measuring the value by what it counts for as cotton and corn land, and last season, you know, was pretty discouraging along those lines, drought and weevil just ruining things. In some localities peach acreage is so much increased, though, that land speculation has set in, and there you will find twenty-dollar lands of a year ago mounting up to two and three times that figure before a tree is planted.

"It takes five years for a peach orchard to make any show as a fruit bearer," continued the orchardist, "and that has had some effect in keeping local folks out of the business; they don't like to tie themselves up so long without a full income, even though they see that one year's good crop of peaches will of itself pay in full for the price of the land and all it could have earned in cotton during the time the trees take to mature. So you will find that, so far as peach growing is concerned, the planters are not the old type Texas farmers at all. Mostly the fruit farms are the property of folks who come down from Michigan and Iowa and Illinois.

"Are there many of them? Oh, yes; lots. Three years ago in this section there was not a crate of tomatoes or peaches shipped. Last year over sixty railroad stations were loading cargoes; there were close to 2,000 carloads sent out in refrigerator cars over the International and Great Northern Railway alone, and they went as far away as Boston and Montreal. And, mind you, these figures are just at the beginning of our development. I look now for the Texas farmer to fall in line. Our exhibits of last Summer argue mighty strong against any kind of prejudice, and he sees now that hundreds and thousands of acres of new orchards are being planted by outsiders who have been waiting and watching. I wouldn't be surprised if 1,000,000 young trees were put out this Spring. One Houston man alone has given a nursery order for 150,000. He represents an Eastern syndicate, however, and they are going to use land that they bought only a little while ago at less than $6 an acre, which they have been clearing for the purpose—till now—of selling out to a colony they intended to organize up North. Their original notion was that the land cleared (standing them at about $12 an acre) could be sold for $25. Now their wildest estimates are thrice that figure, with the tract cut up into 100-acre plots, twenty or thirty acres of peach trees to each farm. Their total holding is somewhere around 6,000 acres, and it will stand them cleared considerably under $75,000, while divided and with orchards planted it is counted upon by the syndicate to bring a profit away above a quarter of a million.

"Do I think they can accomplish that? Well, I don't see why not. Peach growers in Michigan and Maryland and Delaware and Georgia—and in New York State, too—are not used to seeing producing orchards sell at less than a hundred an acre. And even at that figure we can show in these iron lands of Texas two or three times the cost made for profit in a single year."

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The Southwestern cotton planter is fortunate who, year in and year out, can make his land pay him $30 per acre. But, like tobacco chewing and being statesmen, cotton growing is a Southwestern habit wrapped in vast reverence. Just now, however, the grower is in panic. An enterprising bug flew over the Mexican frontier last year and just devastated a broad section of lower Texas. The boll weevil, they call him. He looks like a baby Croton bug and he is all appetite. In a night he lays a plantation waste. Ordinary insect extermination processes fall utterly to reach him; he makes his bed away on the inside of the cotton's boll and neither spray nor fume reaches him. The Texas Legislature has been spending much of its time and oratory upon him—with a net result so far of authorizing a $50,000 reward for any device that can kill the pestiferous fellow off. Scientists and cranks galore crowd the State House corridors with extirpation theories, but the planter approaches a new season unrelieved. The only thing that seems settled in the public mind is that the creature is migratory, that he travels north, and that he proceeds at the rate of about a hundred miles a year, but at that speed he still has a decade or so left for Texas.

And here enters a possibility that may actually prove the pest a blessing. What the Southwestern planter has refused to do of his own volition the weevil may force him to do—to undertake farming on intelligent lines; to recognize the value that is vested in diversified crops. Not this year, it may be, will the learning of the lesson show, but another devastation like that suffered last year will be persuader enough.

Much is heard throughout the State of plans for greatly reducing this year's cotton area, and most of the oracles are sure that such reduction is certain. But equally certain it seemed a dozen years or so ago, when the creed of the Farmers' Alliance was preached at every crossroads. Then the "argument" for restriction of cotton planting was materially different from the common-sense reason of to-day. Then it was to get the better of the Eastern sharks who dominate markets and refuse to let cotton sell as high as the skies. Urged the doctrinaires then: "Cut down your planting, raise only half the usual crop, and we will have the consumer at our mercy, and he'll be glad enough to pay us a good deal more than twice as much for our bales."

The preaching commanded applause. All the members of all the branches of all the alliances pledged themselves solemnly to cut down area, and the next year's crop was by about 50 per cent. bigger than any crop ever before produced. Each gentle soul of the whole crowd had seen how he could do himself a favor by taking advantage of the general reduction by planting an extra dozen acres or so.

This season the prejudice for cotton has extraordinary support in a market wherein prices at New York and elsewhere soar to record-breaking figures. All over Texas the past Winter overtook planters with fields poorly picked. Weather was unusually bad; farming laziness was normal; wide acres of half-picked stalks showed a month ago along every roadway. At 6 cents a pound this surplus was left to go to waste. Yes; it was good cotton, would pay to pick if you cared to take the trouble—but—but "what's the use?" At 10 cents these neglected fields suddenly became rich mines. And the cotton picker in March is one of this year's Southwestern novelties. For cotton that was practically cast aside many a planter now, at the advanced price made in wicked Wall Street, is netting more than on the bulk of his crop harvested months ago.

And in this circumstance are elements that will not be without influence upon the current year's planting. Boll weevil or no boll weevil, Texas will stick to cotton—let diversifiers make dazzling exhibits never so many.

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One other result is sure, too—the longer the Southwestern planter refuses to diversify, the longer he refuses to break away from his cotton fetich, so much longer will there be cheap lands for the wider awake outsider.

H. ALLAWAY.

BIRDS FOR THE HOME

Cost of Each of the Various Kinds of Canaries and Other Favorite Songsters.

THIS is the season of the year when the young girl's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of birds. It is not unnatural that the small girl who feels that she is growing too old to play at housekeeping with her dolls and whose housewifely tastes have no special medium for development should interest herself in the housekeeping of small living creatures which can be kept in any ordinary house, not excepting the New York flat.

It is a matter of fact that young girls who have passed through the doll age come to another period which might be called the bird age, and if they can persuade their families to consent, undertake to raise a family of birds for themselves. This is the housekeeping season for the birds. St. Valentine's Day is said by the old-time poets to be the birds' May or moving day, the day when they take their mates and choose a domicile, though they are no more particular as to exact dates for house hunting than the human bipeds. They frequently begin to look for a home as early as the first of January. February is always a good month for them to work at nestmaking, and different members of the feathered family are engaged in this domestic occupation until June.

Bird raising is not difficult, for Mr. and Mrs. Bird are industrious housekeepers, and only require a good supply of rations of nourishing quality and they will look after their small families themselves. Big wooden cages are best for the bird families, and cost very little. A Canton flannel lined nest is placed in the cage with a supply of deer hair for them to put in an additional lining and to enable them to flatter themselves that they are preparing the home nest entirely themselves. Then, until the little birds are hatched and ready to go into more elaborate cages by themselves, there is nothing more to do.

There are all sorts and kinds of canaries, the most popular of all birds, and one may pay any price for them, from $8 to $10 for a good singer, and $5 to $8 for a female, up to $50 for a bird which has a specially trained voice. The price of a canary is entirely out of proportion to its size. The smaller the bird the higher the price as a rule, for the best birds are trained for their soft notes, and to produce these are kept small in size.

One of the brightest and most attractive of canaries is a brilliant, peroxide little creature of a rich, burnt orange shade, and is known professionally as the red canary. These birds come from Norwich, England, are bred for their color and size, as they are extra large birds. The color is produced not only by breeding, but by feeding, and there is a lesson some people might learn. There are outward applications to alter the color of Mr. and Mrs. Bird's plumage, but they are given a certain variety of food which gives them the rich orange shade for which they are noted. They are brought to this country showing the exact color plumage which should make them blue ribbon winners, and they will keep it perhaps for a year after they reach here without further treatment.

After that they become gradually paler and paler until, when they put on their new Spring suits, they are nothing more than the ordinary little lemon yellow blondes, a trifle deeper in tone, perhaps, than the average. It is not necessary to allow them to fade into commonplaceness, for the coloring substance is sold with the bird, and they should be fed constantly with this interior clothes renovator. The bright-colored birds are popular for housekeeping establishments. They are not expensive and they are unusually pretty.

So are the canaries which are the largest of the birds, and wear upon their heads soft little green feather Tam o' Shanter caps so wide that they fairly overshadow the eyes. Occasionally an unusually vain little bird wears a ruffle of feathers around his waist to match the cap. Mr. Greencap is a native of Manchester, England, and mingles with the regular canary song the notes of the lark and other wild birds, among which he is placed in infancy to learn to imitate their song.

A tiny, pale, insignificant-looking little bird, not much more than half the size of the others, and living in one of the plainest of wooden cages, is an aristocrat among canaries notwithstanding his quiet appearance. He is a Campanini-Holden and is worth $50.

"Campanini?" queried Patti, who is a bird lover and who was interested in this same variety of bird twenty-five years ago in New York. "Why do you call such a nice little songster after him? That man can't sing."

The Campaninis are carefully trained by men who have made a specialty of this variety of bird for many years, and it is a fact that they are grown small to keep the song soft and delicate.

"Sembrich, Nordica, or Eames may be large women, and yet capable of sounding the most delicate notes," says the bird man, "but they regulate their song by brains. The canary puts all his power into his voice, and the best singers must be kept small, to give their notes quality rather than quantity."

There is none of the shrill, ear-piercing quality to the note of the little Campaninis. They trill softly, run up the scale to the high notes without an effort and down again with ease. It is the Italian school of training without a doubt—that school which Sembrich believes has had so much to do with the cultivation and flexibility of her voice.

"Hear that Sembrich note?" says the bird man, with enthusiasm, as the little creature begins to sing softly. "It sounds like a double one. Now he has reached a high note! See how long he holds it! It has a resonant sound. That is a different key this time, and he is singing a tune. There is nothing disconnected in his song, as in that of other canaries."

And then the bird changed his note to a smooth, low trill that had a distant sound, so that to the listener with closed eyes it sounded like the soft notes of a bird on the top of a high tree on a warm Summer's day. There is a difference between a fifty-dollar and a five-dollar bird.

COMMUTERS' TRAFFIC.

Its Volume Apparent When the New Monthly Tickets are Being Purchased.

THE traffic of commuters is on a larger scale than many people realize until they hear statistics. The brand-new commuter learned something with the opening of this month that surprised him. The new commuter is commuting from Summit, New Jersey, where he has been for not quite a month now. He knows that Summit is a good-sized place, and that there are a great many people living there who do business in New York, for he sees them on the trains. But as getting back and forth is comfortable, with no unpleasant crowding, he has given no thought to the numbers.

That is, he had not until Monday morning, March 2. On that day, as it happened, he was going up the road in an opposite direction from New York, but the tickets are bought at the same window. The new commuter reached the station at about the ordinary time, and started for the window to buy his ticket. But he did not come within a good many yards of it, for there was a long line of ticket buyers stretching around the waiting room. All the good Summit commuters evidently were buying their new monthly tickets. The 8:10 train for New York came and went, late arrivals still well down on the line were left, and the new commuter realized that he would miss an appointment unless his train was late.

"You have a big crowd to wait on this morning," he remarked to the ticket agent finally when his turn at the window came.

"This is nothing," replied the man. "March coming in on Sunday a great many of the people came up yesterday to get their tickets and avoid delay. Sometimes on the first day of the month I have taken in $38,000 in the early morning hours."

Concerning Barbers' Poles.

WHEN I went into this business about two years ago," said a barber in Chambers Street, "I thought that any old painter could paint a barber's pole. So I hired a man up the street to do the job at what I considered a bargain. The first person to call me down was a policeman, who said that the stripes running up and down on one pole and in straight rings on the other, a fellow passing by would not know whether he was going north or south. I asked a barber I knew in Harlem to look at them, and he howled with laughter. He gave me the address of a friend to go to, but the shop had changed hands, and the second fellow made a worse job than the first. I had no idea how hard it was to get the correct thing in barber's poles until I started out to look for a pair that 'good'—second hand or anything else. Talk about a man matching dress goods. That isn't in it. Finally a friend sent me to the Barbers' Union, which I joined. Then a man came around to take measurements, and in the course of two weeks I get my pole all right."

THE NAMING OF LONG ACRE SQUARE

Designation Given by Veteran Trade Journalist When Carriage Makers First Flocked to This Centre.

LONG ACRE SQUARE, the new centre of theatrical affairs and activity after dark, has been accepted for what it is by the average New Yorker without question. If there has been any curiosity about the origin of the name, it has been of a passing nature. Local historians have been puzzling over the derivation of the name, however, and for the enlightenment of these, J. L. H. Mosier, a veteran carriage iron worker and writer for trade publications, has made the admission that he in a measure stands as sponsor for Long Acre Square.

Mr. Mosier's explanation of how the name came to be conferred on the locality is that when the Brewster Company of carriage builders in 1872 decided to move their shops and offices from Broome Street to Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, that company's change was followed almost immediately by a great part of the carriage building and allied trades in New York, with the result that within a year or so the territory was occupied almost exclusively by shops making vehicles or parts of vehicles of all sorts. The change came suddenly and altered entirely the nature of the neighborhood business. In writing about the new condition of affairs for one of the publications on the carriage trade, to which he was a contributor, Mr. Mosier compared New York's carriage building community to Long Acre Street in London, where the leading carriage builders of England are centred and where tradition has it have been located all the carriage makers to royalty since royalty has been riding in carriages. He then termed it "New York's Long Acre." The name seemed apt and Mr. Mosier used it again and again in referring to the new business settlement, until finally as Long Acre the term took hold among men in the carriage trade, and later was adopted by the general public.

So Long Acre the locality became and it has remained. So far as carriage nomenclature is concerned, the term has dropped into oblivion since 1885, though it still has remained as a popular designation for the locality. Long Acre Square it became a short time afterward by evolution, and that in the absolute absence of any official action by city authorities conferring the right to the new name. The streets making the boundaries of the square, which, by the way, is really a triangle, are only parts of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, with the intersecting cross street, but official action by the municipality could not in any way alter the standing of Long Acre Square in the popular mind.

MANY SOCIETIES OF ITALIAN COLONY

Their Uses and Their Abuses Discussed by an Italian Citizen.

NO outsider can appreciate how very many mutual benefit societies exist in New York's Italian colony. The moral disunity of the old peninsula is transplanted here; each province, each town, each village has a society of its own, and although all on the same plan and serving essentially a like purpose, they never merge in action and seldom mix in their membership. They keep the colony divided, create petty jealousies and prevent beneficent activity on a large scale. Could they all be fused into one, they would probably have as large and effective a membership as that of the more prosperous German and Irish societies in this city. That such fusion is a present impossibility has been proved time and time again in various ways.

Comparatively large societies like the Fraterna have been split by internal dissensions, and even events of common interest which should have drawn all these bodies together only served to intensify the differences. The reason for this may, to a great extent, be explained in two ways, both of which would probably escape the foreign observer. The first is the real, though unexpressed, reason for the creation of many of such societies; the second is to be found in the quality of the men to whom is intrusted the leadership therein.

There are a number of societies which came into being at the earnest solicitation of those countless notai and avvocati (mostly Commissioners of Deeds who translate their title into that of the very important law functionary—the Notaio—of Italy) who are a terrible sore in the fair body of an honest and thrifty colony. In order to make money, they advise their countrymen to incorporate, undertaking as small cost to obtain a charter, "Incorporated!" Magic word to conjure with among these too trusting people. They have no clear idea what it means, and of course they do not know how simple a matter it is to incorporate such a society. But when a typewritten paper is shown them signed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, and countersigned by a "minister" in the Capital City of Albany—just think of it, from far away Albany—with a big red or gold seal—when they see such a wonderful document their pride at being "incorporated" is only surpassed by their admiration for the notaio whose skill and knowledge no less than his influence at the capital obtained for them such splendor of a charter.

What is the result? The notaio gains in importance and popularity, becomes a sort of counsel to the new society, is often elected an officer therein, or his "bank" may be made the depository for the social funds. The papers praise "his noble initiative in founding a society to perpetuate the glorious name of Messina or Lipari or Avellino in this new land," and this increases the incorporating mania, and his orders grow and he becomes a power.

It is not only the notai that are responsible for many such societies. There are also the saloon keepers, whose "lodge-room" back of the bar would be useless without societies to hold meetings there. These, like those of the notai, are the product of what may be called the commercial spirit clothed under the mask of patriotic philanthropy. But there is another class, which gives the second reason for the existence of so many dissociated bodies. These are the product of the simon-pure, almost childish, vanity of certain self-deluded "leaders of men" in the colony, hiding it under such a very thin veil of beneficent intent that it is strange how their followers do not see the imposition.

THE DESIRE TO HOLD OFFICE.

They are men of little, if any, schooling, mad with the desire to be called "Presidents" and to wear an especially ornate badge at dances and funerals, and hoping for the joy of seeing their name in print. Perhaps they have laid aside a goodly sum, and feel that they can spend part of it for the pleasure of leadership. They may even dream of a future knightly cross from the King of Italy, or, in default thereof, a less honorific but more resplendent decoration from the Ruler of Venezuela or Colombia. These are the men who never miss an opportunity to cable felicitations to the King or the Queen or the Minister of Foreign Affairs for some happy national event, which naturally is acknowledged by the secretary of such dignitaries; or again they invite his Excellency the Ambassador of Italy at Washington to be honorary patron of the annual ball given by their society, and who, through his chancellor, is obliged perfunctorily to allow his name to be used. These are the happiest days for the "President," for he can show his friends such official and impressive correspondence.

If such men do little good they certainly do very little harm except, of course, as elements of disunion in movements for fusion and affiliation.

It is not to be implied that the countless societies in the Italian colony serve no good purpose. On the contrary, they are an aid to social regeneration. They are the beginnings, however frail, of a co-operative system and of organized labor; they are clubs with the advantages of social intercourse, and they are quite well developed in their mutual benefit features. Even if the critical will say that some of them exist only for the purpose of supplying a brass band at the funeral of its members, is not a society useful that makes the final struggle of these hardworking, big children easier by the assurance of an imposing procession to the grave?

Most, if not all, of these societies have approximately the same articles of incorporation, the same constitution and by-laws. Every detail is provided for, even to certain minor contingencies which would put Cushing's Manual to shame. A generous number of officers is the general rule, so as to satisfy many souls by the conferring of a title. The most striking official character is, as a rule, the Corresponding Secretary. He is the great factotum, being in many cases the one official who can write without laborious effort. You can pick him out at sight, for his ancient frock coat, the ever-present collar and cuffs, and the pale, thin face stamp him as the ex-village school teacher or quondam village journalist, who has sought a better fate in the land of gold.

In the colony he is always known and respected as the "professor," and is an invaluable adjunct as orator at all social functions. He is, generally, the only paid official (other than the doctor,) and works hard for his pay. The society physician is often chosen because of the geographical connection of his birth to the society's members, and is likewise a hard-worked individual.

There is nothing secretive about the deliberations of these societies, yet it is not easy for an outsider to be present at their sessions. They generally meet once a month in the back room of some saloon, giving the preference, whenever possible, to one run by a man from their own town or province. If a meeting is called for 8 P. M., it means that it will not begin until 9 o'clock. Promptness may be the politeness of Kings, but it certainly is not of Italians. And no matter how late the meeting begins, there are always laggards who accuse the Chairman of jamming measures through in their absence, even though there is a quorum and over. The by-laws provide disciplinary measures by fines and expulsion, but lack of discipline in such assemblies is so prevalent and general that they are not and cannot be enforced.

THE APPEAL TO HONOR.

These people are too imaginative to enjoy parliamentary routine or to subject themselves to parliamentary limitations. No matter what the constitution or the by-laws provide, the last resort is an appeal to "honor.'" If the majority can carry a motion, it cannot stop the minority from calling it names. What would be the fun of assembling if there were no opportunity for personalities? What if a man is out of order—isn't it always a matter of personal privilege to speak out one's rancor? As long as you are entertaining you are within the rules, for if the Chair ruled you out of order the assembly would overrule the Chair. And, by being entertaining is not meant that the orator must be funny, for whatever defects Italians may have they are not funny. No; it means to be dreadfully serious and talk grandly about one's honor, which the Chair or a fellow-member or an imaginary entity has outraged.

Members of the minority often feel that way and must speak out their mind. There is really something intrinsically pathetic in this idea of honor which comes to the surface so often. It sounds grandiose and comic, but it stands for something almost tragically strong underlying it. Sergeants-at-Arms are unnecessary, for an insulting epithet from the Chair will more effectively drive a member from the hall. But he will come back at the next meeting with a following to support him in his plan of action. He will arise and move that all action at the last meeting be declared null and void on some impossible ground. This is likely a ruse to try the Chairman's temper. The Chairman's temper is tried and he will likely call his opponent "pecorare."

Now, although the literal translation of that epithet is the harmless title of shepherd, yet by proper inflection and a look of terrible scorn in its utterance, it can be made to convey a dreadful meaning. It doesn't mean merely ignorant and uncouth or dishonest and dishonorable, but all of these in a supreme degree—a social outcast and a dupe. It has a stigma all of its own which the imputation of no crime, however base, possesses. It is a social anathema under which one cowers and shrinks. It is on such an occasion that these assemblies become, as I said, entertaining. It creates divisions and ruptures, evokes oratory of the grandiose style followed by applause of impressive goings out. But it does not result in the drawing of knives, as the outsider might think; at most, a lawyer is consulted not on how to obtain one's rights but as to how to "break" the society.

THE CHARITABLE SIDE.

The existence of so many of these societies explains, in a measure, the reason why so few, if any, Italians apply to outside charitable organizations. There is probably no foreign colony in New York that depends less on outside help, for which the Bend should well be proud.

The dues are generally twenty-five cents a month in addition to a small initiation fee. The sick benefit includes doctor's care, the nursing by fellow-members and a weekly payment for a few months of from five to seven dollars. Chronic cases are sent to their native town, receiving, besides their fare, a lump sum, generally fifty dollars. The death benefit is never large, but always includes a "handsome funeral" and a wreath of flowers.

The annual balls given by these societies are family affairs. Between the dances, the little boys and girls have a good time making sliding ponds of the waxed floor. Even the babies are brought along, and Italian babies are so good that they submit quietly even to the music of "Professor Campobasso's Orchestra." And after the grand march everybody enjoys the buffet and the speeches, and there is a generally good time with perfect orderliness.

It will be seen, therefore, that these associations are a source of positive good, despite some decided drawbacks. But the colony is too large, its interests are now too important to confine itself to such divided and dividing work. It is capable of much better things and there is a large and growing element in it that needs only united action to make itself felt as a power for good within the colony and as a means of asserting its claims outside.

GINO CARLO SPERANZA.

THOROUGH MEDICAL SYSTEM AT BRONX ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Remarkable Intelligence Shown by the Animals When Under Treatment—Operations Which Are Occasionally Attended with Difficulty—Typical Cases Described by a Member of the Staff.

THERE is no other zoological park in the world that has so perfect and thorough a medical system as the New York Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park. Here only is there a regular medical staff whose duty it is to keep the animals in good physical condition all the time. Not a day passes but that the state of health of every dumb creature is examined, so that if any one of them is sick it may receive immediate attention. Many and various have been the cases of sickness among the animals, and the resident physician can tell of numberless experiences he has had and of the wonderful intelligence shown by the patients when treated by him.

Not long ago it was noticed by one of the keepers that the chimpanzee was not feeling well. The physician was speedily informed and there followed a careful examination of this beast that is so much like a man. It did not take long to find out that the trouble was with the chimpanzee's jaw. There was an abscess on the lower jaw and it was necessary to lance it. This operation was easier to decide upon than to perform, however, for the animal did not seem to welcome it. Soko, or Jenny, as she is called by her keepers, though small, is as strong as a man and is not possessed of a particularly amiable disposition. Two or three men tried to hold her so that the jaw could be lanced, but by her strength and agility she foiled every attempt they made. Finally, one morning the doctor slipped up to the cage without her noticing him and found her sitting with the afflicted side of the face right against the bars. He quickly took his lancet from the case and, before Soko knew what was being done, by a skillful thrust he had accomplished the necessary incision.

She sprang away with a shriek, but in a moment she began to discover that the painful cut was driving away the other pain and became quiet. The next morning the doctor visited Soko again, expecting to have the same trouble in getting to the jaw as he had had for the past week. With surprise he saw her bound toward the bars to meet him. She picked up a straw from the floor and putting the end of it near the abscess began working it backward and forward in imitation of what the doctor had done the day before, looking into his face with pleading eyes. Then when she saw the lancet she put her still swollen jaw to the opening and sat perfectly quiet while the doctor finished the operation already begun.

This, Dr. Blair says, is one of many examples of animal intelligence; it is necessary only to show the dumb creatures that you mean to help and not to hurt them, and they become, as a usual thing, submissive and grateful. It was only two or three days ago that Dr. Blair, on arriving at the office early in the morning, read on the keeper's report: "The Red Howler has a bad cold." The Red Howler is an extremely rare species of monkey, and was brought here from its home in South America.

TREATING THE RED HOWLER.

When the doctor heard that this rare animal was afflicted with a cold he went post haste to its cage to investigate. There sat the little creature looking just like a human baby whose breathing organs were giving trouble; it coughed and sneezed and looked up at the doctor beseechingly. Then it was carried into the little anteroom used for examining patients, and while one of the keepers held its mouth open the physician peered into its throat in order to find the exact trouble.

"That's all it is," he said; "just a bad cold."

Then they made ready to cure it. First they gave the Howler a vapor bath of chamomile flowers; he didn't know what to make of this, and started to struggle violently, but presently, when he found that this curious performance made him feel better instead of worse, he quieted down, and his face assumed an expression of pleasure. But there was still another thing to be done. The keeper held the Howler's head firmly in both hands, and the doctor began to spray his nostrils with listerine. Now the animal proved that he deserved his name, for he emitted the most piteous moans and shrieks; if the visitor had shut his eyes he could have imagined with very little effort that he heard a human child crying because he did not want to take a dose of nasty medicine. The result was the same in this case, though, as in the case of the bath, for the Howler calmed down and willingly submitted to have the treatment finished. The bath and the spray were administered for the two or three days following without any resistance on the part of the patient, and now the cold is well and the Red Howler is happy again. But he has to be watched with the greatest care all the time, for he is very delicate, and is subject to spells of indigestion. This species has never been known to live long in captivity; the same is true of the Shaggy Howler, of which species one has been brought to the Zoological Gardens in the last few days.

Another case that has occupied the doctor's attention lately is that of the Moro monkey. This animal is not as tractable as the Howler, and must be examined so that his mouth cannot reach the hands that hold him. The keeper gets him into such a position that his head remains inside of the small cage while the affected part is outside. The lower end of the spine is diseased, and as a result the right hind leg is completely deadened. It is of no more use than if it were not there. The diseased spot is painted every day with iodine, and it is hoped that this will cause an improvement in the condition of the spine. It is surprising to see with what gentleness the keeper handles the Moro, despite the latter's struggles; the greatest care is taken not to give the animal any unnecessary pain while he is being doctored.

AMPUTATING A TAIL.

In one cage filled with long-tailed, chattering apes, there is only one with a short tail. Some time ago it was found necessary to amputate the appendage, and consequently the owner has to be satisfied now with only half a tail. He belongs to the species of monkey that is held sacred by the inhabitants of India, who will never harm it in any way. In another cage, occupied by small monkeys, the playful creatures, in performing acrobatic feats, frequently break their legs. When one of them does so the leg is set as carefully as if it were a man's and put into a plaster cast so that it will heal safely. In this operation, as in all that are painful, ether is administered. Only very simple and painless operations are performed without the aid of an anaesthetic.

Another patient that has been interesting the doctor of late is a very fierce and vicious lynx. The beast has manage[illegible] on one of his ears. Whenever he sees anybody coming toward his cage he begins to growl very inhospitably, and the keeper values his hand too greatly to put it inside the bars. It is necessary, in order to do the [illegible] manage any good, to squirt medicine [illegible] the bars so that it will get on the [illegible] is done once or twice every day [illegible] utmost care; yet the lynx has [illegible] his viciousness. Until not long [illegible] lynx and ocelots were confined [illegible] One of the ocelots was larger [illegible] more powerful than any other [illegible] cage; he stalked around proudly, [illegible] cage of his companions, and ruled [illegible] in a lordly way. The subjects of this [illegible] arch, however, hatched a rebellion, [illegible] one night they all with one [illegible] attacked him. The next morning [illegible] found him dead and some of the others [illegible] riously hurt.

A Japanese white fox, the only [illegible] Park, has lately been afflicted with [illegible] feet. This animal is extraordinarily [illegible] and is watched as carefully as if it [illegible] made of gold. Between all its [illegible] flesh was raw, and the rawness [illegible] cause of considerable pain. Even [illegible] feet were dressed with great [illegible] soothing lotions were applied. There was a very decided improvement, and the fox's feet are about well. It [illegible] be very grateful and has submitted [illegible] treatment with perfect docility.

In a cage not far from the fox [illegible] black bear. For seven or eight [illegible] now bruin has been suffering from [illegible] ache, or, as the doctors call it, [illegible] A great deal of coaxing has been necessary in order to get the bear to [illegible] treatment at all. The only way the [illegible] and keepers can get him to swallow [illegible] medicine is to use strategy. They [illegible] a great quantity of milk and some [illegible] food, and in the mixture they [illegible] proper drugs. In his eagerness [illegible] food he takes the medicine without [illegible] ing it. They are also very careful [illegible] his diet, for any improper food would [illegible] all the good that the remedies have [illegible] This little black fellow is younger than a year old. Another bear, [illegible] older, is just well from a case of [illegible] eczema. He was isolated for [illegible] fellows for two months, so that there [illegible] be not the slightest risk of the spread [illegible] the disease.

THE CASE OF THE BADGER.

An unusual case has been that of [illegible] European badger. Great masses [illegible] hair have come out as a result of [illegible] and he is only now getting into good [illegible] again. The porcupine recently had [illegible] of fleas. These little insects took [illegible] sion, unterrified by the bristles, and [illegible] long time made the little beast [illegible] misery to him. But continued [illegible] of insect powder have almost [illegible] body of the pests, and he will be [illegible] ly well in a few days.

As the doctor and the visitor were [illegible] away from the porcupine's cage [illegible] two men pulling a cart. In the [illegible] female seal, stricken with pneumonia, [illegible] had been taken sick suddenly the [illegible] fore, and now was in a critical [illegible] Her eyes were shut and her breathing [illegible] labored and rapid.

"Bring her to the morgue," [illegible] doctor, briefly, "and get the tank [illegible]

So there the seal was carried. [illegible] five men lifted her out and prepared [illegible] warm bath. The treatment was [illegible] like that for a human being; the [illegible] ture was taken, and a strong [illegible] strychnine was injected near the [illegible] suffering creature was then lifted [illegible] tank and rubbed gently by the [illegible] men standing around. As she [illegible] water her eyes, hitherto closed, [illegible] she appeared to revive slightly. [illegible] was taken out, dried, wrapped [illegible] blankets. More strychnine was [illegible] and the seal was then left alone, [illegible] and nature might do the rest. [illegible] visitor left the result was still [illegible] Throughout the whole operation the [illegible] men, five of them, had handled [illegible] as if her life was as important as [illegible] of England's.

Among the very fierce beasts, [illegible] and tigers, there has never been [illegible] sity yet for a surgical operation. [illegible] trouble with them is an occasional [illegible] ach ache, and the careful selection [illegible] is all that is necessary to cure [illegible] keepers in the lion house are Germans [illegible] have spent all their lives near wild [illegible] and what they do not know about [illegible] for them is not worth knowing. Every [illegible] ption of the brutes, every whim [illegible] growl, has a meaning to these [illegible] and the peculiarity of the digestive [illegible] of each lion, leopard, and tiger is [illegible] book to them.

When one considers that there are [illegible] 2,000 animals in the Zoological Garden [illegible] will see that the number of cases [illegible] ness given is remarkably small; in [illegible] death rate among the animals in [illegible] Park is lower than in any other [illegible] garden in the whole world. This [illegible] out doubt due to the perfect system [illegible] examination and reports. The head [illegible] in each department makes an examination [illegible] every morning early, and if there [illegible] animal that needs attention the [illegible] knows it by 9 o'clock. He then [illegible] makes his round and gives personal [illegible] tions for the treatment of every [illegible] mal.

Moreover, there is a specific [illegible] autopsy report. On every single animal [illegible] dies an autopsy is performed, and [illegible] of the operation is carefully written [illegible] and kept on file. A separate room [illegible] apart as a morgue, and a regular [illegible] table for the surgeon is in the [illegible] this table is placed the dead body, [illegible] skilful hand of the physician [illegible] covers what was the disease that [illegible] on death. When the examination is [illegible] the results are all written down on [illegible] specially prepared for the purpose. [illegible] of the body affected, the stage [illegible] disease at death, the scientific name [illegible] malady, the name and description [illegible] animal, and the immediate cause [illegible] —all these are put down, and if [illegible] case should occur ten years later [illegible] thing necessary is to look on the [illegible] see what treatment the autopsy [illegible] be the proper one. In this way every [illegible] though prevented if possible, is [illegible] that it is a means of saving life.

Besides this minute autopsy report [illegible] is a blank used during the treatment [illegible] disease. This is almost exactly like [illegible] that are used in all hospitals. At [illegible] is the animal's name; then there are [illegible] for the date, diagnosis, respiration, [illegible] temperature, diet, and medicine [illegible] ever, there is a place for remarks [illegible] nurses. This blank is filled out and [illegible] in to the doctor every day so that [illegible] of the patient's condition may be [illegible] noticed.

The medical staff in charge of the [illegible] of the animals consists of three [illegible] The busiest one of the three and [illegible] who sees most of the animals is [illegible] dent physician, Dr. W. Reid Blair, [illegible] one of the two thousand animals [illegible] every morning between 9 and [illegible] The other two members are [illegible] who is the surgeon, and Dr. [illegible] pathologist. For any extraordinary [illegible] ticular advice and assistance are [illegible]

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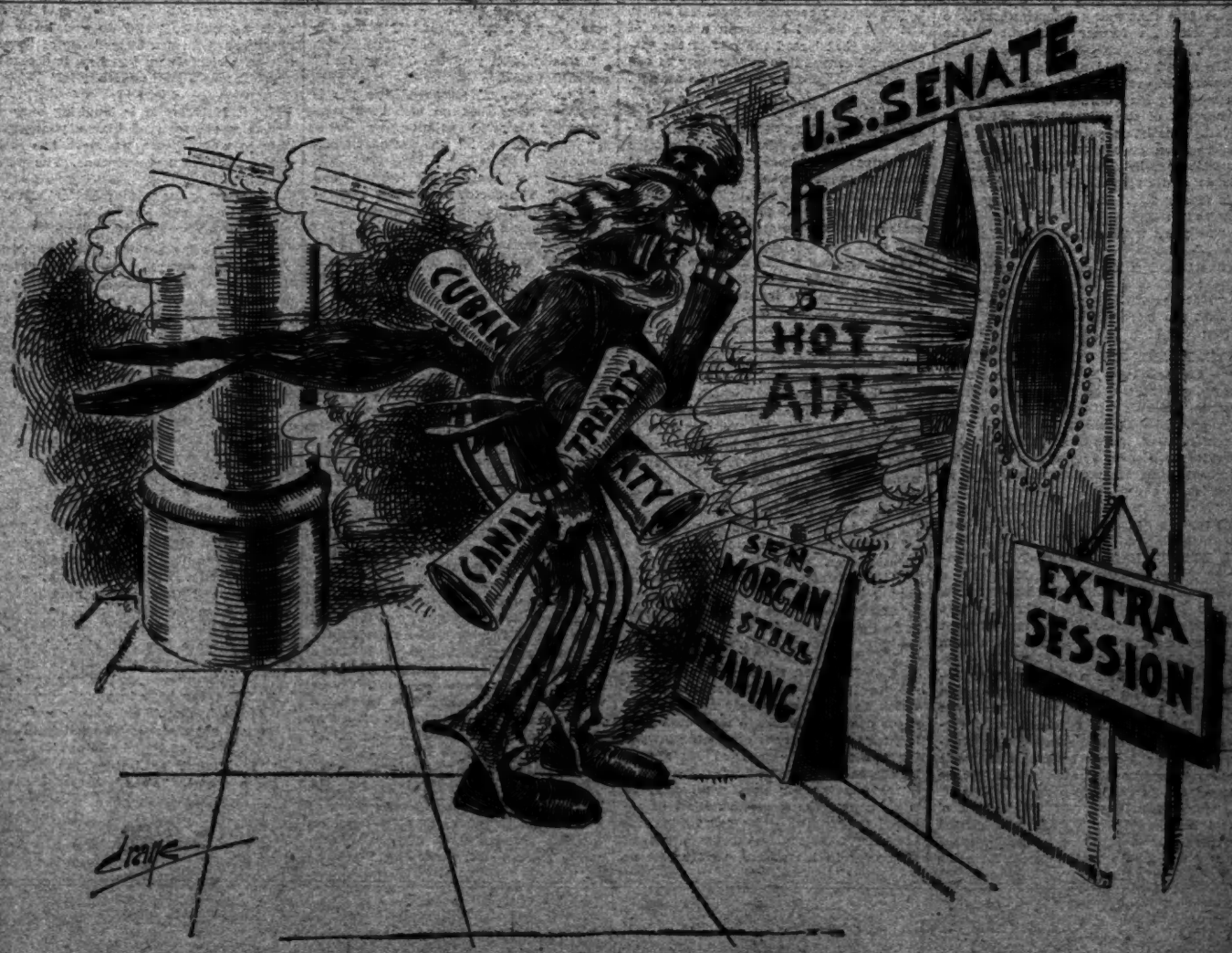

DO YOU FEEL A DRAUGHT?
Uncle Sam—I wonder if I'll get a chance this session.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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MRS. GILBERT tells in her inimitably humorous way of a lifelong friend of hers, an elderly maiden who is always sent for by nephews and nieces when an interesting event takes place in their households. This maiden aunt had occasion to visit the dentist some little time ago, and was accompanied by Mrs. Gilbert. Gas was administered, and when the patient was emerging from under its influence she horrified the dentist by crying excitedly:

"Is it a boy or a girl?"

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REPRESENTATIVE TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, since the change of scene in his law-making operations from Albany to Washington, has been interested in finding out what his constituents think of the change. One of these, who prides himself on the fact that he is known as a "sporting man," made a trip to Washington after "Big Tim's" election, with an idea of investigating, and his view, confided to the new Congressman, summarized the situation as follows:

"Sure, Tim, it's a bum place you are going to. Why, every gooser in Washington lives off the Government, and then that don't liven off them that does."

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THE wonderful organizing ability of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was being discussed among a party of bankers, when one asked:

"Do you suppose that he originates all his schemes, as a General does his war manœuvres, and then directs his associates to put them in execution, or do you think he first consults his partners and gets their opinions?"

"I do not think that Mr. Morgan ever consults any one," replied one who seemed to know. "His will is dominant. I am told that even at bridge whist he never asks his partner's permission to play."

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MAURICE GRAU is telling a story about a French singer who recently attended a reception at the home of a lady noted for her parsimoniousness. The hostess tried to converse with the Frenchman in his native tongue. He noticed that her lack of fluency was embarrassing her, and with commendable politeness exclaimed:

"Pardon, Madame, somewhat the French is difficult for you. But I am able to understand your meanness if you will the English speak!"

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DR. JOSIAH STRONG, speaking at the Presbyterian Union, was saying sharp things about the people who give a little to the Lord expecting much in return. He quoted what he called "these ignoble lines"—

Whatever, Lord, we give to Thee,
Retire a thousand fold.

"A pawnbroker," cried Dr. Strong, "with a heart of blue flint would be only too glad to lend on the same terms."

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THE Rev. Dr. Clendennin of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, tells this little story about how he was unconsciously responsible for helping a bashful lover. His mind was filled with a subtle theological problem a learned friend had propounded when, as he was leaving the house, a neighbor's daughter passed in company with a diffident youth. His thoughts were interrupted as she called out to him:

"Oh, doctor, we are just going for a ramble. Won't you join us?"

Hearing only the last part of her invitation, he replied absently:

"With pleasure. Do you want the ceremony in a church?"

The bashful youth was suddenly fired with an enthusiasm that four years of gnawing at his heart strings had failed to arouse, and he fairly shouted:

"Yes, yes, and if Maud consents, the sooner the better." Maud consented.

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DR. ERNEST M. STIRES, rector of St. Thomas's Church, tells a story of a rich but parsimonious man who was praying fervently, and in his prayer mentioned by name several good works in which he took special interest. His little son listened with much attention and seemed moved. When the prayer was finished, the boy said: "Father, I wish I was you."

"And why, my son?" asked the good man, dusting his broadcloth knees.

"Because," answered the little son, "if I had your money I'd answer your prayers for you."

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THAT recent utterance of President Charles Norton Eliot of Harvard to the effect that a man with his health and a congenial occupation could not work too many hours a day inspired J. H. Maddy, "press agent" of the B. and O. Road, to tell the following:

"Two street pavers were working in the hot sun one afternoon when one of them looked up and said:

"'Me back's almost broke: 'Tis h-ard wurrock and long hours. Oi'd like to be aither havin' thet man's job, now,' indicating a rotund Bishop who was passing. 'Sure, he has things easy, Oi'll go bail!'

"'Whisht, ye growler!' exclaimed his companion, doffing his hat as he saw the Churchman. 'His riverence wurrucks all the toime, day and naight.'

"'Arrah, thet may be!' was the quick response; 'but the lucky divil don't know it.'"

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UNLESS Charles Dick, the Ohio Congressman who brought together the warring Republican factions in Delaware, is elected to the Presidency there is a venerable woman in Ohio who will be greatly disappointed. She is the mother of this rising young politician. The story is told that when he was born and the mother was told that she had a son, she said faintly:

"I am so glad. He will surely be President of the United States."

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BISHOP POTTER, in an endeavor to make clear the differences of opinion that may come simply from the point of view, recalled an incident of last Summer at a popular resort. He had just taken a surf bath, and was dressing in a typical public bathing resort booth, when a complaining voice came over the low partition separating him from the occupant of the next compartment.

"Say," asked the voice of the unknown, "do you know how much these hotel people charge a season for these cottages across the beach?"

Bishop Potter confessed ignorance. The complainant announced the figure as $750, and added: "It is an outrage. Don't you think it's just like highway robbery?"

With caution justified by the facts, Bishop Potter replied that he really did

not wish to commit himself, as he was a stockholder in the hotel and did not desire to convict himself of the offenses charged by his neighbor. There was a pause, and then the neighbor remarked in a different and sprightly tone:

"Oh, well, that's different. It's pretty good stock, too, isn't it?"

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POULTNEY BIGELOW attempted on one occasion to interview "Oom Paul" Kruger and met with about the same fate that many interviewers have had with the former President of the Boers.

He found the old man in a very bad humor, and could get only monosyllables in reply to his questions. He employed every art of the interviewer, but to no avail. Finally, despairing of getting any information of use to him by straight questioning, he determined to be diplomatic and approach Mr. Kruger from his family side. So he asked, very nonchalantly:

"Is your wife entertaining this season?"

Short and sharp came the gruff answer:

"Not very."

And the interview closed there.

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DR. FRANK DE WITT TALMAGE of Chicago tells how when he was a boy he went one cold and very stormy Sunday morning to hear his father preach. The Brooklyn Tabernacle was insufficiently heated and during the service he became very chilly. When he arrived home his mother inquired what the text was:

"Many were cold, but few frozen," was his reply.

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ALTHOUGH the late ex-Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy for more than a decade suffered so from an acute form of dyspepsia that he was compelled to take all nourishment through a silver tube, he yet had a keen sense of humor.

One day he had a delinquent policeman before him in the trial room, whom he fined fifteen days' pay. Two days later the policeman requested an interview with the Commissioner. The Mucrost appeared very bashful and made several unsuccessful attempts before he succeeded in getting out:

"Mr. Commissioner, I didn't kind o' feel like explainin' why I was absent without leave in the trial room, for I knew the men would laugh." Here his voice sank to a whisper. "I'd been to the christenin' of our first. It's a boy."

As the man didn't seem able to get any further, Col. Murphy interposed: "Yes, it's a boy. Go on."

The visitor shifted from one foot to the other, and finally, by a superhuman effort, managed to volley forth: "An' we named it Michael C. Murphy Grogan," and then fled precipitately from the room.

It was several minutes before Commissioner Murphy recovered from the shock, but when he did he began a series of chuckles that lasted the rest of the afternoon. Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that the fifteen days' fine was remitted.

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THE approaching marriage of Jan Kubelik, the violinist, to the Countess Marianne Czaky recalls an incident in his career which he told to a well-known impresario not long ago.

"I was asked to play before the inmates of an insane asylum by an alienist," said Kubelik, "the doctor believing that music was a fine medicine for unbalanced minds. I accordingly accompanied him to the institution, where he introduced me, and said I would favor my hearers with something gay and happy.

"'I hadn't intended to do this, but following his suggestion, I played a brilliant Slav composition, which I hoped would be joyous enough. The crazy folk were all seated about the platform in chairs and seemed to be intensely interested. As I finished, a very pretty young woman rose and beckoned to me. I thought, artist-like, that she wanted an encore, and so said to the doctor:

"'Ask her what she desires.'

"He rose to his feet and was about to question her, when she exclaimed:

"'To think of the likes of me being in here and he being at large in the wurrld!'

"That was the last time I ever played in an insane asylum."

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AT A DINNER the other evening Recorder Goff told of two instances in which he heard amusingly mixed metaphors used by counsel in their addresses to juries. In one case the young lawyer for the plaintiff concluded his speech by saying:

"It remains for you, gentlemen, to say whether the defendant shall be allowed to come into this court with unblushing footsteps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, to draw three horses out of my client's pocket with impunity."

On another occasion a well-known lawyer said in the course of his address:

"My client acted boldly when this fellow made the charge against him. He saw the storm brewing in the distance, so he took the bull by the horns and had him indicted for perjury."

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DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY tells of a conversation he once had with a man who asked him for a ride while he was driving near his country place one Summer.

"Who might you be driving for?" asked the man.

"Doc Shrady," answered the physician, realizing that he had been mistaken for his own coachman.

"What's he pay?" was the next question.

"Just my board and lodging and clothes." The doctor smiled and awaited the next question.

"How long have you had the sit?"

"Been working for him all my life," answered Dr. Shrady.

"Well, you are a blanked fool," was the disgusted reply, as the man asked to be allowed to alight rather than ride with such a cheap person.

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THE Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst is widely noted for the plain way he has of stating facts. In a discourse last Sunday he referred to those who are in the habit of dropping a nickel in the plate after listening to the eloquence and logic of some particularly distinguished divine as "showing 5 cents' worth of evangelical responsiveness."

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AT A MEETING of one of the organizations of ministers a prominent member of the Church told how he had occasion recently to refer to a work entitled "Seeker After God." Failing in his attempt to obtain a copy of the book from any of the book stores and libraries in the city, he remembered that a fellow-clergyman in Chicago had frequently quoted from the work. So he wired his friend, asking him to send a copy as soon as practicable. He was startled to receive the following in reply:

"No seekers after God in Chicago."

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HOW practically worthless is much of the mail received by a famous man the late Thomas B. Reed once demonstrated. He had returned to Washington from a few days' absence to find a small mountain of letters awaiting him. He was not in a mood for the reading and answering of letters, but his secretary pressed him to begin. This irritated Reed, who, taking up the basket of letters, dropped its entire contents into the burning grate fire.

"There," he said, "that is the easiest way to settle that," and went off to his work.

Three months later a friend recalled the incident to him. "Yes," said Reed with a chuckle, "and do you know I never heard from a blessed one of those letters, which shows you how important a public man's mail generally is."

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BURR McINTOSH is laughing over a telegram received from a photographer to whose house the stork has just paid a visit for a second time. The wire reads:

"Another young snapshotter developed. The likeness is admirable."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THAT the proverbial slowness with which everything Philadelphian moves can come in to good advantage in a trying situation was the contention of the following story, told at a recent dinner of churchmen in this city by the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, a Baptist minister from the City of Brotherly Love:

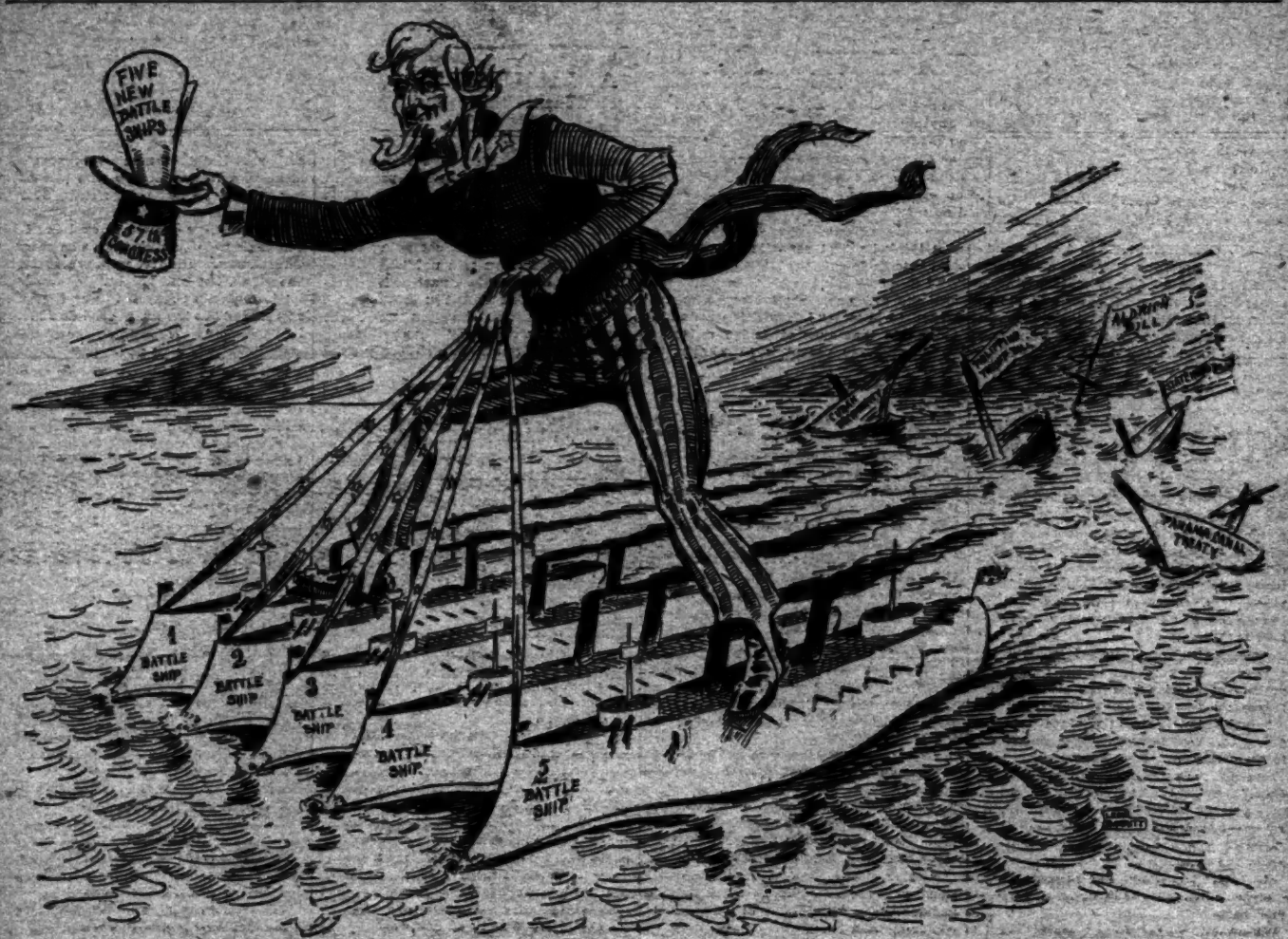
"From Chicago comes the story of how a man fell to the street from the twelfth story of a huge skyscraper," said Dr. Tupper. "A cry went up, traffic in the vicinity stopped, and those near by turned their faces away to spare themselves the grueso me sight when the descending form should strike the pavement. When they turned round they expected to see nothing but a crushed and bleeding body. Judge of their surprise when instead they saw a man slowly get up from the street and brush the dust from his clothing.

"'What! are you not killed?' asked somebody in the crowd.

"'No,' the man replied with a smile.

"'But every bone in your body must be crushed, man,' exclaimed another. 'Are you not the man who fell from the twelfth story of that building?'

"'I certainly am,' the man replied with a drawl. 'But, you see, I came from Philadelphia, and so I fell slowly.'"



SAVED! THE NAVAL INCREASE BILL—BUT THERE ARE A LOT OF WRECKS LEFT BEHIND.

HOW THE DOWS ESTABLISHED CREDIT

BEFORE anybody can understand how Nathaniel Dow came to be accused of spending his substance in riotous living it will be necessary to go back to the financial reform inaugurated by Mrs. Dow when they moved down to Sixty-fourth Street.

"We are going to turn over a new leaf," said Mrs. Dow on that nerve-racking occasion. "We are going to learn to buy things on credit."

"What are we going to do that for, when we have the money to pay for them?" asked Dow innocently.

"That is just the time we ought to learn," returned Mrs. Dow. "We may not always have the money, and it is good policy to establish credit among local tradesmen while we have it, so that if we should go broke we could still get what we need. Everybody that is anybody runs in debt. People think ever so much more of you when you do. The credit system is convenient, and it is also invaluable as a means of identification. Why, I know a man up on Ninety-second Street who came near losing a legacy of $2,000 because he had always paid spot cash for everything."

"There is no danger of anything like that happening to us," said Dow, confidently.

"You don't know what may happen to us," she argued. "That man never thought he would fall heir to $2,000, either. It was the last thing in the world he expected. He was one of those unambitious fellows who grub along day after day for a mere pittance. He paid for things the minute he bought them, consequently when his check came he had the hardest kind of work to get anybody to identify him. If he had owed everybody in the block he wouldn't have had a bit of trouble. People would have been only too glad to vouch for him then so they would stand some chance of getting their money."

Mrs. Dow put that and subsequent arguments so convincingly that Dow finally began to think the system of paying when you feel like it might possibly contain the essence of certain joys which every full-grown man ought to experience at some time in his life. So the next evening, when he and Mrs. Dow went to the fruit store around the corner to buy some oranges, he decided to put the new rule of happiness to a test. He picked out a dozen oranges, a small bunch of bananas, some apples, and a quart of pecans. The stoop-shouldered Italian to whom he gave his order jumbled the miscellaneous provender into an enormous paper bag and did a little figuring on its scalloped edge.

"Ninety-four cents," he said.

Dow took the bag and started toward the door. "I haven't got the change to-night," he said carelessly. "I'll drop in and pay you the first of the month."

An approving glance from Mrs. Dow assured him that he had made a commendable effort toward emancipation from an inconvenient custom. The Italian, unfortunately, did not think so well of his achievement.

"I not knowa you," he said, stepping out ahead of Dow and shooing him back with an eloquent gesture.

Dow's jauntiness drooped and his face reddened. "Oh, that's all right," he said. "I live just around the corner on Sixty-fourth Street."

"I not knowa you," returned the Italian.

Dow's appearance under the second rebuff was not calculated to inspire confidence in the soul of any tradesman, and Mrs. Dow hurried to the rescue of an apparently lost cause.

"We pay our bills every three months," she said. "Of course, if you don't want our trade—"

Her pause was significant. The Italian retreated a step. "You liva Sixty-fourth Street?" he said.

"Yes," said Mrs. Dow, and passed into the street with Dow following meekly at her heels.

"Wh-ew-ew, if that wasn't awful," he said. "Before I'd do anything like that again, I'd—"

"You didn't go at it right," broke in Mrs. Dow. "You should never tell people from whom you are trying to buy on credit that you have no money. That looks suspicious. It makes them afraid that you never will have any. You must just come right out and say that you don't want to pay then and that you don't intend to do it. Here is the newsstand. Let's try it again."

A protest quivered on Dow's lips, but it died away in inarticulate babble. Somehow, as he approached the newsstand, the spirit of adventure possessed him, and he desired to improve upon his first lame effort. He picked up an evening paper and looked at the boy blandly.

"I haven't got a penny to-night, son," he said. Mrs. Dow pinched his arm. "I mean," he amended, "I've got one, but I don't want to spend it. We pay our bills every three months. I'll give it to you then."

He walked on briskly, but he did not get away soon enough to lose the remarks of the boy and his two small companions.

"Guess he wants to keep it to buy his lunch to-morrow," said one. "Gee, if he ain't a cheap guy."

"You'll lose your penny, all right, all right," said the other. "He just looks like a dead beat."

These unjust criticisms humiliated Dow and at the same time they inflamed him with unrighteous determination.

"I'll run in debt now," he said, "for pure contrariness. I'll buy things on tick from everybody in this block. I'll even buy things I don't want, just to show these folks that I'm the real thing. I'll buy cigars on credit, whisky, postage stamps, toothpicks, suspenders, everything. I don't even intend to pay our board but once in three months. I'll tell the landlady so to-morrow; I'd tell her to-night, only I'm afraid she wouldn't sleep well afterward."

Mrs. Dow hedged in alarm at the plan of wholesale credit thus vehemently outlined. "I didn't mean to go quite that far," she said. "I didn't mean that we were not to pay for anything."

"But I mean it," said Dow. "If there is anything in the theory that owing your neighbor contributes to your general gayety, I'm going to work the racket for all it's worth, and extract every last drop of enjoyment out of the situation. I'll even try to stand the street car company off for two or three months, and the proprietor of the restaurant where I eat my luncheon will hear from me to-morrow."

The woman with whom the Dows boarded was surprised when Dow took her aside the next morning and told her that it was his custom to pay his board quarterly.

"I wouldn't mind," she said, "if you paid in advance."

"But I don't," Dow put in quickly. "Every three months I pay all my bills, strictly on the dot. If you wish to keep us on those terms, all right; if not—"

The landlady looked frightened. "I wish you had told me before you moved in," she said. "Still, I suppose it is all right."

"All right?" echoed Dow, scornfully. "You know my references."

She did know his references, and after she had thought over his extraordinary proposition for two weeks she looked them up. The landlady was a woman who scorned to temporize with underlings. She believed in playing her hottest trump on persons in high authority, therefore her investigation began with Dow's employers.

"It is my opinion and belief," she attested in semi-legal phraseology, "that he gambles."

The employers breathed hard. "Gambles?" they echoed in unison.

"Yes, Sirs," she pluralized, with a sidelong glance at the scandalized quartet. And then she told them why she thought so. "He's the talk of the neighborhood," she wound up. "If you can do anything with him—"

"If we can do anything with him?" exclaimed the junior partner. "Call him in here."

Dow was on the rack half an hour, and they certainly did do something with him. "But I've never gambled, so help me," he protested. "I've got every cent of the money saved up. We were simply establishing credit. We wished to make a reputation."

"You seem to have made it," said the senior partner, dryly. "Our house cannot countenance any such proceedings. I would advise you to pay your bills."

Dow paid them that night, and he took Mrs. Dow along to watch him do it. They cut quite a swath as they went from shop to shop clearing up old scores. Never, outside a counting house window, did the denizens of Sixty-fourth Street and the neighboring blocks on Columbus Avenue see so much money in one bunch as Dow flashed in their faces that night. Everybody was impressed by it except the newsboy, and he cynically wondered if "the dough was the real stuff." Dow was superior to all such arrows flung from an uncultivated tongue, but Mrs. Dow, being encased in weaker armor, was pierced thereby and turned round and boxed the boy's ears. When they got home Dow said a few things to his wife which the neighbors were supposed not to hear. Mrs. Dow buried her emotion in a Turkish towel.

"I told you," she said, "that you were going at too swift a pace for a beginner. You have to work up to buying on credit by degrees, the same as everything else. But you never seem able to do anything in moderation."

Smith—Say, Brown, do you know that pretty woman?

Brown—I don't know her name but I understand she's a widow.

Smith—Grass or the real thing?

The Magic Flute.

ONE day the King summoned the royal sorcerer and complained of the inactivity in his department.

"See here," said the monarch severely, "your job is getting to be a sinecure. You haven't done anything in the necromantic line for several weeks. I could get a theatrical prestidigitator—I trust I have got in all the syllables—who would turn out more magic than you do. You've got to get a move on!"

"Your Majesty," said the sorcerer, "I have not been idle. The fact is I have just produced a magic flute."

"Well, that is something," said the King, considerably mollified. "Let us have a selection."

And the musical critics of the Court having been summoned, the sorcerer played an air with variations.

Most of the critics said it was pretty good. Some, indeed, criticised the technique, and some said, "You ought to have heard So-and-So play that air twenty years ago." But they didn't roast the sorcerer as much as might have been expected. The King was quite pleased.

"Let me try that flute," he said. But he couldn't play a tune of any kind.

"What's the trouble?" he asked the sorcerer.

"No trouble at all with the flute, but your Majesty has never taken lessons."

"Oh! Do I have to take lessons? I thought it was a magic flute that you could play without knowing how!"

"Oh, no," said the sorcerer, "it isn't as magical as all that. But if your Majesty chooses to take lessons and practice on it, I will guarantee that you can do so without exciting the hostility of everybody in the neighborhood. Nay, more, your Majesty could take that flute and practice coon songs and other popular airs at any hour of the day or night in any part of the kingdom, and I venture to say that if a popular election could be held immediately thereafter—and this is a careful and conservative estimate, not, indeed, based on a house-to-house canvass or a phenomenally accurate poll, but quite as reliable as if it were—your Majesty would gain at least three votes to a precinct."

And the King, who always liked a cheerful campaign prophet, said it must be indeed a magic flute to do all this. And he promised to put it away carefully, as it would certainly come in handy if he ever took a notion to learn to play.

WILLIAM E. McKENNA.

How He Became a Detective.

"HOW did I become a detective?" echoed a Central Office man whose name is painfully familiar to all the big criminals in the country. "Perhaps you think it was from reading Old Sleuth stories when I was young. But it wasn't. To tell the truth, I don't think the man ever lived who had his future pointed out to him so plainly as I had.

"I was a country boy, and when I was about sixteen years old my father one day sent me to a small city near where we lived to make some purchases for him. It was the first time he had ever placed such confidence in me, and I was even prouder than I had been on that memorable day when I was put into long trousers. The ride in the railway train was a revelation to me, and I must have acted very green, for I fell a victim to the first sharper that set eyes on me. As I was getting out of the car a rough-looking young fellow jostled me. I was very innocent and thought no more about it until I was entering a street car, when I felt for my money and found that it was gone.

"Talk about a fellow's heart sinking in his boots! That was no name for it. Besides the thought of being in a strange city without a cent, I felt that my father would lose all confidence in me, and it seemed that my whole future had been taken away from me in a moment.

"Those were the days when everybody carried a purse, and my money had been in one of a most peculiar shape belonging to my grandfather. While I was thinking how I could have lost it, I suddenly remembered the fellow who had jostled me. I had read that this was a favorite trick of pickpockets, and I concluded that he was the man who had robbed me. I had no very distinct impression of how he looked, but I recollected that he had a heavy and very scraggy growth of beard on his face.

"As I walked up the street almost heart-broken I noticed a barber's shop. Suddenly a thought struck me and I entered. The first person I saw was the fellow who had jostled me in the car. I sat down and held a paper in front of me so that the man in the chair couldn't see my face reflected in the mirror.

"While I was morally sure he had robbed me I was scared at the thought of accusing him. A cold perspiration broke out all over me, and I was on the point of running away when the barber turned toward me and said 'Next!' In the midst of my anxiety I saw the fellow put his hand into his pocket and draw out my purse. I could have sworn to it among a thousand, and in an instant I had him by the collar.

"'You're not as green as you look,' he said, twisting his head around. 'Say, if you let me go and pay for the shave, you can have your pocketbook.'

"As that seemed the easiest way out of the difficulty I let him go. When I returned home and related my experience in the city father slapped me on the back and said:

"'My boy, you're a born detective!'

"So a detective I became."

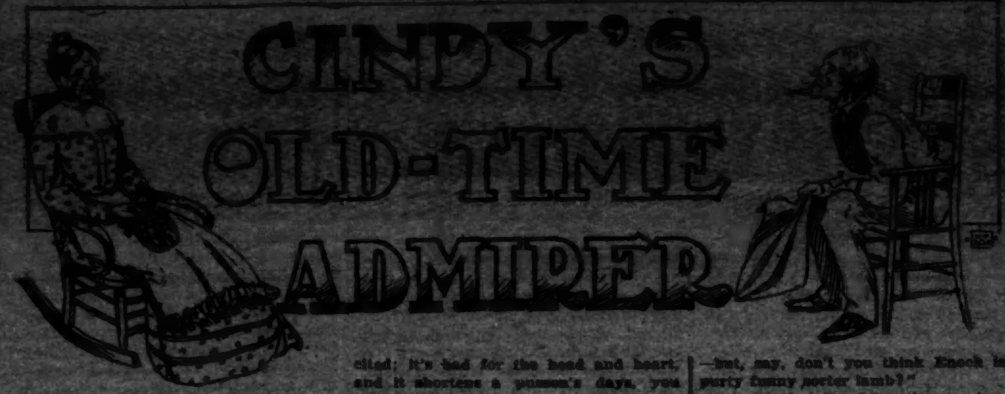
Overworked.

"Yes," remarked the sawmill owner, "we're so busy now we have to keep our plant running day and night."

"Why," returned the visitor, "I thought this was your dull season."

"Well, it is usually, but we've got a rush of orders from the breakfast food companies."

CINDY'S OLD-TIME ADMIRER



CINDY lifted the cat to her knee and stroked its fur while she gazed into the fire; long and earnestly she looked at the flickering flames without saying a word. Ezra glanced over the top of his paper and said, after a slight pause:

"Penny for your thoughts, Cindy. What makes you so quiet all to once?"

But Cindy still gazed into the fire as she caressed the purring and contented puss.

"'Job Hodges up in Remsen has painted his new barn,' sez the speshal correspondent from that part," read Ezra. 'Eli Jones is thinking of moving on the Pulver farm. We hate to lose Eli and his family,' sez the speshal. 'Si Tompkins is going to remove his watering trough 'cross the road,' sez the speshal from Steuben. 'Lem Poot has disposed of four fine pigs to Asa Sly of Holland Patent,' writes the correspondent from there. 'Is'el Smith, who has quite a reputation as a weather prophet, predicts a change by the last of March,' sez the Trenton feller. 'Joe Downer has bought the Pomfret colt of Doc Rivers of Utica,' sez the speshal from Boonville. Joe allus did pick out a lively stepper. 'Sim Twigg has—'"

"Ezra, I heard sumthin' up at the Pivens's quiltin' bee this afternoon that may be news to you," broke in Cindy, putting the cat down, in order to better polish her specs with the corner of her apron.

"News at a quiltin' bee, Cindy, beats all the news this paper contains. Shall I read about some of the great bargains Perkins offers? Interestin' bargains in shirt waists, sugar, ginghams, and dried fish, silverware and toilet soap, harnesses and laces, silk, satin, and blastin' powder, jack knives and Easter cards, seed corn and mow—"

"Ezra, please don't read any more of that stuff; news is news, and advertisements is advertisements. They don't mix. The news I heard up at Miss Pivens's quiltin' bee is dif'rent, very dif'rent." Cindy turned and leaned both hands upon the table, and peered at the good-natured face opposite as she spoke in a soft tone: "Permilly Pendergast said that she heard her brother Elam say last night at supper that the Town Board had met and voted to a man that—that—well, that Enoch Prawles was a nuisance and expense, and—and—that he was to be sent to the county house in Rome. There was a time, some years ago, when Enoch saw better times; there was a time when he was 'counted the brightest young man in this part of the county—"

"Yes, Cindy, 'bout the time he come home from college with an idea that this part of the country was too confined for his line of trade, which mostly consisted in cuttin' a swath four foot wide and chin high in the hearts of all the gals 'round 'bout here. 'Stead of practicin' law, he went 'bout plunkin' a manderlin in the moonlight and singin' soft songs under the winders of every gal in Prospect; let's see, Cindy, I b'leeve he warbled and plunked a few times under your winder—"

"Just two times, only two times. The first time I was over in Cooley's Settlement helpin' make popcorn balls for the church fair. The next time I was out ridin' with you on the road between Trenton and Remsen. So both times I was away; both times I missed hearin' the best singer in Prospect, and the only man in town who knew enough 'bout music to pick a manderlin. I missed hearin' the only music that was played or sung under my winder both times, Ezra Spriggins, so there!" Two rosy spots glowed upon the time old face, the eyes snapped and sparkled behind the glasses, and the gray curls about the temples fairly danced.

"Don't get excited, dear, don't get excited; it's bad for the head and heart, and it shortens a pusson's days, you know; you can't tell me nothin' 'bout that Prawles boy that I don't know from A to Izzard. He was the smartest little figger in this town, could run the fastest, jump the furderst, and swear the heftiest of the whole lot of us; he was the best scholar in school, and most always stood at the head of his class; he shuck knee breeches and become a man 'fore the rest of us got out of short pants. When he come back from college he practiced deviltry 'stead of law. The trouble with Enoch Prawles was that he didn't have good under-pins, though he danced into the hearts of most of the gals in town—wait, Cindy, I hain't got through; when he was a boy he was the brightest of the lot; now that he's an old man—but somewhat of a failure—I say he's the cleverest and smartest man in town; but his under-pins are just the same; they can't carry him through this world of trouble and care and work, up straight and plumb as he should go. He's wore himself out thinkin' that the reputation of bein' clever and smart in his youth will carry him over the hard and stumpy places of age. They won't do it—they're still the same poor weak under-pins. An old beau, Cindy, hain't much use in this world; still it's a shame to send the old chap to the county house just 'cause he has failed to keep his grip."

"Seems as if some way could be provided for Enoch, Ezra."

"Cindy, I'm a member of the Town Board, you 'member, presidin' member at that. What you heard 'bout Enoch goin' to the county house was partly true and partly a lie; it was voted to send him there by all but me. I couldn't help thinkin' 'bout what a clever boy he was, and how nice his hair looked all shiny and greased with perfumed ile when he went out singin' in the moonlight and plunkin' the manderlin under young gals' winders. Cindy, I voted ag'in sendin' the old beau to the county house—"

"And you done right, Ezra, you done right; you allus did have an eye out for the weak lambs."

"That'll do, Cindy; don't throw no bokays to me, please. What I done I done—but, say, don't you think Enoch is a purty funny sorter lamb?"

"And he hain't goin' to the poor house, after all?"

"Not this trip, he hain't. I just didn't have the heart to send him there—speshaly as he plunked his manderlin and sung soft love under your winder—"

"Only two times, Ezra; I was 'way both times."

"It's lucky you was, for there is no tellin' what might have happened had you heard Enoch's warblin'—"

"Oh, shucks and nonsense!"

"It might have been Cindy Prawles—"

"This is a serious subject, Ezra. It takes money to keep a pusson boardin' at the tavern; I don't see how the Town Board could do that for poor Enoch."

"Rest your heart easy on that score, dear; Enoch will go to the Old Men's Home in Utica in the mornin'."

"But that costs money, too. The town won't—"

"Course the town won't do anythin' of the sort; but Ezra will."

"I am so glad you have done this thing. I know you will be rewarded for doin' such a Christian act, and—and you are the best man—"

"There, Cindy, stop throwin' bokays, I say. I couldn't forget Enoch singin' under your winder; it showed he had a good eye for the nicest gal in all this town. It's all right, now, and let us drop the subject. HORACE S. KELLER.

INCREDULOUS.

New Customer (to salesman for a whisky house)—But that is impossible, Sir; no single firm ever did the tremendous business you claim.

Glib Salesman—Perfectly true, just as I tell you, Sir. Why, my firm runs its own Keely Institute for the benefit of its customers!"

Superstitious Society Women.

WHY, my dear Mary, you are the picture of health, and I have been imagining you at death's door since you left the Brewne so suddenly last night," I said to Mrs. Jones this morning.

"I was not really ill at all," she confessed, "but when I saw that Harry Blank was to take me in to dinner I was obliged to invent some decent pretext for not sitting down to the same table with him. I wouldn't have him suspect it for the world, poor fellow, but he brings me misfortune. The first time we dined at the same house I lost a valuable bracelet on my way home; the next time, I heard that night of the death of my favorite cousin; the third time, the house was on fire when we returned, and so it has been ever since I have known him. The evil doesn't seem to overtake me when I simply meet him, but so surely as we put our feet under the same mahogany some calamity overwhelms me within twenty-four hours, and I simply dare not tempt fate any further. So when I saw that he was to be of the party last night there was nothing left for me but to be taken suddenly ill and go home. Mr. Jones was furious, as we had ordered no dinner, and I couldn't be seen dining at a restaurant when I was supposed to be in a critical condition, so he went to the club, and I had tea and toast in my room—but, silly as he thinks me, I believe I have averted a catastrophe."

There is an unusually brilliant middle-aged woman whose wit and distinction have won the admiration of two continents, and who firmly believes that one of her contemporaries is possessed of the "evil eye." In this conviction she submits to all sorts of petty annoyances rather than risk offending the aggressive dame.

"Has not every one who has incurred her enmity come to some tragic end?" she demands. "Her sister-in-law refused to receive her, and she died suddenly. My cousin slighted her, and immediately lost every sou she had. See what happened to the R's and the W's! As for me, no matter how unbearable she may be, I sit making horns at her with my fingers as the Italians do, and never notice her rudeness for fear that my own turn may come next."

There are very few women who are not superstitious about precious stones, and it is not only the opal that is credited with the powers of a mascot or a hoodoo. One girl who is an enthusiastic cross-country rider will never mount her horse unless she has on her wrist a heavy and hideous bangle of green jade, to which she ascribes the power of carrying her safely over the highest timber; another young woman, a widow, buried in her garden at midnight a cat's-eye which had belonged to her husband, and which as long as she wore it caused her to make disastrous speculations. We cannot always bring ourselves to part with misfortune breeding ornaments in quite so final a manner as this, but it would be interesting to know how many apparently sensible people, men as well as women, cherish in some out of the way corner rings and trinkets which they are positively afraid to wear, lest they bring down calamity upon their heads.

A Judicial Mistake.

AH doan' b'lieve in convictin' any man on subcumstanshal evidence," said the deacon.

"Dat's right," said Uncle Ned. "Ah knowed of a case mahself, when Ah was a young man, many yeahs ago, where an innercent man was sent to jail fo' stealin' chickings what was tuk by anudder pusson. His name was Pete Jackson; he was a married man an' had a fambly, an' de fambly had a appetite fo' chickings an' a farmer in de neighborhood had de chickings. Wal, de farmer missed chickings ebry wunst in a while, an' he kep his eye peeled, but he cudn't find out jes' who tuk 'em, only he 'spected Pete, case he was de neares' niggah. But one night when de farmer kem out of his house wif a shotgun he seen a man jes' gwine away from de chicking coop an' he chased him. But de man was spry an' de farmer didn't cotch him, an' he los' sight of him somewheres in de dark, an' when he kem to de turn in de road he didn't know which way to go. But putty soon he seen a man runnin' an' he follered him along de twistin's an' turnin's of de road till de man kem to Pete Jackson's house. De farmer cotched him right at de door—de man was Pete Jackson—an' he yanked him along an' had him jugged. But Pete hadn't no chickings wif him when he was cotched an' de farmer t'ought, mebbe, he was skeered away from de coop befo' he got any. But when de farmer zamined de coop he made sure dey was chickings missin' from de day befo'; an', in de mawnin', he went to Pete's house an' dere was Missus Jackson gittin' a chicking ready fo' dinner. De farmer cudn't understan' how she got dat chicking so quick from Pete, case Pete didn't have time to go into de house when he was cotched, but dem was de fac's in de case an' Pete was sent up. He done tried to stablish a alleyby, but dey wudn't listen to him. So Pete did time fo' stealin' dem chickings what he nebbah stole."

"Am yo' shuah he wa'n't guilty?" asked the deacon.

"Shuah. Ah was wif him dat night an' he didn't steal no chickings at all. He was in a graveyard gittin' de lef' hind foot of a rabbit an' he done got it. When we was comin' home we heerd de noise of de farmer chasin' de man what stole de chickings an' we got skeered an' run, an' got sep'rated in de dark. Den de farmer mus' hab lost sight of de man he was chasin' an' den he sees Pete an' chases an' cotches him."

"But why didn't yo' go up an' relate de real state of de fac's?"

"Wal, Ah didn't s'pose dey'd b'lieve me, an' Ah was skeered dat if Ah said Ah was wif Pete dat night Ah might be wif him fo' de nex' six mont's."

"An' how do yo' account fo' de chicking what Pete's wife was cookin' de nex' mawnin'?"

"Wal, dat chicking an' anudder one Pete stole from an entiahly diff'rint coop de night befo' he got in trouble, so his wife had chickings to cook fo' two days hand runnin'."

"But doan' de hull affair t'row some doubt on de prewailin' opinion dat de lef' hind foot of a rabbit am lucky?"

"Ah doan' know as it does. De Jedge only gev Pete two mont's an' eberybody t'ought he'd git six."

WILLIAM E. McKENNA.

Hadn't the Heart.

"Oh, dearest, will you see me—"
Interrupting him she said:
"I haven't the heart to do it!"
Quite erect she held her head.

"I haven't the heart to do it,"
She repeated with a blush,
"I'd 'seen' you had I pulled the heart—
The heart I needed for a flush."

F. P. PITZER.

CLUB NEWS AND GOSSIP

ONE of the bits of club news of the week is the possible moving of the Lotos Club. The Lotos occupies two brownstone houses on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets. Right in the rear of the club is the famous Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which for so many years the venerable Dr. Armitage was rector. This is now called the Rockefeller Church. It is the temple at which John D. Rockefeller worships and in which his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., teaches a Sunday school class. Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., is the man who wants to buy the Lotos Club. He has in view some large church building to put on its site, which will connect with the sacred edifice on the side street. The negotiations have been in progress for several weeks, but in secret. Mr. Rockefeller has offered $500,000 for the site of the club, but the club wants $600,000. It is most probable that this figure or a compromise will be reached. In that case the club intends going further up town and buying lots on one of the side streets adjacent to Fifth Avenue, and there building a handsome house which will be better adapted for a club than the present affair. The membership of the Lotos is very large, and its dinners to famous personages are renowned the world over.

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Frequently at the Calumet Club at the luncheon hour there is seen a rather stout, good-natured, and jolly fellow, who, although he has not been a member long, is one who has a long list of friends. He is fond of a quiet rubber at whist, a good cigar, and a nice corner, and he takes his "vacation" hour in an easy, comfortable manner. He is extremely modest, and few would know, unless they were well acquainted with him, that he has taken a high position in the professional world. He is Dr. Burrows, whose recent experiments with formalin have made him talked about very generally by medical men. An extremely well-read and interesting man he is, but decidedly averse to talking, except among his medical brethren, on the subject of his discoveries.

⁂

Brown—Green has just gone to a surgeon to have his bumps examined.

White—Why did he go to a surgeon instead of to a phrenologist?

Brown—Got the bumps by being thrown from an automobile.

⁂

The Players Club will celebrate ladies' day on Shakespeare's birthday, in April. This is one of the great club events of the year. It is one of the few occasions on which actors, artists, and society meet at a clubhouse. There has been considerable mingling of the artistic and fashionable people this year in society. As yet, however, no actor has been admitted to membership at any of the very fashionable Fifth Avenue clubs.

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Overheard at the Lotos: "Some crooked lanes are longer than straight ones. And they are more picturesque."

⁂

The season for picture exhibitions at the various clubs has closed. The Lotos was the last to have its exhibition, which closed Wednesday. The Salmagundi Club had one of its very best exhibitions. The Lotos had some good landscapes, but the exhibition at the Union League was very ordinary.

⁂

"How is it that you can always be so pleasant to every one?" he asked, as one of the bores of the club passed, and was greeted smilingly.

"Well, you see, it pays, for you can never tell what man is going to be on your jury."

⁂

There is a rumor prevailing that the Union Club will make a strong bid for the Peter Marié miniatures rather than let them go under the auctioneer's hammer. The feeling in the clubs as well as in society against the Metropolitan Museum of Art is very strong on account of the rejection of the miniatures. It has been said that the husbands of several of the women represented in the collection would not allow the pictures of their wives to be exhibited in public. In view of frequent portrait shows in various years, this seems very like straining at a gnat.

⁂

Julian Shope, the lawyer and member of the Calumet Club, who had been quite ill with typhoid at the New York Hospital, has now completely recovered, and after a sojourn at Lakewood he looks as if he had never been ill. He is receiving the congratulations of his friends.

⁂

Oratorus—Demosthenes acquired eloquence and success by talking with pebbles in his mouth.

Bankerino—Yes, but men who succeed nowadays have to have rocks in their pockets.

⁂

There have been few hosts who have been more before the public during the past few weeks than Henry M. Flagler, the millionaire, who has so many interests along the eastern coast of Florida. Mr. Flagler is not much of a clubman, though he belongs to the Union League in this city. There have been several clubs started at Palm Beach, and before another year it will rival Aiken in that particular. Mr. Flagler until recently, however, took but little interest in the social side of life. He will now most probably come up for membership in a number of New York clubs. In Summer he lives in Westchester, and among his intimate friends are Julien T. Davies, who is just at present paying him a visit; the Cuttings, and other representative New York clubmen.

⁂

The Spring season at the Meadow Brook Club will be short. The new President, E. D. Morgan, will open his house near Westbury in a fortnight. The new Master of the Hunt, Foxhall Keene, will not take his place until the Autumn meetings.

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Richard McCreery, who arrived recently from Europe, is one of the best riders to hounds at Pau. He lives abroad a great deal, is very fond of the life over there, and in fact is much more of a foreigner than an America. He is a member of the Knickerbocker and of the Racquet, besides being associated with a large number of clubs on the other side. He married Miss Kip, the only daughter and surviving child of the late Col. Lawrence Kip.

⁂

The Truth Seekers had their annual dinner last evening at Delmonico's, with ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch presiding. This is an organization from Franklin County, where is situated the town of Malone. The Amen Corner Club will have its dinner on April 17.

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J. Chester Hasbrouck, who is on the Grand Jury this month, is a member of the Union League Club. He is one of the best-dressed men in town, and during the past few years, since he has shaved off his mustache, with his gray hair and his fresh complexion, he looks very much like an abbé galant. Mr. Hasbrouck is a widower with one son. His wife was the daughter of the late Richard Butler of the Union League Club.

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John Du Fais, who has gone abroad as one of the passengers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, is one of the architects of the new Union Club. This is his first trip to the other side in fourteen years. His father was in the Consular Service for years. Mr. Du Fais is a member of the Calumet as well as the Union. While on the other side he will arrange for decorations, tapestries, and other furnishings which are needed to complete the Union and to follow out the scheme of the building.

⁂

Gordon Cumming, whose name appears so frequently in reports of entertainments in Washington, is a cousin of the Gordon Cumming of baccarat fame, who married Miss Garner of this city. He has lived on this side of the water for many years, married a young lady in Maryland, and has a beautiful home on the historic Eastern Shore. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club in Washington, and he sometimes comes to New York, being interested in the exportation of wines and liquors. Another Gordon Cumming married Miss Gorter, whose mother lived at one time in Baltimore. The Gordon Cummings have never believed the story of the baccarat affair as told in England, and are all on good terms with their relative, who was its victim.

⁂

Ernest Rudolph Gunther, the brother of Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, is one of the most persistent of globe trotters. Each year sees him in some new place. Every Winter he comes to New York and generally once or twice during the season he entertains. His dinners and receptions have always some distinctive character, and they usually take place in Lent. This year so far there has been no announcement of one. He is a member of the Union League.

⁂

E. H. Harriman has gone extensively into coaching. He will arrange for a coach from the Goshen Hunt to New York this Spring. With James Hyde's coach from New York to Lakewood, and the regular coach—the Pioneer—driven by Reginald Rives to Ardsley from the Holland House, there will be quite a revival of the old-fashioned sport. The usual coach will be run to and from Morris Park during the races, and others are talked of.

⁂

The Morris Park Clubhouse will be the scene again this Spring of fashionable gatherings during the races. It has at least one if not two years more lease of life. There will be a general return from Florida and the South before the racing season begins. The Coaching Club will also give a parade about the same time as the opening of the races, and, as it was last year, the goal will probably be the Morris Park Clubhouse.

⁂

Heard at the Lawyers' Club: "No man is sorry that he failed to win a feminine angel when that angel sues the man who did win her for alimony."

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Harry S. Redmond is a typical New Yorker. He is a member of one of the oldest New York "Knickerbocker" families, may be anywhere between forty and a little over, is extremely jolly, and the very picture of prosperity and happiness. He is the senior member of a large Wall Street firm and has a great many friends on the Street. His clubs are the Union, to which many of his relatives belong; the Knickerbocker, the Players, the Racquet, the New York Yacht, and so on down a long list. Since his marriage a little over a year ago he has entertained a great deal, and he and Mrs. Redmond have given some of the most original and enjoyable dinners of the season. He is now in Florida for a couple of weeks before going abroad, and next Summer he will be settled at Newport.

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Louis V. Bell, who has made such a hit on the turf, is a member of the Union Club, and he comes from the old conservative Bell family. He has been a member of the Union for quite a long period, having joined in 1878. He is between fifty and sixty years old, and is very fond of outdoor sports, but has not been at all prominent in any except practical experiences on the turf.

⁂

Justice Barlow has lost some but not all of his avoirdupois. He is the son of the late S. L. M. Barlow, whose residence at the north corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street was one of the landmarks of the town. His grandfather was Peter Townsend, for whom he was named. He used the Pierre because at the time it became more or less the fashion. Pierre Lorillard was named after Peter Lorillard, and he had some claim to having his name changed into French, because the Lorillards are of that origin. This was only perhaps a youthful affectation. He always signed himself Peter Townsend Barlow, and does to this day. He is a member of the Union, University, and other well-known clubs, and was graduated from Harvard in 1879. He married Miss Louise Matthews, the sister of Brander Matthews, the writer.

⁂

Hamilton McK. Twombly is one of the most retiring of the sons-in-law of the late William H. Vanderbilt. He is, however, a member of many clubs—twenty-two in all. He has joined the Union within the last seventeen years. He is a lover of outdoor sports, but does not take much active participation in them. He is very fond of his New Jersey farm. He is not a man of a great circle of friends, but those who know him well esteem him highly. Of the late Mr. Vanderbilt's sons-in-law he was at the time of his marriage with Miss Florence Vanderbilt probably the most eligible, taking in all considerations. He had been graduated from Harvard and came from a most excellent Boston family. His father was a millionaire, who died in 1870, accumulating his fortune as an East India merchant, from which business he had retired many years before his death. By his first wife he had one son, who was a clergyman in Chicago. Mr. Twombly's mother was Miss Williams, a sister of Congressman J. S. M. Williams of the old firm of Glidden & Williams, the agents for a California packet line. The home of the family was on Beacon Street, Boston.

⁂

It is a phenomenal golf player that can control his tongue.

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Amory S. Carhart, who at one time was very conspicuous in New York society as a leader of cotillions, has just arrived with his wife from Europe. Since his marriage Mr. Carhart has given up the dance. He has a cottage at Tuxedo, belongs to the clubs there, and in town is a member of the Union, the Knickerbocker, and several Brooklyn clubs. Mr. Carhart is from the borough over the bridge, and he was "discovered"—according to New York ideas—by the late Ward McAllister as one of the best leaders of cotillions in society. In those days many fashionable New Yorkers went over to the dances on "the Heights," where lived the Four Hundred of Brooklyn, many of whom now have moved to this side of the river. Mr. Carhart married Miss Brookman, also of an old Brooklyn family.

⁂

Dennis Hare is the fourth son of J. Montgomery Hare and is now one of the popular young men in society. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, and is met with in the very fashionable set. The Hare family came originally from Philadelphia. His father married a Miss Meridith. They have been identified with Lenox, where they have a country place. Mr. Hare is now at Palm Beach in the party of J. Henry Smith.

⁂

There is much speculation as to whether the Opera Club will continue next season. The space occupied by the omnibus box has been frequently coveted by the management, and the club, which was an outgrowth of the deceased Vaudeville organized by Preble Tucker, has not much claim to being a very "smart" organization. The members are not numerous, and on no occasion is the omnibus box filled.

⁂

The Authors' Club is represented by a Secretary, Duffield Osborne, and a Treasurer. It is co-operative, and this Winter the usual reunions have taken place most successfully. It is one of the few literary clubs with a purely literary element which has flourished. Other organizations of that kind have had to take in all sorts and conditions of men to keep up an existence.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY, the youngest of New York's social leaders, is one of the most independent of them all in thought and in action. It is not a defiant independence, but that of one who goes her own way not caring the lift of an eyebrow what others think or say. She was born to social position, and endowed with money, great beauty, and, also, rarer yet, with brains, for both the Duers and Travers were ever wise as well as witty. In marrying Clarence Mackay she won for a husband a straightforward, manly fellow, just the sort one would expect as a son of that remarkable self-made man, the late John W. Mackay. That Clarence Mackay was the son of one of the wealthiest of America's multimillionaires had nothing to do with the marriage, which was a love-match on both sides.

Although Mrs. Mackay has been the hostess at some novel entertainments, she finds her greatest enjoyment in her own home, and the finishing and furnishing of Harbor Hill, the superb country seat of the Mackays at Roslyn, L. I., is the thing uppermost in her mind. She says it will take twenty years to put Harbor Hill in the condition she wishes to see it.

Her picturesque dressing is for her own and her husband's pleasure, not for a staring public to comment on. She would wear one of her enormous plume-laden picture hats and trailing lace gowns at a dinner in a fashionable restaurant as quickly if no one at all were there to see her as she would if the whole of New York sat around to gaze and admire.

Mrs. Mackay believes in herself. She will be led by no one, despite her youth, for she has the brains and judgment to be herself a leader. She is that type of woman who prefers a work on psychology to reading the weekly Review of Scandal. One of her friends discovered her whiling away her time at Sherry's, while waiting for Mr. Mackay, in the perusal of a well-marked copy of Prof. William James's work on psychology.

Mrs. Mackay is a personal friend of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and was present at several of Mrs. Campbell's rehearsals in "Aunt Jeanne," offering many suggestions as to action, gesture, and expression, which Mrs. Campbell found it well worth while to accept.

Mrs. Mackay has a gift of repartee that, as a girl, sometimes made her father dreaded because of her caustic wit and occasional biting sarcasm.

Perhaps the best thing after all to be said for Mrs. Mackay is that her friends are loyal; for those who know Mrs. Mackay as she really is are devotedly attached to her. She would sooner take some socially unknown girl whom she fancied out for a drive or as a guest at a luncheon than an empty-headed woman of high social position and great wealth.

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Worries are like children: the more attention given them the more they demand.

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The teacher had come early to school in order to put some work on the board. The boys had also come early, in hope of finding some mischief to keep them busy and happy. The teacher paid no attention to them and finally dropped down on her knees to write at the bottom of the board. Then she heard a mutter, a sort of hissing, and looking around saw the boys with their heads on their desks as if in devotion. She rose hastily to her feet, shocked at their performance, whereupon they all chanted in chorus "Amen!"

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Aunt Fanny—And you can spell lots of big words now, I suppose?

Gracie—Yes, but I can't always spell them the right way.

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Whatever else the up-to-date girl may be, she must be "droopy." To begin with, her hat, although standing out bravely in front, hangs limply over her hair in the back and trails off finally into a fall of ribbon or lace. Then her hair, caught loosely and carelessly in the nape of her neck, has a just-going-to-tumble-down appearance, and the long lines of her trailing gown and flowing sleeves add to the general drooping effect. The details of her costume are also calculated to carry out this idea, for at the neck the strictly modern girl, when dressed for an afternoon call or the matinee, wears a little jewel or locket pendant on a gold chain. This is suspended from the top of the collar; then comes the top collar, with its realistic bunch of embroidered cherries, and then the stock proper, which is frequently of elaborate design and is cut with long stole ends. The belt with tassels, loops of ribbon, or silk ornaments completes the costume. This generally dejected, languishing air of her clothes doesn't affect her in the least, for she remains as sprightly as a cricket.

The bride of a few months was busily lighting the gas heater when her eiderdown dressing jacket caught fire. With a scream she threw herself on the floor and rolled frantically about. Then she shouted again and again for her husband, who was downstairs. Believing she was playing with the dogs he took his time in coming up stairs and found her in the middle of the den in a little scorched heap, crying like mad.

"Why, dearest, what has happened?" he asked in horror.

"I'm nearly burned up," she sobbed.

"Did you burn yourself any or only your clothes?" he asked.

"Nothing but my dressing jacket," she wept.

"Then what are you crying for?" he demanded.

"Cause," she said, chokingly, "'cause you didn't come when I called you."

Sunday School Teacher—But why, Johnny, do you say Jonah was a great wrestler?
Johnny—Because after the whale got him down it couldn't hold him.

"I had always heard before I went to Europe," said the girl in the Parisian hat, "that the people abroad have very large ideas of the wealth of Americans, and that they think that every American who travels is a modern Croesus, with money to literally throw away. Certainly, they do their best to get it away from 'les Americains,' for their charges for everything are simply awful, but that is another story, as Mr. Kipling says.

"I never expected, however, to figure in the class of American millionaires, especially as I was living very cheaply in Paris, studying music, and dressing very plainly. I had only a small income to last me through my last year of study.

"I was riding on the top of an omnibus one day, because it was cheaper than riding inside. I had a bad cough at that time, and took from my pocket my little box of throat tablets and put several into my mouth.

"It chanced that the box was a unique little trinket which I had picked up in an out-of-the-way shop. It was about the size and shape of a silver dollar, gold in color, and with the picture of a coin stamped on the cover. A small slide on the underside allowed me to shake out my pellets, which were flat in shape and covered with a coating that looked like silver.

"As I swallowed my medicine I was considerably amused to hear a Frenchman who was sitting near me remark to a compatriot in tones most expressive of awe and of disgust with what he thought was the ostentation of wealth:

"'Voila la riche Americaine qui mange l'argent!'

("See the rich American woman who eats silver!")

Little Four-Year-Old was visiting his aunt, who lived in a new house, with all modern conveniences. It was his first meal at the house, and he was frankly staring at everything and everybody, including the "company to dinner." His aunt, desiring more biscuits, touched the electric button under her foot, which rang a bell out in the kitchen. The maid appeared at once, and without a word being said took the empty plate and started for the kitchen for the biscuits. This mystery was too much for the small boy and he piped out:

"Say, Mary, was you smoking?"

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Woman would not feel half so forlorn without her Easter hat as man would without the Easter hat joke.

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"Sent?" interrogated the clerk, concisely.

"No, I'll take it with me," said the customer. "But don't put it in a box, please," she added, as the article purchased was handed up in the wrapper.

The clerk said "Hold on a minute," to the small girl in the cage and turned around for a few abtse remarks to the customer. "You can't exchange it," she said, "if you don't take it in a box."

The customer showed a disposition to stand on her rights. "Why can't I?" she asked.

"Because it will get mussed if you don't, and if it is mussed we won't take it back."

The customer pondered. "Oh, very well," she said. "I'll take chances on its getting. I'd rather risk it than to carry a box."

"You are like all the rest of them," said the clerk resignedly. "It is queer how people fight shy of a box these days. Why, I can remember the time when half the bundles taken out of the store were done up in boxes. If they were not so packed there was a row and the wrapper was sure to get into hot water. Delivery wagons have done away with much of the bundle carrying of former years, but even so there are thousands of packages carried off by the purchasers each day and only a small percentage of them go in boxes.

"Shoes and corsets, in particular, were formerly supposed to require a box attachment, and the customer was convinced that she was not getting her money's worth if sent away without it. Nowadays it takes persuasive arguments and brute force to induce a person to protect those two articles as the manufacturers designed they should be protected. Some folks say as a reason for their perversity the shape of the box proclaims that they have bought new shoes or a corset. But most of the stubborn ones are content just to say, 'I don't want to carry a box, and I won't, so there!'"

The cash girl came back with the customer's package. "Remember," cautioned the clerk, "its exchanging."

"I don't care," said the customer, defiantly, "I won't carry a box."

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The man was gazing idly out of a trolley car window, reading the signs. The car passed a Chinese laundry. "Chin Song," read the man. "Now I believe that man must be some relative of my wife," he muttered absently.

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"New York living is different from that of any other American city," said a Southern woman who has been a resident of the metropolis for little more than a year. "Of course, I suspected that I was what is known as a farmer, and now since I have had a little lesson bearing upon my ingenuousness I am sure of it.

"I came East to make my living, and as home making is the only vocation for which I am fitted, I opened a furnished room house. My location is first-class, close to Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and the shopping district, and as it is also convenient to down town and the rooms are first class, I have only moneyed people to deal with. Among my lodgers was a man who was in business on Broadway, near Twenty-third Street. He told me that his wife and daughter were coming in from a suburban town where his home was and would be his guests for a few days, and forthwith engaged an entire floor for their comfort. The first day they were there he asked me if I would order in a dinner for three from some Broadway restaurant, emphasizing the fact that he would like a good dinner.

"So I ordered what I considered a good dinner, but as I ordered it I recall how I glanced each time at the price of the article as I put it down. Then came the question of wine. Of course, he had said nothing about wine. Possibly he did not want wine. So with true home thrift I ordered a pint bottle. The dinner came over from the restaurant, and my maid served it. I don't know what was the matter with that dinner, but my lodger had messengers running back and forth from that restaurant half the night, it seemed to me. Something told me that the dinner was a failure. However, I kept out of his way for a few days, and it seems to me that he must have divined the cause, for he concluded to give me a chance to redeem myself. Before his family went home he asked me to order another dinner.

"This time I ordered without looking at the price. I tried to perpetrate no economies. The very idea of my trying to economise for a New York man! But then, I was a farmer; I simply didn't know any better. However, I redeemed myself on that second dinner. The restaurant sent a waiter, and the host didn't have to send back for any extras. The next morning my lodger greeted me cordially and thanked me for ordering such an excellent repast.

"'I was perfectly satisfied and feel under great obligations,' he said.

"The bill was thirty-five dollars."

Gowns and Wraps

LENT has brought no dullness in costumes. The sole concession made to the period of penitence and prayer was on Ash Wednesday, when the women in the parterre row at the opera were all garbed in white or black. There was an unusually large attendance on that evening, which made the general sobriety in coloring of the "glittering horseshoe" all the more noticeable.

Mme. Seygard appeared at Miss Amy Baker's tea in the Gerrit Smith studio in a combination of gray and tan. The skirt, a sheath-like affair that touched all around, was of rough gray cloth. About the bottom and apparently woven in as a border to the gray, was a wide band of tan-colored cloth, and from this tan polka dots the size of pennies, to the number of nine or ten, extended up the skirt, set on at intervals of six or seven inches. The coat was barely half fitting and showed the same border, only narrower, and the same polka dots, only smaller than those that bordered the skirt. The rather small and flat gray hat had tan wings at the right side.

At the same tea Mrs. William T. Bull wore a trailing skirt and a jacket of black velvet, with a long stole boa of ermine. Miss Anne Paulding, Senator Depew's niece, was in a tan cloth gown, and wore a light rose-red coat of broadcloth arranged in a sort of double cape. The sleeves were gathered in full at the shoulder seams, and this fullness was confined by a band of openwork rose-colored embroidery about six inches below the shoulder lines, and from there fell in great winglike affairs. Her toque of chinchilla fur had violets applied flatly to its top, a chinchilla boa and muff completing the costume.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane was at the opera recently in black velvet pailletted in pearls and white lace, the square cut corsage being edged with white tulle. She wore a diamond tiara and necklace. In the box with her was Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies in a black frock striped with short broken lines of tiny gold spangles. A large turquois crescent ornamented the front of the bodice and she wore her diamond crown.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has grown decidedly fuller in figure, was at the opera in black net over black chiffon, striped with narrow rows of irregularly shaped changeable dark-green sequins. The shoulder straps and caps were made of twists of black over white lace, and huge emeralds set in diamonds were fastened in these twists just above the falls of point lace that made the sleeves. Point lace edged the bodice and formed a narrow V-shaped drapery of white in the centre front of the corsage.

Miss Mills was at the opera Monday in a white satin gown draped with chiffon. The front of the round-topped corsage was draped with large gold sequins applied in drooping clusters. The sleeves were close at the top, but were wide below the elbows, where three or four inch tucks made them flare. The bodice pouched and drooped in the centre.

Miss May Goelet was in white satin, and her bodice was swathed tightly about her waist, without any fullness whatever. White lace crossed the corsage top, and at the left side a huge bouquet of violets and gardenias was fastened.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies's opera frock of brilliant turquois blue velvet worn last week is one of the truly gorgeous colored gowns that lightened the parterre row. Mrs. Baylies favors closeness of fit, and her figure with its roundness and long lines is well adapted to the princesse effect of this blue robe. The material forms small close folds across the low-cut bodice front. The sleeves are merely folds of the blue velvet that form scant puffs over the tops of the shoulder, while a second puff bands each arm perhaps five inches from the shoulder strap. There was not a hint of white or black or any color but the turquois blue in the toilette last week, the small wreath of tiny leaves in her coiffure also being blue.

Mrs. Seth Barton French wore at the opera Monday evening a charming white frock. The low bodice was finished by overlapping frills of filmy white, and the sleeves were tricorne-shaped fluffs of white. At the right of the bodice the lace drooped in a pointed fall, while at the left clusters of soft rose-colored flowers were caught. A diamond crescent gleamed in the front of her golden-brown coiffure.

Turban of white panne velvet with two shirred bands of narrow black velvet ribbon and a made quill of black aigrette feathers.

Mrs. Henry Poor, in a beautiful white lace gown, was Mrs. French's guest. The lace was sprinkled here and there by tiny flecks of gold, and in her hair was a half wreath of light turquois blue, with a cluster of flowers rising from the front like a pointed tiara. She wore beautiful pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet wore at the opera a superb gown of black velvet pailletted with pearls. This pailletting was done in narrow panels from waist to hem of the trailing robe. The bodice, square in cut, with pailletted shoulder straps and caps, was elaborately embroidered with pearls. She also wore quantities of magnificent diamonds.

Mrs. Lloyd Griscom, (Miss Elia Bronson,) who, with her husband, is now in New York, en route from Persia to Japan, to which latter country Mr. Griscom is to be our representative, was at the opera on Monday evening. She was in a marvelous robe of dull silk, a bright rose pink in hue. It was princesse in outline, but had a curious fan-shaped insertion of white lace below the waist line in the centre of the back. The bodice was liberally draped with point lace. Half-wreaths of small pink roses and leaves crossed the shoulders and held the corsage up, while below the shoulder curves were rose-shaped ruches of pink, from which deep founces of point lace drooped nearly to her wrists. There were tiny roses and green foliage across the front and back of the gown, and many roses and leaves were arranged in a broken wreath in her corsage.

Another brilliant and beautiful gown showing roses galore was worn at a dinner by Mrs. Reisinger, (Miss Busch of St. Louis.) The foundation of the gown was white net crossed by bands of black lace, the whole embroidered in garlands of shaded pink chiffon roses. The deep yoke of the bodice was of plain white lace spangled here and there by a gold sequin. At the bust line a five inch band of black lace wheels encircled the bodice, and over this black lace tiny roses in different sizes and shades of pink were embroidered. At the back of the bodice were two flat bows of pink liberty silk ribbon, one in the centre and the other at the waist line as a finish to the girdle. The sleeves had bands of the black lace and roses. The skirt showed three bands of the black lace wheels, the lower perhaps sixteen inches wide, with narrow ruffles of white below it. A few inches above this was another but narrower band, while the top band of all was narrower yet. The shaded roses were arranged in garlands, the thicker portions and larger flowers of the wreaths being on the black lace, while the ends trailed down across the white lace to the black. This costume was topped by a large white Neapolitan hat with long white plumes.

Miss Therese Iselin dined in a fashionable restaurant one evening in a pretty frock of shirred blue chiffon. The bodice had rows of shirred tucks in two groups the width of each group apart, and these extended from the armholes upward, ending in the centre of both back and front under graduated boxplaits of the chiffon stitched near the edges. The top row of these tucks came on a line with a similar group crossing the top of each arm. These sleeve tucks held the sleeve tops into close-fitting caps, while from these shirrings they fell in full, finely plaited puffs to below the elbows, where they were drawn into cuffs. Leaves done in white silk on a chiffon foundation ornamented the bodice top. The skirt had two graduated boxplaits down the front and back and on each side, between which groups of shirred tucks outlined a hip yoke. A huge hat with rolling brim covered with blue tulle and trimmed with a long blue plume completed the costume.

Mrs. Charles Marshall's opera gown of black lace over white and pailletted in changeable sequins was one of the most noticeable the other night. The front of the bodice and the skirt was one long, loose panel of peacock hues—blues, greens, and black, relieved by golden scales. The separate sequins were large and apparently caught at their tops only. The short cape sleeves were pailletted almost solidly, and from her dark brown hair, just back of the low pompadour, there rose three small peacock-shaped quills also gleaming in the blues and greens with a touch of gold. The back and sides of the gown were of the plain dotted lace or net.

Mrs. W. Denison Hatch's black broadcloth street costume is a model for those who prefer chic simplicity to elaboration in tailor-made gowns. The long skirt, that trails a bit in the back, flares gradually along its many gores until about a foot above the ground, where the flaring is more decided. Each seam is strapped from waist to hem with a narrow band of lustrous black silk braid. The coat is tightfitting and extends perhaps eighteen inches below the waistline, with plain skirts. The moderately large lapels are embroidered with the silk braid. The sleeves are bishop in shape, of moderate size, and the cuffs match the lapels. With this Mrs. Hatch wore while lunching in a public restaurant a blouse of light lavender satin laid in stitched boxplaits, all narrow and tapering into the belt in a modified shield shape. Her hat was moderately large, with a wide brim, and was black, trimmed with one long ostrich plume.

Miss Ethel Barrymore dined at Sherry's during her week's stay in town in one of her favorite black gowns. The bodice was collarless and had a tiny square opening at the neck. The bodice was plaited. A black girdle without ends was worn, and from this the finely plaited skirt swept straight and plain to the floor, trailing a little in the back. The elbow sleeves frilled over black gloves. A large black hat and a long boa of black fur completed the costume, in which there was no hint of anything but sable hues, except in the long dull gold chain, with an occasional pearl, that was twisted about her neck.

Mrs. Charles Dupont Coudert has a long evening coat of rich-toned brown velvet lined with white panne velvet and trimmed with sable. The sleeves are capacious, but more like wide coat sleeves than the usual flowing affairs. These sleeves are turned back into narrow cuffs and caught with passementerie cabochons with loops. Sable is used about the neck and extends down the front a little below the waist line. The gown is a half-fitting garment in the back, but hangs straight in front and comes almost to the floor.

MARIE WELDON.

Theatre gown of tucked gray chiffon and cloth trimmed with shaded passementerie in leaves and berries. The cloth forms the apron-tunic and the ornaments on the sleeves.

Theatre gown of accordion-plaited white crepe de chine and white lace. The rosettes trimming the coat are of black velvet with steel centres.

ONE ATHLETE'S DOWNFALL

TOM ATWOOD was an athlete, and a good one. He had played left guard on the 'Varsity in a year when that meant a good deal; he was the best boxer in college; altogether he would have been picked out as a man eminently able to take care of himself. Yet he fell. And his fall was partly due to the pride which notoriously precedes a fall, and partly to the fact that Tom had read too many tales about the manner in which the husky young tenderfoot from the East treats the Western bad man when the latter attempts to impose on him.

In stories the plucky and virtuous tenderfoot is asked to drink, refuses to take anything stronger than mineral water, the bad man is enraged and starts to draw his gun, but before he can use his weapon the tenderfoot lands on his jaw, and follows this up by giving the floor a general polishing with the aforesaid bad man. Of course this procedure is the rule. But there are exceptions to every rule.

After leaving college Tom took a job of mining engineering in the Black Hills. For about a month things ran on with the even tenor of the East. The nearest saloon was miles away, so no one even asked Tom to drink, let alone forcing him at the point of a pistol to imbibe red eye against his wishes. Tom wasn't exactly looking for trouble, but he began to think things might be too much the other way.

At the end of the first month it was necessary to go to the nearest town for supplies. Arriving in town after a long, dusty ride, Tom sought a place where he might obtain something to eat, and at the same time wash down some of the Western dust which had accumulated in his throat during the long morning's ride. There wasn't any trouble finding such a place. In fact, the main street of the town on both sides was crowded with them. After his month's experience in thirsty places Tom struck for the nearest. It was here that he put to the test the truth of the current "Tenderfoot versus Bad Man" tales, which he had read from his youth up. The test proved a thorough if not a satisfactory one.

Standing in front of the bar when Tom entered was a gentleman who seemed the perfect type of the "bad man" dear to readers of Western stories. He had the broad-brimmed sombrero, the leggins, and revolver which are supposed to go with the typical killer. Lots of men who have never killed anything fiercer than a cow wear this outfit. But it happened that Mr. Ike Williams, the gentleman in question, really was a man with a bad record in the use of his shooting irons. At that he was a pleasant, affable sort of man until some one else seemed inclined to look for trouble. In that case Mr. Ike Williams made no attempt to sidestep the trouble. He was more likely to go toward it on the gallop.

Mr. Williams was just ordering a drink as Tom entered the barroom. Western etiquette is decidedly against a man drinking alone.

"Step up, stranger," said Ike, affably, "and have something with me."

"I'll have ginger ale," replied Tom, in an unnecessarily aggressive tone.

Ike Williams made no reply to this. He ordered whisky for himself. The bartender started to prepare the drinks. Tom Atwood didn't understand. In all the stories he had read the demand of a tenderfoot for a soft drink always met with the most decided remonstrance.

"I said I'd take ginger ale," he repeated, somewhat in the tone of a man who was looking for trouble. "No whisky for me."

Mr. Ike Williams glanced up in surprise at the tone. As long as he got his own whisky it was a matter of indifference to him whether Tom drank ginger ale or coal oil. But he didn't approve of the tone in which the order was given. He jerked his head toward the bartender, as if to indicate that he was the man taking the order. But he said nothing, and in Tom Atwood's short career he never had a better opportunity to mind his own business. He didn't appreciate this fact.

"It's soft drinks for me," he reiterated. "No living man can make me drink whisky."

Ordinarily Ike Williams was one of the last men in the world to waste good liquor by forcing it down the throat of an unwilling imbiber. In Tom's last words, however, there was a distinct challenge. Mr. Williams was not the man to pass a challenge unheeded.

"Oh, I don't know about that," he replied in a soft drawl. If Tom Atwood had been more experienced he would have recognized a danger signal in that drawl. "I guess, after all, you had better take whisky. Drink it!" he shouted, his voice rising, as the bartender placed the bottle on the bar. "Drink it, or it'll be the worse for you!"

As he said this Ike's hand slipped to the revolver in his belt. But now Tom Atwood felt at ease. Everything was going according to programme. The next move would be for the "bad man" to draw his gun. Then, before he could get the drop, Tom would knock the revolver out of his hand, lead for his jaw, and proceed to pommel him in the good old way.

But this time things didn't go according to the well-worn programme. Ike Williams did draw his revolver. But he did not make the slightest effort to get the drop on Tom. Ike never would have been a successful candidate for Sunday School Superintendent, but he had a well-defined creed of right and wrong, and stuck to it. One of the principles of this creed was that it was not the "square thing" to shoot at an unarmed man. At the same time Mr. Williams did not propose to let himself be knocked about by an impudent but brawny young athlete from the East. So he shifted his revolver from his right to his left hand and aimed a blow at Tom's head with the butt. The blow was delivered with a quickness which no stranger would have supposed the affable Mr. Williams capable of.

Tom was speedy with his hands, and a good boxer. But he wasn't looking for any move of this sort. The result was that instead of landing on Ike Williams's jaw with his right, the butt of the revolver landed on Tom's head with stunning force. Then Mr. Williams followed up his advantage by punching Tom in the stomach, and then striking him a second time on the head with the butt of the revolver. Incidentally he did a lot of other things to him. But they did not interest Tom after he received the second blow on the head.

When Tom opened his eyes the bartender was bending over him, bathing his head with cold water. Tom gave a sigh. He had expected that experience would change some of his ideas of Western life, but the change had been too sudden to be pleasant. Then he looked at the bright side of it.

"Anyhow, he didn't make me drink the whisky," he murmured to the bartender.

"He didn't want to," answered that worthy, gruffly. "Ike just mixed it up with you because he thought you were looking for trouble. He's always accommodating about helping a man in a search of that kind. But he wouldn't waste good stuff by forcing it on a man who didn't want it. After he had polished you up he drank your whisky and went off as quiet and peaceable as a lamb."

This was the unkindest cut of all. As Tom Atwood rose wearily to his feet and felt doubtfully of his head to see if it was all there, he said with a little groan:

"If I could get hold of some of those people who tell tales about the way the tenderfoot wipes up the bad man I'd 'polish them up' worse than Ike Williams did me."

EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

Grief That Was Natural.

THE boy came into the house weeping, and his mother was naturally solicitous. "What's the matter, Willie?" she asked.

"The boy across the way hit me," he replied.

"Oh, well, I wouldn't cry for that," she returned. "Show that you can be a little man."

"I ain't crying for that," he retorted.

"Then what are you crying for?"

"He ran into the house before I could get at him."

"IN TIME OF PEACE, LEARN TO SHOOT."

For procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ordnance material, in target practice, $1,500,000 (Item in naval appropriation bill).—Newark News.

THE EXCHANGE COLUMN

NOTHING in modern journalism comes more nearly to the great heart of the people, or the heart of the great people, than those columns in the newspapers which tell about various articles of use and ornament that Dick, Tom, Harry, Susan, Jane, and Mary are now in possession of, but desire to exchange for something else, no matter much what it is. It is only the inherent sentiment of swap which seems to characterize all human kind, regardless of age, sex, or previous condition.

I am not quoting my authorities in this writing, but to show how strong is the spirit of change, which is only another name for exchange, I shall present a few of these exchange advertisements, leaving to the readers to draw any conclusions they please. For example:

John Gray, Yale College, New Haven, Conn., desirous of obtaining a better standing in college, would like to trade his head for a football.

Joseph Brown, Harlem, N. Y., would like to exchange a nickel for a seat in the elevated, at 7:30 A. M., down-town train, or at 5:30 P. M., up-town train.

Henry Grahjskoffski, Bowery, New York, would like to dispose of his wife for anything useful.

W. K. Brent, 123,456 Broadway, New York, wants to exchange a second-hand watch for one that has no second hand.

Mrs. J. Knickerbilt, Fifth Avenue, New York, would dearly love to exchange one handsome and rich daughter for a titled son-in-law. Apply early and avoid the rush.

A. Tramp, Tompkins Park, New York, is desirous of exchanging an empty stomach for a full one.

Jackson Johnson, North Brother Island, N. Y., has a fine case of smallpox, guaranteed genuine. What have you in exchange?

Miss Jane Speck Tickel, Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass., has a large quantity of superior intellectuality which she would like to exchange for something useful.

G. Washington Hollow, Boarding House Row, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be pleased to trade four dollars per week for something edible.

I. M. Greene, Albany, N. Y., would like to exchange an almost new automobile for a yellow dog.

J. Mark Leas, Buffalo, N. Y., would be willing to exchange his bachelor lot for improved real estate, productive. Object matrimony.

Algernon Swinburne Swatt, Melrose, Ind., has two cords of poetry which he would be pleased to exchange for food and clothes.

Mrs. Wash. Erwoman, East Side, New York, has a worthless husband which she would be glad to exchange for a burial certificate.

Wylly Harduppe, Clubville, N. Y., has a throbbing heart full of tender sentiment which he is willing to exchange for a lady with money. What offer?

T. Roosevelt, Washington, D. C., has a chance to be re-elected Chief Magistrate which he is very desirous to exchange for a certainty. No reasonable offer refused.

G. Wabash Porkleigh, Chicago, Ill., has a whole hogshead of money which he would like to exchange for social recognition in New York City.

A. Poughkee Plair, Tenderloin, New York, has a pair of deuces which he is anxious to exchange for three of a kind. Any kind. Quick.

Ham Shakespeare, Rialto, New York, has a large-sized thirst which he is very desirous of exchanging for a jag. Willing to sacrifice.

S. L., Mayor's office, New York, has a District Attorney which he would like to dispose of on any terms. No reasonable offer declined.

R. Canfield, London, England, has an opportunity to remain abroad which he would exchange for one to come home. What offer?

Z. X. Nupop, Brooklyn, N. Y., is willing to exchange one three months' old baby for a good night's rest. Apply on the premises.

Dr. Meddix, Aesculapian Heights, N. Y., would exchange a lot of spare time for a lot of patients.

R. R. Porter, Newspaper Row, New York, wants to swap his job for something ornamental. What offer?

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

ORIGIN OF COMMON SUPERSTITIONS

IT IS an absolute truth, however much some people may object to its assertion, that there is no one totally free from superstition. Even those who poohpooh current superstitions are influenced by them, unconsciously perhaps; but if they were to inquire carefully into some of the motives for many of the commonest acts of their lives they would find ideas based upon superstition regulating them. Such people are not willing to acknowledge such a thing even to themselves; but while they flout the very idea openly and reject the belief that superstitions have any real significance, secretly they find themselves making unconscious concessions to superstitions which they are unwilling to fly in the face of. It is true that excessive superstition goes hand in hand with ignorance, as witness the negro race, yet even the greatest men, the most learned, and the most prosaic and practical, have done things that are inexplicable except upon the basis of a superstition grounded on some personal experience or observed coincidence. The best instance of this is the great Dr. Samuel Johnson. His faithful biographer Boswell tells us that the great man was in the habit of placing his hand on or striking his stick against every post along a certain route. Was this a mere whim, or had the habit its origin in some observed coincidence? Doubtless some superstition lay at the root of it.

How many men, practically minded and arrived at years of discretion, avoid stepping on the cracks between the paving stones as they walk along the streets? This is something which we have all done as children without knowing why we did it. Yet many things of this sort are based upon superstitions of hoary antiquity that have been handed down to us from the ages and have consciously or unconsciously influenced our lives. In this case it is quite easy to trace the origin. It is an idea innate in humanity that it is uncomfortable, and hence unlucky, to stumble, and of course uneven surfaces where the joinings are imperfect would be apt to cause this. It was a part of the ancient Roman marriage ceremonies for the bride to be lifted by two young men and carried over the threshold of the bridegroom's house, to which she repaired after the marriage. This is the same idea, and though it may be objected here that the chances of stumbling were multiplied by two, yet it was impossible for the bride to stumble, and if the two young men who were carrying her did so, it made no difference.

There are numerous instances in history of stumbling, especially on the part of some Generals, and of the superstitious fears of their soldiers being aroused in consequence. When William the Conqueror landed in England he stumbled and fell on his face as he set foot on the shore; but he turned a bad omen into a good one by telling his men that this event portended his complete possession of the land.

This superstition about stumbling brings to mind the many superstitions connected with the right and left sides. In every case, as in ancient times among the Greeks, and later among the Romans, the right was the lucky quarter, the left the unlucky, this idea possibly originating from the greater dexterity of the right arm. All know the common saying that it is lucky to stub the toe of the right foot; but the same set with the left is unlucky. As a matter of fact, however, who would not agree in thinking this act, even with the right foot, unlucky, and decidedly uncomfortable, if it were a very cold day and the contact a very hard one? Though soldiers step out with the left foot first, the saying "right foot foremost" is a very old one. Petronius, who appears in the novel "Quo Vadis?" and who was a real character, has left an account of a dinner given by a rich upstart named Trimalchio. He tells us how the guests when they reached Trimalchio's house were accosted by a slave stationed at the door, who told them to be sure to enter right foot first. So in some parts of this country it is said that a bride should step over the church sill with her right foot, and that in entering the house every one should put the right foot foremost. This is the origin of the saying "Put your best foot foremost." To get out of bed left foot first, or "on the wrong side," which is the same thing, is popularly supposed to make a person cross and "grumpy" all day. There are no doubt many people who openly scoff at this and similar superstitions who in the privacy of their own chambers would never think of putting on the left stocking first. Of course, superstitions like this are hereditary and cannot be got rid of. They have come down the ages, and are part of the inheritance of mankind, and in most cases they can no more be avoided than a hereditary disease. Our very language has a word that proves this "left and right" idea as well as anything could. The word "sinister," which with us means "gloomy, ill-omened," is the Latin word meaning "left." What better evidence could there be than this evidence of language to prove the old superstition that the left was the unlucky quarter?

It is astonishing how many of our common superstitions are as old as the days of Greece and Rome, and how many of our customs have gained their significance from Greek and Roman customs and observances. The breaking of a bottle of wine upon a ship's bow as she glides down the ways is a relic of the old custom of propitiating the gods, and so securing good luck by offering them a libation of wine.

The Romans themselves used to wear their rings chiefly on the fourth finger of the left hand. Aulus Gellius, a Latin writer of the second century A. D., gives the reason for this. He says that in dissecting corpses it had been found that a certain slender sinew or nerve ran directly from this finger to the heart; so that it seemed quite fitting that this finger should be the one to bear the ring—pre-eminently a token of affection.

The use of Christmas greens, especially holly, originated among the Romans at the festival of the saturnalia, a time of frolic and license. This festival was celebrated in the latter part of December, and it was customary to exchange presents, each one accompanied by a little sprig of holly, and a verse of poetry something like our "cracker mottoes." The use of the mistletoe is connected with Norse mythology. Hence our greatest Christian festival combines both Christian and pagan elements.

The notion that it is bad luck or presages a quarrel to spill salt at table probably goes back to ancient times, when salt was put on the head of the victim offered for sacrifice. It was thought ominous or unlucky if any of this were spilled off the animal's head. This superstition has taken a new lease of life since Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting of "The Last Supper." In this picture Judas Iscariot is represented as overturning the salt; of course this has enormously perpetuated the superstition.

We can refer to Roman times many of the modern superstitions and rites connected with the marriage ceremony. The wedding cake was a regular feature of the Roman marriage. It was made of meal, steeped in must (whence the Latin name, sinuincesum) and placed on bay leaves. Like our wedding cake, it was cut up and distributed to the guests. The part played by meal in Roman weddings and the throwing of nuts and sweetmeats will doubtless account for the common practice of throwing rice over the happy pair nowadays.

It is rather difficult to account for the reason for the saying that a bride should wear

"Something old, something new, something borrowed, and something blue."

The reason for "something blue" is doubtless that this color for some unascertained reason or other early became associated with truth and loyalty, "true blue," as we say. In blessery blue or azure, the color of the sky, stands for modesty and constancy, qualities eminently fitting in a bride. It is interesting to compare with this the old song:

Oh! pretty Polly don't you cry;
Your true love will come by and by.
When he comes he'll dress in blue
That's a sign he'll marry you.

There are of course many superstitions connected with that particular article of dress which nearly every bride takes care to have of a blue color.

Some of our most common and most tenacious superstitions are based upon the early days of Christianity, and are connected with the life and passion of Christ. The most notable of these is the notion that the number 13 is unlucky. This of course is connected with the Last Supper, at which the twelve disciples and our Lord sat down together at table; shortly after which two of the number met violent deaths. The origin of this absurd superstition is therefore natural enough and easily explained. But the ridiculous lengths to which people go today to avoid making a party of thirteen at table are senseless in the extreme. To realize how prevalent this superstition is it is only necessary to call to mind the fact that no thoughtful hostess to-day, however much she disbelieves in this idea herself, will unite thirteen people at table for fear of making some one uncomfortable. Who cannot recall in his own experience some occasion in which some one (a child perhaps) was pressed into service to swell the number to fourteen? Or when some luckless child, who had looked forward to a feast with "grown ups," had to leave the table, a victim on the altar of this insane superstition? If people would stop to think for a moment, do not the chances, according to actual mathematics, that one of the number will die, increase with every extra person sitting down? It has been calculated by mortality tables and by the theory of chance that the chances for death in a year are just about one in thirteen. Therefore when such an event happens in the course of nature, and when it may rationally be looked for, people see in it a verification of their pet superstition. As a matter of fact, about the only time it is unlucky for thirteen to dine together is when there is only enough food for twelve. Then certainly the last person to sit down, especially if he happens to be a little late, is unlucky.

And yet how inconsistent men are! Go to a raffle or to a lottery, and notice how anxious everybody is to secure the number 13. It is about the first number that a person who has a choice will take. This is one of those curious perversions or inconsistencies of human nature that may be said to be inexplicable. In almost everything, however, the number 13 is considered a veritable "hoodoo." Real estate men tell how hard it is to rent houses with the number 13 on them; and in most hotels the room numbers are arranged so that no 13 will appear at all, the numbers skipping from 12 over to 14. As for a number such as 1313 Thirteenth Street, that would seem like flying in the face of Providence—a danger almost too great to contemplate. Such fools we mortals be!

Another very common superstition connected with our Lord's death is that Friday is an unlucky day, because this was the day of the week on which the crucifixion took place. The idea of absence of luck or of discomfort, (which is often the same thing,) connected with Friday doubtless has been emphasized by the fact that it is so generally observed as a fast day. The superstitions concerning Friday and its unlucky effects are almost legion. The most common form that these take is of course that it is unlucky to begin any undertaking or to go on a journey on Friday. How often people have missed chances to better themselves and have thrown opportunity away because of this ridiculous idea!

The crucifixion is again called to mind in the various instances in which we make the sign of a cross for good luck or to avert bad luck. In some parts of England there is an idea that if a woman playing cards sits with one leg crossed over the other she will have a good run of luck. This is the idea of the sign of the cross. The best instance of this, however, is the playful act of crossing the fingers when one's opponent is about to do something, so that he may miss, or fail to attain his object, while good luck is thus secured to one's self. One often sees boys playing marbles do this; and the seemingly innocent words, "Criss-cross," used to denote this act, were probably originally "Christ's Cross."

Outside of the extremely ignorant, superstitions are apt to be prevalent among people whose lives and occupations subject them to the ups and downs of chance or the fluctuations of the weather and the stock market. Thus sailors, gamblers, and speculators are generally swayed by superstitious notions, though many of them would be loath to acknowledge it. A few years ago in Philadelphia at about 2:30 in the afternoon a thunderstorm of intense blackness came up, actually necessitating the lighting of all the lights in the down-town offices. One broker, who was carrying a heavy line of stocks for his own account, closed them all out, in spite of losses, under the idea that the blackness indicated some near catastrophe or a panic in the market.

Brokers have been heard to remark that they expected a bad day and a poor market because they had ridden down to business in the car that morning with a cross-eyed woman. This idea goes back to the early superstition of the evil eye, which is still very prevalent in Naples and other parts of Italy, and which has been made the subject of the famous romance "La Jettatura," by Gautier.

The saying "There's luck in odd numbers" probably gained credence from certain ancient mystic ideas connected with philosophy and religion. In the Pythagorean system of numbers the odd numbers in nearly every case represent a good quality, the even ones a bad. Then, too, the Bible has been responsible for many ideas about the odd numbers 3 and 7, especially the latter. There are seven days of creation, seven week days, the seven-branched candlestick, the Israelites had to march seven times around the walls of Jericho, Elisha sent Naaman the leper to wash seven times in Jordan, and so on ad infinitum.

Another superstition perhaps based on a Biblical notion is the idea that it is unlucky after leaving the house to turn back again for something that one has forgotten. The most obvious example of one who looked or turned back and involved herself by so doing in a terrible catastrophe is Lot's wife, who was changed into a pillar of salt.

But though these references to the Bible and to ancient Greek and Roman times will serve doubtless to explain the origin of many of our current modern superstitions, what is to be said of those superstitions which were already current in those far-off times? We can only explain these by saying that they had their origin in the frailties of humanity; that man is by nature a superstitious animal—and woman still more so. By logic and reasoning; by showing a man that many superstitions have their roots in historical customs, and are based on common sense, one can sometimes persuade him to give up or to rationalize many of his pet superstitions. Man is swayed more through his head and by an appeal to his reason; woman more by the heart and by her own intuitions. Hence, though you may reason with most convincing logic with a woman till Doomsday about her superstitions, she will secretly cling to them. For in the realm of superstition—more perhaps than in any other—

A woman convinced against her will
Is of the same opinion still.

How Could He?

Teacher—Johnny, can you spell 'catch'?
Johnny—No'm.
Teacher—Well, then, come up to my desk and look it up in the dictionary.
Johnny—If I can't spell it, how shall I find it?

Put to the Test.

Truth, being crushed to earth, rose again, but with a visible effort.

"This resiliency is all right," she remarked, "but it grows to be a strain on one when she is crushed into an already prostrate!"

I have noticed that—

THE woman who is the best cook apologizes most for her cooking. It is the pretty woman only who says: "I knew that I look like a fright to-day."

It was the woman with a magnificent diamond ring who forgot her kid glove when she left home the other morning.

They say that still waters run deepest, but a shallow mudhole rarely establishes a reputation for volubility.

The clergyman who presents most living truth to the people in his sermons is not the one who preaches semi-annually concerning "Why the Pews Are Unoccupied."

It is the privilege of every free-born American citizen who cannot give a reason for the political faith that is in him to get fighting mad if that faith is impugned.

My father was a Baptogationalist; so am I. Perhaps this indicates that my father had a definite hold on the only genuine truth, but perhaps, too, it merely demonstrates that I am too mentally inert to find the truth for myself.

The man who differs from you and me may not be a knave, but we regretfully admit that there must be something wrong with his mind.

Fine feathers ne'er can make fine birds, but the market price of a Japanese pheasant still is considerably in advance of that of a crow.

The woman with the prettiest hose is most likely to meet with the deplorable misfortune of holding her skirts a trifle too high.

A dollar bill in the hand frequently is worth two in a debtor's pocket.

Sympathy for others finds its birth in sympathy for ourselves. The man who never had a boil might as well skip the Book of Job; he cannot appreciate the fact that Job was really tempted.

In Adam's fall we sinned all. But we should not blame the old gentleman too much on that account; it must be evident to anybody who is acquainted with us that we would have found some other way of sinning if that had not been a success.

True hearts are more than coronets, but the daughters of our wealthy men take less trips to Europe in order to secure them; possibly, however, this is because they know where there is the larger stock of the goods they want to obtain.

The difference between Sunday clothing and Sunday piety consists in the fact that after a while the former is relegated to everyday use.

It is hard enough to be waked by your own chanticleer at 4 A. M., but to be waked by your neighbor's chanticleer!

The States' prisons are full of men who had intended to be good to-morrow. Unfortunately, however, they were caught to-day.

A creed merely is the trademark that man blows in the clear glass of truth.

In keeping a dog, some men apparently are actuated by a vague desire that something about them may be entitled to respect.

There is some good in every man, but it will require Omniscience to find it in some cases.

Noise does not prove so much as the campaign orator thought; the bluejay never did succeed in establishing his reputation as a logician.

Some children cannot be very bright. But we should not blame them severely; the mistake they made was in the selection of their parents.

Most punishments that we administer to our children are given because they resemble us too closely.

Forgiveness is divine—except when the offender is a pretty woman; in that case it is masculine and human.

The more one notices things the more one realizes that many a selfmade man ought to be ashamed of the job, and is not.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

Wouldn't "Follow Copy"

HE HAS published a score of papers and brought out more of other people's books and stories than you could read in a lifetime, and says that he is now through with women proofreaders.

"Up to two years ago," he said, "I always had two or more women around the office in that capacity, but I finally had to shut down on them because they wouldn't stick to copy. They had their own ideas of how a thing ought to be said, and every chance they got they said it that way. Some of the changes they made caused me no end of trouble.

"I remember in particular the case of the man who used to write deadly learned articles for a paper for brickmakers that I published several years ago. Personally I thought the man's contributions a bore, but the trade seemed to get something out of them, so I ran them for policy's sake. His copy was so full of technical terms that none of us fellows about the office knew what he was writing about. So his stuff went through with little or no editing till it came to the girl proofreader, and then she slashed into it with a two-edged sword. By the time the magazines were off the press our learned contributor couldn't recognize his own articles. He stood it till his reputation began to suffer among his fellow-clayworkers, and then he issued an ultimatum to the effect that either the proofreader had to go or he would. We liked the girl, and we hated to part with her, but we had to do it. It was easy to get somebody else who could read proof, but it was not easy to find another man who could write such remarkable lucubrations on the possibilities of clay, so we had to keep the rarer commodity.

"There was another girl who was in the story department of a syndicate I was at the head of a short while ago. She also had her peculiarities. We had several contributors then who had the habit of always ending their stories up in the air so you never could tell tother from which. That style did not suit the proofreader. She liked a definite, cut-and-dried ending to her literature; she wanted to know who married whom, and all that, and if the author didn't satisfy her curiosity she fixed the last few paragraphs up to suit herself. The stories were so poor that it didn't really much matter how they ended, but the authors objected to such liberties with their plots, and we had to let that girl go.

"I have had the same trouble, although perhaps a little less pronounced, with scores of other women proofreaders. No matter what the subject or whose the copy, they make just as many changes on their own hook as the printers will allow. In some cases such wholesale editing is practically of no moment, but in other cases it is a serious matter, so in order to protect myself and my contributors I have issued an edict against women proofreaders."

Appearances Were Deceitful.

IT happened at the annual luncheon of a very pretentious women's club. The reporter of—call it The Period—was late, and the Chairman of the club's Press Committee placed her at a table with some personal friends of that Chairman instead of at the press table. There were four women already seated. Two were in mourning, but wore many diamonds; another was resplendent in mauve and pearls, and the fourth, a nice old lady at the newspaper woman's left, was in a good but a bit old-timey black frock. The reporter wore a black broadcloth made by the swallest of Fifth Avenue tailors—the Christmas gift of a rich aunt that it had taken a hundred and fifty good dollars to pay for. The costume was topped by a black velvet toque with white aigrette, and the wearer flattered herself that she looked "very fit."

The introductions made by the Press Committee Chairman were hurried and low, and left names a matter of conjecture. The old lady proved quite affable to the young press woman and chatted in the most lively fashion, save that now and then she would stop and scan with inquisitive eyes every table within her range of vision. Finally she said:

"I am wondering where the press table is. I want to see what the reporters look like this time. I had always thought they were good-looking and stylish, but do you know I saw their table last year, and there was an awful dowdy looking lot of women at it."

The newspaper woman repressed her mirth to say: "Don't you see any one that looks to you like a newspaper woman?"

"No, indeed," was the reply, "and I wish you could have seen that lot of ill-dressed reporters last year—"

"Wait a minute," interrupted the reporter, "it wouldn't be fair to let you go on. I represent The Period."

"Oh!" gasped the old lady, her face a study in "lightning changes." "But," bravely recovering herself, "now you are just my ideal of what a newspaper woman ought to be."

A week later The Period reporter called on the Chairman of the Press Committee, and, thinking the story too good to keep, told it. An extremely blank look flitted over the latter's face and then she burst into peal after peal of hearty laughter. When she subsided into speech she explained:

"If you thought your story too good to keep this one of mine certainly is, for you see on that former occasion that old Mrs. Blank mentioned, no newspaper women came, so I placed a party of my friends, all members of the club, at that table, and was there myself; so that the 'dowdy reporters' were really Mrs. Blank's fellow-club members. Isn't that one on her, and also on the club?"

Tonsorial Astronomy

THE barber was in a communicative mood. The man who had just got into his chair had a very sparse growth of hair on the top of his head. The barber ran his hand over it the wrong way until it stood up on end, showing more than ever that, as a scalp crop, it was a failure. The barber looked his customer over until he was sure he understood him, and then began:

"Hair's a bit thin on top, Sir!"

"Yes," assented the customer, never looking up from the paper he had begun to read as soon as the cloth was stretched about his neck.

"Seems to be falling out."

"It is." Still reading.

"It's a pity, Sir. You have the making of a fine head of hair."

"So?" turning the pages of the paper and evincing some interest.

"Yes, you've never taken care of it as you should; probably due to your not being aware of its real quality. Your barber should have told you."

"Yes, he might; he told me everything else." Looking through the paper carelessly.

"Now, if you don't mind, Sir; I think I can give you some good advice as to the treatment and care of your hair, and if you'll follow it you'll have a splendid suit of hair in less than a year."

"Certainly; let's have it!"—folding paper and looking interested.

"First and foremost, you must have your hair cut at a certain time. All you need to do is to get the dates started right, and you won't have any trouble in remembering them. I suppose you have your hair cut once a month, if it is thin?"

"Yes, about that."

"Well, you must always have it cut when the moon is on the increase. Now, Sir, don't laugh. They always laugh, and then forget what I tell them. It's a fact, the moon has everything to do with it. As I said, always have your hair cut when the moon is on the increase; that is, when it is going from the new to the full. Any time during that period will prove effective, but if you want your hair to become thick and luxuriant, have it cut just a day or two before the moon fulls. Observe this rule for six months, and your hair will lose that stunted, dry condition, and become soft and live-looking, and grow fast. Never have your hair cut when the moon is on the decrease, for that will make it stiff and coarse and unsightly. Besides, it is sure to hinder its growth."

"Where did you drop onto all this?" asked the customer.

"My own idea!" responded the barber, proudly. "Worked it out myself. My father was a truck gardener, and it came to me through seeing him regulate his planting by the phases of the moon. He told me how the moon affected the vegetation and the tides, and, Sir, I concluded that it must have something to do with the growth of hair on the head and face, so when I began barbering I experimented, and it came out just as I anticipated. Why, Sir, I had a customer a year or so ago who was almost bald. He let me give him treatment, and in seven months he had a new crop of hair.

"Come around to me after this," said the barber, as he drove to strike a straight line down the middle of the stubble on the customer's head, "and, I'll bring that hair out all right. Let's see; this is the dark of the moon. Come in on the first of next month for a hair cut, the moon will be full then."

"Very good," said the customer, slipping an extra quarter into the barber's hand, doubtless feeling that so much valuable information deserved a tip.

JAMES RAVENSCROFT.

Wasn't He Horrid?

DO you know," said the girl with the gray eyes, "I think he is simply horrid."

"Horrid? Who's horrid?" queried the demure little thing.

"Why, that uncle of mine, of course," rejoined she of the orbs of gray, in a tone that evinced surprise that any one should not be fully aware of the individual she had in mind.

The demure little thing looked startled. "He hasn't lost his fortune, has he?" she asked.

"Good gracious, no—thank Heaven. But he's just as horrid as he can be, nevertheless. Listen. You know I have always had the greatest fondness for Uncle Tom, and have without exception told him everything—absolutely everything. The fact that I have had so much trouble with—well, you know the men I have gone with. Last year when that affair with Dick was on, I, of course, wrote Uncle Tom, who was then in Chicago, all about it. Now he had always liked Dick, so he wrote me a beautiful letter—simply beautiful—offering me all manner of felicitations and wishes for a bright and prosperous future.

"It isn't necessary to tell you, my best friend, how bitterly Dick disappointed me by his conduct. I know they say I threw him over, and all that sort of thing, but honestly, there wasn't but one thing to do, and of course I did it.

"I suppose it did seem a little 'soon' to Uncle Tom, when, a little over two months after he wrote that letter, to receive news of my engagement to Jack. However, Uncle approved of my course in the matter, even though he did prefer Dick to any one else, and I couldn't complain of the letter he sent me in reply, which was as nice as the first one, although he did express some little surprise. All the same, he expressed entire confidence in my judgment.

"Now, my dear, here's where Uncle made himself most objectionable. Two weeks ago, when I found that above all that I loved Reginald, I received a third letter from Uncle Tom, in which, after acknowledging the receipt of my letter, he said:

"'I desire, my dear, to congratulate you on your approaching marriage with ———.'

"Then he inserted one of those star signs and added in a footnote: 'Here insert the name of the happy man.'"

Stray Bits from Stageland

EVERYBODY seems to have been hunting up George Ade stories since the author came to New York to see his "Sultan of Sulu" at Wallack's, but there's one that seems to have been overlooked in the rush.

One evening Mr. Ade slipped into Wallack's in his usual stealthy manner and took the only seat left in the house, behind a post in the nineteenth row. By his side sat a stranger, who seemed to greatly enjoy the performance, so much so that pretty soon he had even the pessimistic author laughing. Between the acts, when the male portion of the audience strolled out to exchange confidences, the author waylaid his new-found friend and, wholly unlike a man with an "ingrowing disposition" such as he is known to have, took the stranger by the hand and introduced himself, saying:

"You'll excuse me, but you seemed to like the show so well I want to thank you."

"I don't see why you should thank me," replied the unknown.

"You don't? Well, you see, I wrote the piece, but I never got a good laugh out of it until to-night. You ought to have your money back and a free seat every night."

"If you look at it that way, all right; I'll take back my $4 if you can fix it."

"I'd do it in a minute if it was my theatre. But say, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give back my 5 per cent. That's the price of one of those things with a cherry in it."

With that the two joined the bunch in the neighboring café.

***

Willie P. Sweatnam, the black-face monologist, tells of an experience of former minstrel days when he was traveling with a small show in rural districts. On one occasion at an afternoon rehearsal the flute-player in the orchestra made him nervous by playing off key. After vainly endeavoring to correct the man, Sweatnam lost his temper and exclaimed:

"Well! Well, just cut out the flute!"

Thereupon the musician arose with fire in his eye.

"Oh! you want to get rid of the flute, do you?" he asked.

"Yes," drawled the singer. "We'll get along all right without your assistance."

"Oh! you will, will you! Well, see here, young fellow, if I don't play the flute, you don't sing that song—and there'll be no show to-night. You understand?"

"Who'll prevent?" sneered the singer.

"Only the flute," was the answer. "I'm the Mayor of this place, I am, and I issue the permits. See?"

And the singer saw.

***

"Even Charles Dickens couldn't understand them," remarks the Earl of Pawtucket, referring to the notions of humor peculiar to the American people. Mr. D'Orsay, who is playing the Earl, to the great satisfaction of audiences at the Madison Square, is, as most everybody knows by now, an Englishman. That Mr. D'Orsay shares his famous countryman's obtuseness with respect to the American brand of humor is illustrated by an incident which is said to have occurred at The Players a few nights ago.

E. H. Sothern was telling the story of the English Baronet's son who went to hunt tigers in India. This story, by the way, is not new, but it may be recalled that the young man was killed by a tiger, and a cable message from a comrade to that effect was sent to his father. The latter cabled an answer requesting that the remains be brought home. In due time a large steel cage containing a fine specimen of a royal Bengal tiger arrived, and the Baronet was on hand at the station.

"And where is my boy?" asked the grief-stricken parent.

"There," exclaimed the friend pointing to the tiger.

There was a general laugh at the conclusion of the harrowing tale from all except D'Orsay. "I don't see the point," he frankly omitted.

"You don't," laughed Sothern. "Why, the remains were in the tiger. Don't you see?"

"Oh," exclaimed D'Orsay, still failing to smile. "But what an extraordinary way that was to bring them back."

***

De Wolf Hopper, his wife, and several friends occasionally have a little game of poker on Saturday nights after the theatre. They are all good friends who have learned to know each other's peculiarities, so when on a recent occasion one of the women dropped a dime on the floor, the others aware of her "close disposition," knew that the game could not proceed until the coin was found.

The woman made an ineffectual search for her dime under the table and chairs, but her husband lost patience. Finally, to show that he was of a less saving disposition than his better half, he took a five-dollar bill from his pocket, made a twist of it, and lighted it in the gas-jet. With this extravagant taper he endeavored to assist his wife in her search. The coin was finally found in an extreme corner of the room where it had rolled.

As the husband reseated himself and picked up his discarded hand he remarked to his wife with a cynical smile:

"My dear, I always knew you could make a dime go further than most women."

***

Charles Hawtrey believes that there is a field for dramatists in the works of Charles Dickens, and his point seems well taken:

"It is somewhat singular," he says, "considering the enormous popularity of Dickens's novels, that so few have been made into plays. Nearly all those that have been largely remunerative have utilized his short stories. This is true of 'A Message from Mars,' though that is only indebted for the basic idea to Dickens, of 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' which the famous veteran, Joseph Jefferson, acts so delightfully; of 'No Thoroughfare,' in which Fechter and William J. Florence was so excellent, and of 'Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings,' which, under the title of 'Uncle Dick's Darling,' J. L. Toole presented with Henry Irving, then a young leading man, in the cast. But if we turn to the long novels, I know of but one from which really good plays have been made. This is 'The Tale of Two Cities,' called upon the stage as dramatized by Herman Merivale 'All For Her,' and by Freeman Wills, 'The Only Way.'

"Possibly the success of the last-named was due in great measure to the original story being more simple and direct than was usual in the longer tales. But considering the enormous wealth of incident and character and the inexhaustible mine of wit and humor they contain, it seems to me remarkable that more profitable and enjoyable use has not been made of such splendid material. I am inclined to think that one reason why modern playwrights have been afraid to venture into this field is that they have seen or heard of early dramatizations which were not successful. If, however, they would carefully examine these plays they would find them composed mainly of ill-matched excerpts that 'smell to heaven' of scissors and paste. These connections were hurriedly patched together as soon as possible after the appearance of the original stories, were full of frequent changes of scenes, and, as a rule, made caricatures of the characters.

"But because bad plays have been made of such books, more able dramatists need not be frightened from attempting to do better. I believe that there is such a vast circle of Dickens's admirers that a fairly good play bearing one of his titles would have much more chance of success than an original work of equal merit."

***

Tim Murphy may usually be depended on for a story on almost any occasion. He has been telling one lately about the little daughter of a friend at whose home he was dining when the incident occurred.

It seems that little five-year-old Helen was afraid of the dark, and all her mother's persuasive eloquence was required to induce the child to leave the brilliantly lighted dining room for her own dark bed room. A whispered colloquy between mother and child finally resulted in the little one's departure to her room without further protest. When the mother returned to the dining room she explained:

"It's so easy to handle children if you just know how. I told her there was no reason to be afraid; that the dark was filled with angels, all watching over her. Now she is quite content to be left alone and—"

"Mamma! Mamma!" piped a small, far-away voice at this point. "Please come quick. The angels are biting me."

***

The story is told of Richard Harding Davis, author of "The Taming of Helen," which Henry Miller is using this season, that when he first finished the play he could not find any manager who would undertake its production, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Davis was a "matinée idol" in the field of fiction.

Discouraged after his experiences with American managers, he went to London, where he met with similar disappointments. Upon his return to this country he met Henry Miller, to whom he had previously offered the play.

"There is too little heart interest in the work," Mr. Miller explained. "You ought to work up something besides clever conversations. Give your hero some obstacles to overcome, for instance."

Mr. Davis replied that if his hero had encountered as many obstacles as he himself had, such an objection could not be successfully urged. He then told Mr. Miller about his disappointments in London.

"The very thing," replied the actor. "Put some of that in the play, and it will be all right."

Mr. Davis took the hint, and when Mr. Miller again saw the play he was so delighted with it that he accepted it on the spot.

***

R. G. Knowles, who is billed at the Circle Music Hall this week, relates how he once was fortunate in getting a roaring response from a previously icy audience. He had tried in all ways known to a clever actor to get a laugh, but in vain. He told the funniest stories in his repertory, yet not one achieved the desired result—applause and laughter.

Finally, in desperation, he advanced close to the footlights, and inquired that one of their number might inform him what sort of a story they wanted, and he would endeavor "with their kind attention," &c., to tell them one. Receiving no answer, which of course he had not expected, he then lowered his comedy voice to a serious key, and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, to-day I had occasion to visit the Court House in your great and enterprising city. Some of you have never viewed the interior of that magnificent building—but you will some day if you get what's coming to you.

"While there I listened to the trial of a man who had committed a dastardly crime. He had murdered his wife, his aged mother-in-law and seven poor little innocent children. The jury without leaving their seats decided that he was guilty of murder in the first degree. The Judge, in addressing the prisoner, said:

"'You have been guilty of a most heinous crime, and hanging is far too merciful a punishment for you. Since thinking over a sufficiently terrible sentence to pronounce upon you, I have concluded to order you taken from this court room and conveyed to the Casino Theatre, and—' at this point Knowles hesitated and glanced about him as if he had at that moment remembered that he was on the Casino stage.

"And," he resumed, repeating the Judge's awful sentence, "'be conveyed to the Casino Theatre, where he shall be compelled to perform for seven nights and two matinées—and may Heaven have mercy on you—which your audience won't.'"

Knowles's last desperate effort to enthuse his audience was effective, and the house "came down" in a vociferous manner that astonished the manager, who, however, fined the actor $10 for changing his act.

***

Loney Haskell, a vaudeville performer, relates how he received some hot shot from Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila. Haskell was among a number of vaudeville performers engaged to entertain the guests at a reception tendered the victorious Admiral soon after his return from the Occident.

After the performance the performers were presented to the "guest of honor," and Haskell, feeling that it was "up to him" to say something pleasant, began:

"I am very pleased to know you, Sir, and I am delighted to have had the honor of appearing before you, who has endured so many hardships, and who has suffered so much for his country—facing death and all the horrors of warfare. It is indeed an honor and a pleasure to try to amuse a man in your position and to make him laugh."

After Haskell had delivered himself of what he felt had been a neat little speech the Admiral quietly removed his glasses and then replied:

"Yes, young man, I have gone through a great deal in my time; I have suffered the horrors of war to which you refer, and I hope no one will have to go through what I did—but, to be truthful, I do not think I've ever suffered so deeply in my life as I have during the past hour."

***

A playwright called on William Norris recently and submitted what he said was a light comedy written specially with Norris in mind. Mr. Norris agreed to hear it read. As the author proceeded Norris was taken through a succession of familiar scenes and episodes back to the season of 1891-2, when, in his second year on the stage, he played "Juvenilus" with Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew in a farce called "That Girl from Mexico."

When the author had finished, Norris told him that the play was not new, and referred him back to "That Girl from Mexico," which the playwright indignantly denied knowing anything about. But knowledge of that particular piece was not at all necessary in the premises, for the famous medium had been arranged by the late Archibald Gordon, the brilliant but unfortunate nephew of "Chinese" Gordon, from David Garrick's famous old farce called "Who Killed Cock Robin?"—and it is very doubtful if Garrick himself could have told where and when the plot originated, for he had taken it from an anonymous French piece called "The Lost Bridegroom."

Mr. Norris's playwrighting visitor undertook to explain the matter as a case of "unconscious cerebration."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

Theatrical term.—"A JOINT PRODUCTION."

TRIALS OF PROCESS SERVERS

"WELL, that was easy."

"Easy! Why, the officious called us all the names in and out of the dictionary, threatened to throw us with an inferiand, and you call that easy?"

"Of course. No harm done. All wind."

My companion was one of New York's most expert process servers, and I had just accompanied him in the service of a summons and complaint in divorce proceedings to identify the defendant.

"Why," said my friend, as we crossed the street to the cheer of a neighboring café, "I was a full week in serving my last set of papers of that kind." When we were comfortably seated at one of the little tables he continued, "The fellow was 'on' from the first. I called at his office three or four times, and always found it locked. Growing suspicious, I mailed up the door with one of those little seals such as lawyers use. When I returned in half an hour the seal was broken but the door still locked. A repetition convinced me that there was some way of seeing one from the inside of the office. I began to look for gimlet holes in the door and panelling. Sure enough, they were there, and several of them. While looking through one I got a squirt of ink, probably from a fountain pen filler, in my eye. If you should happen to want something invigorating to the temper, try a drop of ink in your eye. Well, it laid me off for that day and most of the next. Then I adopted new tactics. I waited inside the public entrance. At last my man came out of the elevator. He saw me in a second. I made a grab for my papers and started for him. For one moment he stood bewildered, and then made a dive for the exit. We reached it almost at the same time. It had one of those revolving storm doors. He got in one compartment, and I, following, got in another. I expected my man to cut and run for it as soon as he reached the outside, but I bounced without mine host. He stuck right in his place and we went round and round three or four times. This was a game I hadn't played before, and his insolent smile exasperated me. I was wondering how long that sort of thing was to keep up, when—click—the thing was locked, with me on the outside. Before it was unlocked I saw my man take the elevator, low pleasantly, and disappear.

"Of course I was in a good humor, and so entered every one else. As I knew of no other exit from the building, I determined to wait and tire him out. Hardly half an hour had passed when a waiter with a champagne cooler, a bottle of wine, and a couple of glasses came in, and I heard him ask the dispatcher for the number of my man's office. That was too much. Celebrating my defeat! Well, I'd fix him. Following the waiter up in the elevator, I bribed him for a dollar to let me carry the wine into the office. With wine cooler in one hand I stalked in upon my man. But my man wasn't there. A young clerk told me to put the glasses on a desk. I asked for my man, and was told I might expect him any minute. Saying that I had a private message to deliver, I asked if I might wait. The clerk smiled his consent, and I sat down. After a little while the clerk handed me a slip of paper.

"'Perhaps you are the gentleman for whom this is intended,' he said. I opened the paper and read:

"'Sorry to have missed you. Was afraid you might follow the wine and should miss you at the door. Am going to Montclair for a visit. Pleased to see you there.'

"I looked at the clerk, who saved his life by being much engrossed in a ledger, and then stalked out of the office feeling all the symptoms of blithering idiocy.

"Three days afterward I got service, but by sheer luck. Now, that's what I call a hard case. This one we just made was a mere love song.

"No, the ordinary service of a summons or a summons with complaint is not difficult. We seldom get that kind, however, for the reason that the lawyer as a rule first has his clerk try to make service, and when that, and sometimes his own efforts, fail, he comes to the process server. By that time the quarry is shy and don't take well to the decoy.

"The service of court orders is the hardest, for there, to get the defendant in contempt of court, personal service must be made, and if forewarned he can give you no end of trouble. With the ordinary summons, at worst comes to worst, there is the somewhat expensive and lengthy service by publication or substituted service as a last resort, so that a defendant doesn't gain much by avoiding service. A summons in a divorce suit may be served by publication, too, but, strange to say, although this State insists upon the validity of divorces granted here upon papers so served, it refuses to recognize the validity of those granted in other States under similar circumstances.

"The hardest class to serve, of course, are the wealthy. They surround themselves with secretaries, valets, and servants, who insist upon knowing your business, or its nature, so that it is almost impossible to reach the great man. I have found the secretary to be the great American Ananias and the greatest master of quick transportation the world ever knew. 'Mr. ——,' who is sitting up stairs smoking perfectos, 'is in Chicago.' Experience has taught me that stating the exact nature of your business and entering into the merits of the case with the servants, taking care to talk loud enough to be heard all over the house, generally has the desired effect of bringing the great man back from Chicago in short order. If that fails, every faculty of the process server will be taxed to the utmost.

"I had a case last year where the defendant was a chronic invalid and had not left his room in six months. The action was to recover $20,000 for personal injuries to plaintiff caused by an automobile while under the control of defendant. It was one of those actions which the lawyers call 'actio personalis moritur cum persona,' which sounds very strenuous, but merely means that actions of a personal nature, sometimes called torts, such as actions to recover damages for assault, trespass, libel, slander, negligence, and the like, abate with the death of the defendant. It was therefore imperative that the action be commenced at once. As the plaintiff lived in Greene County, and the trial would be had there, where the calendars are not crowded, a fair chance existed to get judgment before the defendant left this realm of trials and tribulations.

"Service in this case was a pause, for of course I would be refused an audience. I thought of approaching the nurse, the valet, and the servants, but each in turn had its objections. Two days were spent in trying to think of a plan of campaign. On the third I called on plaintiff's attorney, for I was afraid he would not stand for the expense involved in a scheme I had formed. When I left him it was with a smiling countenance, and I hastened up town to one of the large furniture houses that sell invalid chairs. I explained my purpose, made a bargain or an understanding that a certain portion of the money be refunded if the chair was returned, and selected the largest approved and heaviest invalid chair in the house.

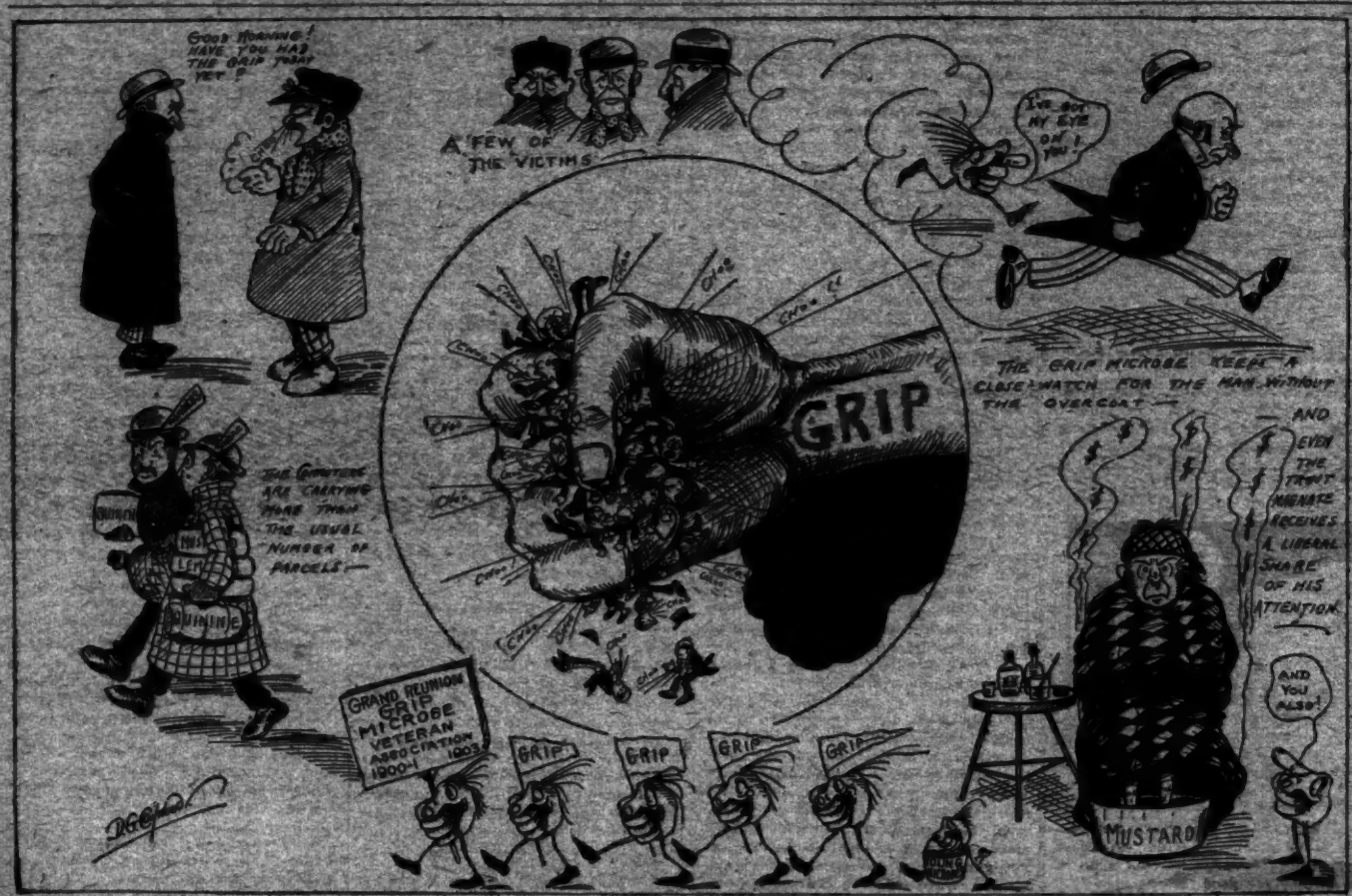
"That afternoon a truck drove up to the invalid's house with the chair, and I, dressed as a furniture mover, was ready to assist delivering it. Of course I had a nice little story about a card with 'Compliments of' somebody written thereon having been tied to the chair when it left the store, and berated the man soundly for having lost it. I even sent a man to look all over the truck for the missing card. After some hesitation we were directed to carry the chair up stairs to the invalid's room. My man was propped up in bed reading what looked like the Scriptures. As I went out of the room a few minutes later he was swearing lustily. I had under my service and had the chair built inside. That little piece of work netted me $100, and it was worth it.

"A woman process server is often a necessity. I have one attached to my office who is full of original ideas. One of her experiences was unique. She had been trying to serve papers on a lady living in the St. James Hotel, which was then on the present site of the St. James Building. The lady with her maid had two connecting rooms, a sitting room and bedroom. None could get past the sitting room, and the lady in demand was always 'ill' or 'sleeping' in the other, while the maid stood guard. In the service of civil process you have no right to break down doors or lay hands on people, and the Hole of a maid always managed to establish herself before the bedroom door. My server at last hit upon one of her happy ideas. She gained access to the sitting room as usual, and to the consternation of the maid sat down. He it understood that she was afraid of nothing. After a minute or so she opened her chatelaine bag, presumably to get her handkerchief, when out jumped four of the liveliest little mice you ever saw. Of course, she played her part and shrieked. The maid shrieked. Some of the mice ran under the portières into the bedroom. The lady shrieked. Pandemonium reigned. Out rushed her ladyship and was served."

Spoke from Experience.

Teacher—Give me a definition of "operable," and use the adjective in a sentence to illustrate.

Claude—"Operable"—capable of being worked. Example: "My father is operable."



With sneeze and snivel, aches and chills, and many other petty ills, combined in one—Again we recognize our peaky friend the grip.

TALL grasses on the river bank waved gently; a blundering bumblebee tumbled upon the broad face of a burdock leaf, too overladen with pollen to fly; interlocked branches traced a lacework pattern on the ground, and the September sunlight shimmering upon the bank and water was like a benediction.

Ringold lay at length beside the footpath, flat upon his back, one leg over the other, thus thrusting a very trim and well-shod foot into the air, and with his hands clasped behind his head, pillowed on a hummock.

He watched a spider busily spinning a thread so fine that as it was carried further and further out over the water on the bosom of the breeze its end was finally lost to sight. Such a busy little creature as that spider was, too! It positively made Ringold feel a desire to be doing something himself, just to see the spinner at work. So he lit another cigarette and puffed steadily. A man can always find something to do when he's in the country on a vacation.

By and by the spider, evidently believing his aerial ship, or kite, or whatever he was making, of sufficient strength, cut himself loose and went flying away at the end of his thread. Up and up the spider soared, and away over the river; and having seen the ascension Ringold was able to follow the track of the cunning insect at the end of his floating thread for some yards.

"That's a fine way to cross a river," he said to himself. "Wish I could do it as easily."

Simon Sholes, the storekeeper, came trotting along the path. "Hi, Bobby! What you doing there?" he asked, casting a rather suspicious glance at the recumbent figure.

"Sawing wood, Mr. Sholes," responded the lazy one.

Sholes chuckled rather doubtfully, and went on. Ringold knew he would go down to his store and report that Bob was just as lazy as ever. Three years in the city hadn't changed him a mite!

Dr. Newell hove in sight a moment later. Really, the river path seemed a favorite way to the village to-day! "That you, Ringold? Taking it easy?"

"Oh, no; Sir! I'm plowing for oats."

"I reckon you'd plow for oats this time o' year, Ringold. It would be just like you," said the old physician drily, as he went on, his coattails flapping over his locked hands.

"Makes these folks jealous to see a man resting," declared Ringold to himself.

"Humph! Working just about as you useter, hey?" was old Peleg Harney's sharp remark as he passed a minute later. And he scowled down at the man of ease. He remembered when Ringold had stolen his golden russets.

"Harder," was the reply. "I'm makink hay while the sun shines. I'll sell you a ton at a discount, Peleg," said Ringold. He knew the old man's failing.

By and by there was another step on the path. Ringold had been waiting for it, but he did not raise his head.

"I thought I would find you here," said a voice scornfully. "You are, Robert, the very laziest man in the world!"

"Think so?"

"I know so!" The girl tapped the patent leather toe of her shoe with the tip of her parasol. "And you mean to say that they pay you three thousand a year in New York?"

"That's the figure."

"What for?"

"For thinking."

"And I suppose you have been thinking all this livelong afternoon that you have lain here?"

"No; I've been doing better."

"What, pray?"

"Watching spiders!" exclaimed Ringold, laughing and getting lazily upon his feet. Then he walked along by the girl's side. But she kept her face turned loftily from him, and that evening she went to the church sociable with young Sholes, the storekeeper's son.

"I like a man who does things," she told Ringold when he complained.

* * * * * * *

The last week of his month's vacation coincided with Ringold's hopes. To say the least, the weather was uncertain. Most of the time it rained. When it did not rain it poured. The river rose enormously. The water had not been so high (these be the words of the Oldest Inhabitant) since the Great Storm in '59. The meadows were afloat. Where Ringold had lain and dreamed away the sunny afternoon the water was two feet deep. If he had not made up his mind to abandon a part of his ill-gotten gains the bumblebee must have been drowned, and the spider had shown his good sense in changing his quarters.

Thursday night the foot and carriage bridge went. The next morning the dam burst, and the onrush of the great flood which swept the valley carried the timbers of the railroad trestle with it, leaving only the twisted ironwork hanging to the pillars on either bank. At the village station a long, vestibuled train had been held just in season to escape destruction. The wire told them that retreat was cut off by the loss of the bridge over the ravine two miles up the road. Perforce the passengers were obliged to submit to a considerable stay at this one-horse town.

"If it looks as mean and small to them as it does to me, they won't like it," thought Ringold. He strolled down to the station "for the privilege of seeing a well-dressed woman and a silk tile once more," he said. Everybody seemed so glad to have escaped the wreck of the bridge that they were not yet trembling over the delay. All but one man. He was squat, ruddy faced, white haired, quick motioned. Ringold's eyes opened wider. He knew him. And Wall Street knew him. Ringold had not quite lost run of financial affairs. A New York paper was wafted into town on occasion.

"He was going home in a hurry—and I don't blame him, considering the way O. & P. is dropping," muttered the lazy man. "And I'd bet that he won't gain anything by being held up here."

The ruddy-faced man thought so, too. He went down to the edge of the river, which had now become a lake. "Is there any way of crossing?" he asked.

The natives stared at him. "I reckon not. A boat wouldn't live a minute in that current. And it's like to rain ag'in 'fore night."

"I've got to get across now; I can't wait," said the ruddy-faced man. "Where's the boat?"

"There ain't none nearer than the seashore—fifteen mile away. What we had was lost in the fust of the flood."

"But I've got to get over," declared the man, insistently.

The bucolic citizens left him. They made up their minds that he wasn't exactly "right." Ringold went over.

"What's it worth?" he asked calmly.

"Put me across the river—I can get a special to meet me there, I find—and I'll give you—"

He looked Ringold over, and finished: "A hundred dollars."

"These aren't my clothes," Ringold said softly. "You see, I got my own wet. I am connected with Page & Jessup. They call me their confidential clerk."

"You misunderstood me," said the ruddy-faced man, quickly. "I said a thousand!"

"And expenses?"

"And expenses," with a sigh.

"All right. You wire for your train. You'll need it about 1 o'clock."

He strolled away as calmly as ever, but there must have been something in his eye that impressed the Wall Street man more than it did Ringold's old neighbors and friends. At any rate he telegraphed for the special.

Ringold did a little wiring himself. Luckily there was a roundabout way of telegraphing to the other side of the river, and Al Cusick lived there. He could depend upon Al to do just what he was told—no more, no less.

Then Ringold made some purchases at Sholes's store. Young Sholes told the girl when she happened in a little later that he guessed Bob Ringold must be getting into his second childhood, buying children's toys!

"And Pa and me thought them left-over balloons we had for the picnic was a dead loss," said the storekeeper's son. His grammar was one thing that made the girl wish Ringold was not so lazy!

Of course she could not keep away from the edge of the overflowed meadows. Half the population and most of the delayed passengers were there. At one side was Ringold and two men busily at work. On the other shore a wagon had driven down to the edge of the water, and she heard somebody say that it was Al Cusick's team. By and by other people noticed Ringold's actions.

They exclaimed in wonder and laughed not a little when a bunch of toy balloons, fastened to a strong silk thread, rose in the air and was wafted over the water. The wind blew directly across the stream, which was yellow and angry in its central channel. But the balloons floated the silken strand high above it. By and by, the pressure of the air causing the balloons to leak, they dropped down. But it was on the farther bank, and Al Cusick caught the thread.

In a moment Ringold signaled him to pull away. A cord followed the silken thread over the river. Then a small, strong rope followed the cord. Several men had joined Cusick on the farther shore. Ringold attached a new cable to the rope, and under the lusty "heave ho!" of the group on the other side the yellow manila splashed through the flood. With it went another cord, which, when the cable was fast on either shore, was used to pull a block and breeches buoy which Ringold had made from a canoe sail.

There was a banner of smoke against the overcast sky on the other side of the river. "Your special's just in, Sir," Ringold said to the ruddy-faced man. "It's a quarter to 1. I guarantee you'll get across without so much as wetting your bootsole."

The ruddy-faced man shook hands. "You call at my office when you come to town," he said. "I think you ought to be something better than confidential clerk to Page & Jessup—if you want to change."

The girl heard him, and she squeezed Ringold's arm in delight.

"Oh, oh!" she whispered. "Did you hear that, Robert? Isn't that splendid? Why, we can—"

"That extra thousand will furnish a pretty decent flat—in Harlem," finished the laziest man.

A Sufficient Reason.

THERE were so many pairs of glasses in the room that it put spots on the woman's sight just to look at them. She had no idea what kind she wanted, but after the optician had worked with her for about three hours she decided that the glasses that gave her most satisfaction were a pair with big round lenses set in black rubber frame.

"That style is coming into high favor these days with people who read a great deal," said the optician. "The round lenses protect the eyes better than the oval, but their size adds so much to the weight that the ordinary steel frame does not hold them steady enough. So a more substantial frame of shell or rubber becomes necessary. Shell is really the better material, but it is rather expensive, and since rubber is but slightly inferior many lenses are now set in it."

The woman adjusted the black-bowed spectacles critically.

"They are awfully unbecoming," she said. "They make me look like a Chinaman."

"They really are patterned after Chinese models," the optician explained. "But what difference does that make so long as they are good for the eyes?"

The look the woman flashed his way ought to have made him very uncomfortable. "It makes all the difference in the world," she said. "I will take this pair, but I have no idea that I will ever wear them, even if they do feel all right and you say they are the proper thing."

The optician groaned. "Why won't you wear them?" he asked.

"I just told you why," said the woman. "They are not becoming, and I could never stand up before folks looking like a fright even if I go blind as a bat from wearing poor glasses."

His First Earnings.

ABRAM BARKER, the father of Wharton Barker, the Philadelphia political economist, is, at the age of eighty-four, still in active business. He was during many years one of the prominent financiers of the country.

Mr. Barker tells the story of how he earned his first money when a boy living on the Island of Nantucket. His father was coming to New York on one of his sailing vessels, and said he would bring his young son along. Abram spent days catching leeches by wading in the stagnant streams which abound on the island. The leeches attached themselves to his bare feet and legs. He brought them to New York and sold the entire consignment to a druggist at the corner of Wall Street and Broadway for $2.

Fisherman's Luck.

Tommy—W-we haven't caught anything.
The Farmer—Wal, you will, b'gosh!

Why She Was Barred.

ONE of the court clerks in Brooklyn unconsciously perpetrated a joke on Justice William D. Dickey of the Supreme Court a short time ago, which the learned Justice failed to fully appreciate. A suit in which mother and daughter were disputing the possession of some property had come before him, and after hearing the facts of the case Justice Dickey indorsed on the papers this memorandum:

"The mother is not entitled to the property and should not be allowed to interplead."

The jurist's penmanship is sometimes crabbed and almost illegible, and the clerk of the court made the following transcription in the court journal:

"The mother is not entitled to marry and should not be allowed to interfere."

Thoughts on Mathematics.

MATHEMATICS is that science which teaches us how not to let others do us as we would do them.

***

Mathematics is called an exact science, probably because it exacts so much brainwork.

***

A "prime" quantity is one that cannot be divided, but a million dollars can fall under that head under some circumstances.

***

Some people are natural-born mathematicians. They find it as easy as rolling off a logarithm.

***

A number is a unit. "Quite a number" means any old thing—possibly "a whole lot."

***

The sign of addition is usually called plus. It is also expressed by the doctor's visit.

***

Multiplication is vexation;
Division's a trifle worse;
But an incommensurable equation
Is a blighting and deadly curse.

***

Things equal to the same thing are equal to one another, but there are some things few of us feel equal to.

***

The radical sign indicates that a root is to be extracted. When the dentist tackles the correct tooth, it is the square root.

***

In the expression "two beers," "two" is called the coefficient of "beers," but it isn't efficient for the [illegible]

***

It is impossible to square the circle, but it is always easy to square the politician.

DAVID H. DODGE.

TWO WOMEN AND A FRAUD

"THAT'S just my case exactly," said the woman in the brown velveteen. "I'm bothered to death with peddlers and agents. We live in a large apartment house whose vestibule door is always unlocked; consequently these destroyers of peace read our names, ring the bell, and walk up. One hates to shut the door in the face of respectable-looking people who address you by name, so they get in and do their speechmaking."

"It's easy to avoid the bother of all that," declared her friend, "by simply asking the name and business of the applicant before opening the door."

"I have tried that, too," the other woman answered, "but I don't quite like to appear so inhospitable when my friends call. The other day somebody rang my bell very briskly, and I asked the usual question, 'Who's there?' A familiar sounding voice answered, 'Andrews, on business, please.' So I opened the door and admitted a young person of very good appearance and address, whose business turned out to be the introduction of the most exquisite perfume imaginable. You know I have a weakness for really fine perfumes. I listened and sniffed and believed his story about the new firm that was not very wealthy, but felt confident that it could command a big market for its wares, wherefore they could afford to sell at the ridiculously low price of twenty-five cents an ounce to introduce it. I ordered an ounce at once, whereupon he asked for a bottle, saying that he could not afford to furnish bottles at that figure. He carried his sample in a two-quart bottle which was almost full of the precious stuff.

"He didn't like the cork of the bottle I produced, so I hunted around for another while he measured and poured out the extract. 'We always keep it well corked, you know,' he explained, as he rammed the new stopper deeply into the bottle, 'because our stuff is so very fine it is a pity to waste it.'

"I noticed when I put the bottle away that the outside was quite wet and deliciously fragrant, but some inexplicable impulse prompted me to uncork it, which I had some difficulty in doing, as it was so tightly wedged in place as to require a corkscrew to remove it. I poured a drop into my hand, and lo! it was absolutely scentless, clear, pale-green water! I made up my mind at once to trap the swindler, for I was pretty certain he was still in the house. So I fled a towel over my head by way of a mild disguise, slipped John's unloaded revolver into my pocket, and set out in pursuit. As I passed the slightly open door of the flat above mine I heard my victim's smooth, pleasant voice extol the excellence of his wares. I passed on quickly to the next neighbor, with whom I had a bowing acquaintance. You can imagine that she was rather surprised at my hurried and somewhat incoherent explanation, but she understood enough to step back into the next room just in time to allow me to answer the fellow's ring.

"The towel disguise worked all right. He weighted his goods, poured a drop of perfume into my hand, which I praised warmly, then went through exactly the same performance as before. This time, however, I noticed that he filled my vial from a bottle he carried in his grip, of the same size and shape as his sample bottle.

"'I'd rather have my vial filled from the sample bottle, if you please,' I remarked quietly.

"'It's exactly the same in both cases, madam,' he answered glibly; but something in my face must have warned him for he made a movement to grasp the sample bottle. Before he could lay hold of it, however, I had removed it from his reach.

"'On second thoughts, I guess I'll take charge of this,' said I, 'just to prevent the rest of my neighbors from being swindled as I was.' And with that I displayed my weapon and waited for explanations. His face was a study. It went from red to white and back many times before he opened his lips, and during that interval of silence he recognized me.

"I made a few trenchant remarks that seemed to impress him rather forcibly, for he took my advice and made his exit at once, without a word.

"And you kept the whole two-quart bottle of cologne?" her friend asked incredulously.

The woman in brown laughed and nodded. "But I divided it with my neighbor," she added. "When you come over I'll treat you. It is perfectly exquisite, and there is almost a quart. I shan't have to buy any perfume for a year or more."

Mr. Pennypacker's Economy.

MRS. PENNYPACKER had a sudden inspiration, and made a rapid mental calculation.

"Jeremiah," she said at length, "since you're always talking about cutting down expenses lately, why don't you get a brush and some blacking and polish your own shoes? You give a bootblack ten cents a day to do it, so you could save over thirty-six dollars and a half a year."

"By George, Martha, you're right; that's the best idea you've had since we were married," exclaimed Mr. Pennypacker, nodding an enthusiastic approval at his wife. "Why, when I was in college I always blacked my shoes myself, and I'll bet there wasn't another pair of shoes there so splendidly polished, either. I'll attend to getting the things on the way to the office this very morning. By George, it's funny I never thought of that before."

Nor did Mr. Pennypacker's ardor cool, for he had no sooner entered his front door that same evening than he demanded, in a voice that made the stair rods rattle: "Martha; hello, Martha, Martha, Martha! Ho, Martha, where the dickens are you? Say, Martha, did Screwers & Bonkam send that blacking up?"

"Why, no Jeremiah; I'm afraid not," replied Mrs. Pennypacker, dropping the baby, and hurrying to the head of the stairs.

"They didn't?" cried Mr. Pennypacker, in accents of the bitterest disappointment. "Confound the luck! Here I've gone all day without having my shoes polished so's to be ready to begin to-night, and now the careless idiots have gone and forgotten to send the tools, and they promised it sure. Are you positive it isn't here, Martha?"

"Why, yes, Jeremiah; I know it isn't. The only thing that has come for you to-day is a big square box."

"That's it," exclaimed Mr. Pennypacker rapturously. "Why didn't you say so before? Where'd you put it?"

"Why, Jeremiah, if that box is full of blacking there must be enough to last 'most a million years," cried Mrs. Pennypacker wonderingly.

"Oh, that's the cabinet to keep the brushes and things in, you know," explained Mr. Pennypacker. "And it's a beauty, Martha," he went on, with eager satisfaction. "It's a delight to the eye a joy to the soul, an ornament to any bedroom. It makes the menial task of blacking your shoes a sacrifice at the altar of the esthetic. I'll bet neither the Vanderbilts nor the Goulds nor the Astors black theirs at any finer one. It's no cheap veneering, but solid mahogany, inlaid with rococo designs in pure mother-of-pearl, solid brass arabesques at the corners, handles, and lock, the lot."

"And what did it cost?" gasped Mrs. Pennypacker.

"Only $75, and the clerk guarantees me that there isn't another like it in town," replied Mr. Pennypacker, enthusiastically.

And it was right then and there that Mrs. Pennypacker irrevocably resolved that the next time she had an economizing inspiration she would immediately begin talking about something else.

ALEXANDER RICKETTS.

Worse Than Breakfast Food.

LATE arrivals from Paris are laughing over an incident that befell two English ladies in the gay city. They had ventured into one of the bonbonneries or bakeries, which in Paris are so attractive that they are frequented in preference to a café by persons in search of a light luncheon. The French soda-water fountain, with its bewildering assortment of strange syrups, caught their fancy, but as they had very few French words in their vocabulary they contented themselves with ordering milk. On the counters were all kinds of the most delicious-looking cookies, but the ladies were quite at a loss as to what they were called, and it looked as if they would have to go hungry, when one of them thought of the expedient of helping herself. After a careful inspection she picked out a generous supply of what appeared to be the lightest-looking food imaginable. The attendant offered to wrap it up, for the stuff selected was a bird food, and was greatly surprised when the two ladies waved her aside and started in to make a luncheon of it.

However unpalatable it must have been, the frugal British matrons seemed to think it a sin to waste it, for they bravely gulped it down and went out firmly convinced that French cooking was a delusion and a snare, while the little waitress merely shrugged her pretty shoulders and exclaimed:

"Oh, but those English are eccentric!"

"But the Greatest of These Is Charity."

THE Superintendent of the City Mission was seated at his desk by the window of his office watching the passers-by: the hurrying business men, the bundle-laden women shoppers, the newsboys, the wagoneers pouring through the busy street. And he thought it little wonder that these engrossed people paid slight attention to the box which had that morning been placed by the door, with its placard asking for money donations to furnish poor folks with fuel.

He was about to resume work when he saw the eight-year-old son of a friend coming around the corner. The little fellow was whistling at the top of his lungs, and among all the crowd he had been watching, Mr. James was sure there had not been one whose face showed such happiness as did this boy's. On his arm hung a shining pair of skates, and he was swinging proudly a new hockey stick.

Mr. James remembered that when he had spent an evening at his friend's suburban home the week before he had been told how Don had been saving his money for a long time to buy these skates, and how he had earned most of the money by working for neighbors after school hours. Mr. James left his chair, intending to have a word with Don, for whom he had a special liking. But just then the boy stopped. Mr. James stopped back, for he saw by the change on Don's face that a new thought had come into his mind.

Don stood and looked at the collection box. Then he pulled from his pocket a dime and a nickel, looked meditatively at them as they sparkled in his red-mittened hand, and at last dropped the nickel into the box. He walked on, but did not resume his whistle, and his face had lost some of its brightness.

He had gone but a few yards when he turned and came back on the run. This time there was no hesitation, but into the box went the ten-cent piece, and off marched Don proudly, gayly, his whistling sounding like a quick march on a fife.

The Superintendent went back to his desk. The day seemed brighter. The little battle which he had seen waged and won outside his window was as inspiring as greater deeds, and he turned to his work with renewed energy.

Two Pictures.

When Ethel had her picture "took,"
("Twas just a score of years ago,)
We vowed by candle, bell, and book
No baby ever acted so!

She screwed her mouth, she twirled her toes—
Our hair turned gray in sheer despair—
To get our Ethel sweet to pose
Was then a task to make one swear!

When Ethel faces now the lens,
(Mark well the changes Time can bring!)
'Twould take at least a dozen pens
To tell of all her pondering

On how to get the best effects
Of pose and rest, of light and shade,
For Ethel now no more objects
To having her sweet likeness made!

CHARLES N. LURIE.

A Sure Enough Genius.

"WE HAVE one customer who is worth watching because of the originality of his scheme for working us for a good thing," said the clerk in a cut-rate jewelry store. "On the occasion of his first visit to our establishment he bought a watch for $1. Even with a watch marked down to that low-water price we issue a guarantee to keep it in order for a year, and the man, taking us at our word, gave us a call every week or so for six months, to get us to do a little tinkering on the timepiece.

"At the end of that time he decided that he would like a more expensive watch, so he exchanged the dollar affair for one that cost $2.50. With that also went a guarantee for a year's expert attendance, so for another six months we kept the second watch in good order. By and by the man concluded that his income would warrant another splurge and he went his previous purchase two dollars better. Since then he has made four other exchanges at intervals of three to six months. At that rate the fellow will get a fifty-dollar watch some of these days. I haven't figured out how long it will take him to get it, but if he lives and has luck he will certainly reach that limit and sport a new watch that is kept to the very top notch most of the time that it takes to do it."

As He Sees It.

"As for me, I take no stock in doctors."

"You do not?"

"No. I've noticed that people who never go near them have a great deal better health than those who do."

GREAT SACRIFICE OF "WORTH" GOWNS.

The Story of a Doll

ONCE upon a time" is the way the stories of childhood have always begun, as the little noses have listened to the legends of the Land of Make Believe and tales about the vast regions in the Province of Pretend. It is permissible and proper by warrant of precedent, therefore, to begin in the old way this story, one not of happenings on the Continent of Never Occurred, but of Dorothy, a little girl of Oyster Bay, L. I.

Once upon a time—to be exact last Summer—the village was flooded with politicians and reporters. The President had come to his Summer home for his vacation. Dorothy had seen the President and his family ride through the village and had wished that she could have a pony to ride like little Ethel and Archie, but Dorothy was wise, through her six years of experience. Ponies, she knew, did not come for the wishing any more than the longed-for doll in the grocery store, with its lovely flaxen locks, its big blue eyes, red cheeks, and dainty cotton gown.

Dorothy had her friends and playmates, especially the old dog, blind in one eye, gray about the muzzle, devoted to her as no human being had ever been. Then there were the sunflowers, which she was sure nodded their gorgeous heads to her when she went out in the early morning to see how the little patch of garden, back of her home, was flourishing and to uproot any weed daring to encroach on her preserves. She loved the hens, with their broods of chickens, those fussy old mothers, who would fuss and fume when she came near to admire their chicks.

She remembered how but a year ago she had given names to all the young chickens and how she had grown fond of them, only to see them disappear to feed the boarders. She had witnessed one execution of a favorite fowl and took care not to see another tragedy. After that she stopped naming the chickens and decided that her affection was wasted on them, for even the dear, half-blind dog would sooner or later be knawing at their bones.

Dorothy lived down the main street, a little way from the hotel where the reporters used to sit on the porch reading the papers and sunning themselves in the morning, until the arrival of the noonday train, when they would flock to the railway station to see and talk with the President's visitors. To her these reporters seemed to be the jolliest fellows in the world, until after the departure of the 5:40 train in the evening, which usually carried away the President's guests. Then they would hurry back to their rooms, making the hotel sound like a blacksmith's shop, as they pounded on machines which she learned were called typewriters. She was not sure what a typewriter might be and was too shy to ask, but decided after a conference with her dog that it must be the machine which makes money.

She was sure this must be so, for she had seen the reporters sit on the porch and toss coins in the air, each one enough to buy two of the coveted dolls in the grocery store. After they had done this for a while one of them usually had all the money.

But this one was not her favorite among them. She could not remember ever having seen so large a man as was this favored man, or one with such black hair and eyes and such "a terrible big mustache." She had noticed that in the busy hours he was the busiest, and that he was first to get to the telegraph station after he had been making money on his typewriter. She liked him, though she did not fancy the fact that her faithful dog would occasionally desert her, to curl up at the feet of the big reporter when he was sunning himself on the porch. Why he should do this with a stranger she did not know. She learned later that he was the man who whipped off a bull terrier with his cane when it had attached her old friend, and that later he had whipped the owner of the terrier, who was ugly in his objection to what he had done.

Dorothy never knew her parents. She had been cared for by her grandmother and maiden aunts. They had been good to her, and would tell of her mother, who died when she was born, and of how her big, dark father, who was drowned while fishing, had left in the bank $500 for her care, which must not, according to their conception, be touched until Dorothy was grown.

One morning the big, dark reporter was alone on the porch with Dorothy's dog at his feet, and she made bold enough to decide she would ask him a question. He lived in the city and must know something about the children there. She passed the porch several times. The man was evidently looking at the tall tops of the great locust trees and so could not see her. Her old dog was gazing in his face with his one eye. She might never again have a chance to speak alone to the reporter, and started up the steps.

Dorothy was timid and started to go back, but the old dog heard her, jumped up with a bark of delight, and wagged his tail furiously. The big man looked down on her so kindly that she went right up to him and asked without any introductory apology whether he knew anything about the little girls of the city. She had seen them in the Summer time ride by in carriages. She had never spoken to one.

"Why, yes," said the man, placing her on his knee, as he started to tell her of the child in his mind at the time. "I have a little girl, just about your age. She is in the mountains now with her mamma. She has big hazel eyes, like yours, and I should judge she weighs just about as much as you do. Little girls like stories about dollies, don't they?"

"Yes," eagerly spoken by Dorothy.

"Well, she and I were playing one morning, and I was pretending that I was a terrible person asleep, whom she must not awaken. She would tickle my nose or my ear, and I would jump up and pretend to be very angry and start and catch her. Then I would kiss her, and we would have a great laugh together. We had played for some time when, in running away, my little girl slipped on the carpet and fell with her right leg bent under her. When I picked her up again to kiss her she cried out in pain. I laid her down on the sofa, called my wife, and hurried to the doctor's. I brought him back with me. He said at once that Hilda's leg was broken."

Dorothy started to cry in sympathy. The big man hushed her, saying that he was about to tell her about the dollies.

"There was a lady on our street who had lost her little girl and who had taken a great fancy to my Hildegarde. She was very rich, and she went to a store, where she ordered that they send a new doll to Hilda every day. Hilda was in bed nearly two months and a half. At the end of that time the house was full of dolls of every kind and size, but, asleep or awake, alongside of my poor little Hilda, was Sadie, the first doll she had ever had except the rubber one which she used to chew on when she was getting her teeth. Sadie was a rag doll, and there was little of her hair left. She was about the worst-looking doll you ever saw, but after Hilda had played for a minute or two with the new dolls, many of which would say 'papa' or 'mamma' when you squeezed them and shut their eyes when you laid them down on their backs, Hilda would call for Sadie.

"I'd like Hilda. I'm sure I would, because with a world full of dolls she did not forget Sadie," interrupted the listener, whose wide-open eyes betrayed her interest in the story she was hearing.

"But I must tell you the rest," he continued. "A couple of weeks before Christmas Hilda's mother packed the beautiful dolls in barrels, all but Sadie. Hilda watched it done, while she held close in her arms the rag doll, for she knew that the others were to go to the hospitals, where they were given to other little girls who lay in bed, sick with bad hurts, and unable to move. And so you see there were a lot of little girls made happy because Hilda broke her leg when I was playing with her like a bear that should have been in a cage."

"Oh, I'm so glad she is well and that those sick children got the dolls. You know I never had a doll in my life."

There was no envy, no covetousness, in the little face with the big hazel eyes, still filled with wonder at the account of so many and such marvelous dolls that it made her dizzy to think of them.

"You never had a doll?"

"No."

"Is there a place in town where they sell them?"

"At the grocer's."

The big man and the little girl walked up the street under the tall locust trees, while she warned him that the one she wanted was very costly. The grocer wanted a quarter of a dollar for it. There was no better doll in town. It was soon hugged and caressed and carried away in triumph.

Every morning while the reporters were at Oyster Bay Dorothy made a pilgrimage to the hotel porch, where she would announce to her friend, no matter how many were present, that "Elizabeth is quite well and happy, thank you." Dorothy had named her doll Elizabeth, for the mother she had never known. Dejected and dispirited, desperately jealous, the old dog would follow her.

One day the reporters chipped in and sent to the city for a wonderful doll. It could talk and open and close its eyes, and, with its wonderful wardrobe, was gratefully received by Dorothy. But Elizabeth rode in the baby carriage which had accompanied the new gift, and Dorothy did not seem much grieved when the old dog tore the French doll to bits, fearing it might be a new rival for Dorothy's affections.

She said to her friend: "Elizabeth is the only doll I want. It's just like Hilda with her Sadie."

ROBERT HALSTEAD.

Not Easy to Count Three.

DR. H. E. ARNOLD, the apostle of games as a factor in education, and who is in charge of the physical training in the New Haven Normal School, declares that most people cannot count three.

"Most people cannot count three," he says; "many people cannot count two. Those who can count six or seven are rare, and the one who can count to twenty is almost unheard of."

The professor does not mean the ordinary mathematical process indicated, but that quality of mind which can perceive a group of three or more objects and recognize the number so instantly and absolutely as to act on the knowledge in a game.

To prove his words, Dr. Arnold made up a game at "French Tag," or "High Three," on a recent occasion in this city. The players were all lithe, active young teachers of physical culture, used to much exercise. They were arranged in a circle, in groups of two, the two standing in Indian file. One of the groups had a third girl at the end. Still another player, in this case Dr. Arnold himself, was "It." If "It" touched the third girl she had to be "It." The only way she could escape being touched was to dodge in front of one of the groups of two. This left the third girl on that row exposed, and to save herself the latter must instantly dart in front of another group of two. The skill comes in in the quickness with which the player sees that she is third in line and springs to safety.

The game grew fast and furious, till every one in the room was on foot to watch its progress. Hits on the third girl grew into sounding slaps in the excitement. The ring was a kaleidoscope of gay shirtwaists and short skirts, flying hither and yon, while above all rose the stentorian voice of Dr. Arnold calling, "See them count three!"

When the quickest and most skillful player had been ignominiously reduced to "It" he dissolved the ring, and as a bevy of flushed and laughing girls sought their seats, remarked: "I think you will agree with me, ladies and gentlemen, that most people cannot count three."

Local News Items.

From The Lonelyville Weekly Record.

COAL is so plentiful and cheap now in lovely Lonelyville that the leading citizens are not obliged to go out and pick it up along the railroad track any more.

Next week the regular Summer time table begins on the P. D. S. R. R. Three extra building-lot-auction-sale-excursion trains will be added to the regular number every Saturday, Sunday, and holiday. On these days all expresses, fliers, and flag trains will stop at lovely Lonelyville in order to give prospective lot purchasers the impression that Lonelyville has the greatest train service of any suburb of New York.

Our active citizen Mr. Skinner, the carpenter and builder, sprained his leg yesterday. Mr. Skinner was walking down Swampview Avenue when he suddenly caught sight of Mr. Goodthing, for whom he recently built a house, approaching. It was in Mr. Skinner's haste to turn the first corner and avoid meeting Mr. Goodthing that he fell and sustained the injury to his limb.

That progressive Lonelyville has such a splendid Volunteer Hose Company of which to feel proud is largely owing to the personal efforts of Mr. Borrowall, its Captain. Since Mr. Borrowall has taken up the management of its affairs, persons applying for membership must not only pass a rigid examination as to their bowling, checker-playing, and quoit-throwing abilities, as in times past, but must be able to dance the two-step, the glide waltz, and the Saratoga lancers.

The editor of The Record wishes to make a correction of a most unfortunate blunder which occurred in last week's issue. He was unusually busy, and in setting up the type of Mr. Meyerhoeffer's advertisement made a line read: "Country sausage, 15 cents per hound," whereas it should have read "per pound."

A Mystery.

"Senator, what are clean politics?"

"Why—er—I dunno."

A CHURCH QUARREL—WHICH IS TO BLAME?

PULPIT: "I am afraid you are getting irreligious, worldly and indifferent. Besides, you are empty half the time."

PEW: "It's all your fault. I can't fill up on platitudes and [illegible]."—*The Ram's Horn.*

THEY FAILED TO MAKE A HIT.
The Three New Star Theatrical Co. Returning Home After a Disastrous Season of Their New Sensational Play, Entitled STATEHOOD.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Case of Eleanor Jones.

BECAUSE a careless booking agent substituted Eleanor for the name Edward, a man from Buffalo, who with his family was a passenger on one of the biggest and fleetest liners afloat, had no end of trouble the other day with the Immigration Inspectors when he started to land at the pier in the North River.

The big ship arrived off the Quarantine station about 7 o'clock in the morning, and after the health authorities had finished with her the Immigration and Customs Inspectors started about their business. One of the Immigration Inspectors was a female. She made a thorough canvass of the cabin in search of women who had no right to land. Every woman had proved her right to land, with the single exception of Miss Eleanor Jones—call it—who could not be found.

The Inspector searched high and low for the missing Eleanor, but there was "nothing doing." Finally she appealed to a woman passenger to help her out.

"Can you tell me where I can find Miss Eleanor Jones?" asked the Inspector.

"Of course I can," answered a demure-looking maiden, "she isn't on board, for a Mr. Edward Jones happens to be the Eleanor in this case."

"Oh, do find him; I would so like to see a man named Eleanor," said the eager Inspector.

"There he is; but don't tell him I told you about the mistake on the passenger list, for he has been very touchy on that subject during the trip."

Walking up to where the man was standing, the Inspector demanded to know if he was "Miss Eleanor Jones."

"You bet your life my name is not Eleanor," was the emphatic reply from the man from Buffalo; "my name is Edward, plain Ed., and if I ever get my hands on that fool booking agent you can stake your bottom dollar he won't make any more mistakes like this."

"I am very sorry, Miss Jones."

"Don't you call me Miss Jones, for I am not a miss, but plain Mr. Jones, the father of a family of six, and as good an American citizen as any man on this ship."

"I can't help that; you are not on the passenger list, or the manifest either, as Edward Jones, as since you say you are not Eleanor Jones, I will be compelled to tell the Inspector in charge about your case and ask for your detention as a stowaway pending the untangling of this mess."

Mr. Jones pleaded for clemency, but the feminine Inspector, who had by this time been reinforced by the arrival of an Inspector of the masculine kind, was obdurate and said that she could not change the law, and that Mr. Jones would have to take his medicine. Jones was then told that he could not leave the boat with the other passengers, and the Inspectors went to the steerage to take a look at the people in that department.

The liner was almost docked by this time, and Jones in desperation appealed to the purser for assistance. The purser, appreciating his predicament, at once ordered a steward to look up the cabin manager as soon as the gangplank was in place and request his immediate presence in his office. This the steward did, and the manager, on boarding the liner, was told the circumstances. The Immigration Inspector was then sent for by the manager, and on his appearance the two went into executive session. The manager told the immigration man that the line would pay the stowaway's fine, and after a lengthy confab succeeded in convincing the man from Ellis Island that the mistake was an innocent one and that the detained passenger was in reality an American citizen.

Security was then given for the release of Jones and a steward was sent to his room to inform him that all was right and that he might rejoin his family on the dock.

His Name Is O'Dell Over There.

AN ENGLISHMAN who arrived on the Celtic on Sunday was dining with an American friend at the Waldorf yesterday. The chat between them became animated over the "growing friendliness," as the Britisher called it, between Great Britain and the United States. "But, after all," he remarked, "I suppose you'll soon have a President whose name will be O'Flaherty, O'Mahony, or some other name that has an apostrophized O at the head of it, now that you have a Governor of New York State that begins his name that way."

This made the American laugh, and tell his friend he was "way off his burner." But before he had time to explain why he thought so, the Englishman produced the Almanach de Gotha of 1903, and in the section devoted to the United States, and under the special head of "Autorités dans les états particuliers" pointed out the following line among others:

"B. B. O'Dell, New York, (Albany.)"

In the same section, by the way, the Almanach refers to Theodore Roosevelt as the "thirty-fourth" President of the United States, just eight Presidents ahead of time, and in a list of Roman Catholic Archbishops in the United States has the following: "New York, J. J. Keane."

When the American called his friend's attention to the latter additional fallibility of the great Gotha annual so far as New York is concerned, he exclaimed: "I wonder what my friend Archbishop Farley will think of that?"

A Resourceful Bride.

HER first venture at cooking dinner in her own home had passed successfully and they sat in silence at opposite ends of the table wondering at the novelty of it all and gazing at each other.

"Honestly, honestly—cross your heart—did you like it, Fred?" she asked finally.

"Never enjoyed anything so much in my life," he said, and swallowed a lump.

"Everything, everything—from soup to pudding?"

"Every mouthful, from soup to pudding," he said, bravely.

"Oh, I'm so relieved then," she said, as a huge sigh escaped her. "You see, I forgot to order the syrup for the sauce for the pudding, and I had to have something, so I took the cough syrup, and I was so afraid you'd taste it."

She Guessed It.

IT WAS in a Nassau Street quick lunch restaurant. The young man had carefully extracted a twenty-dollar bill from a small roll and carelessly thrown it upon the cashier's desk as if to say: "There are a whole lot more where that came from."

"Twenty cents out, please," he said.

The cashier making the change had time to ask: "Are you on The Journal?"

"No; why do you ask?" exclaimed the astonished young man.

"Because Tuesday is pay day there."

The young man wondered why the other two men who were waiting to pay snickered.

The Habit of Acquisition.

IT BEATS me," said the philosopher, "that people will keep piling up money long after they have several times as much as they'll ever be able to use."

Then he went out for a walk. Passing a book store, he saw half a dozen very cheap books which, however, he knew he hadn't time to read and doubted very much if he ever would have time to read. But they were cheap, and he bought them and sent them home to be added to his library, which already contained several times as many books as he would ever have time to read.

Nevertheless, he continued to wonder at the senseless accumulation of money.

Woman as a Business Proposition.

IT was a formidable array of papers; one original contract, three copies, and over so many little slips of paper that did not amount to anything apparently, but had to be signed for good measure.

The woman looked at them dubiously. "What do I have to sign all these things for?" she asked. "Where shall I put my name?"

When the proper place for the signature had been marked on each separate sheet she wrote her name with a brave flourish. That dreadful task having been finished the man who finds fault arose with a remark.

"Did you read the contract before signing it?" he asked.

"No," said the woman. "What is the use? I know what it is about, so why waste time in wading through all those hereby's and whereases?"

The bearer of the contract smiled magnanimously.

"If you had read it," he said, "you would have been a woman in a million. All women, except those that have become seasoned in business through years of experience, fight shy of a contract. They seem to think that every time they put their name to a legal paper they are signing their death warrant, so when they find their signature a necessary part of a document they hustle the job through with the greatest possible dispatch. In their opinion, to read what goes before would only prolong the agony, so they skip that and trust to luck and the honesty of the other party to get through all right. Fortunately, the other party generally is disposed to do the square thing, so they suffer but few impositions.

"It really would be a good thing, though, if women would cultivate the judicial cast of thought and at least glance through contracts before signing them. With their present happy-go-lucky way of attending to legal matters an unscrupulous person might cheat them out of their very eye teeth without their knowing anything about it till they happened to want them, and then they would find that they had signed them away so effectually that there was no possibility of ever getting them back."

The woman took up the bundle of papers thoughtfully.

"Perhaps I had better run through the things, after all," she said.

"It is too late now," said the man who finds fault. "You will have to save your energy till another time."

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The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 7, 1903.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 7. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended March 7, [illegible]	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended March 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 7, '03.
230	190	235	Feb. 11.	220	Feb. 11.	215	230	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 2, '02.	‡4	SA	230	230	228	228	...	80
...	...	*238	Mar. 4.	*238	Mar. 4.	225	...	..	Albany & Susquehanna	100	3,500,000	Jan., '03.	3½	SA	238	238	238	238	...	42
21	18	23	Feb. 20.	18	Feb. 11.	18	20	..	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000	...	..	..	20½	20½	20	20	...	200
79	53	75½	Feb. 25.	62½	Jan. 15.	71½	71⅝	−1⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Feb. 24, '03.	½	Q	73⅞	74	70⅝	71⅝	60⅝	355,852
33¾	21	25¾	Feb. 10.	22	Jan. 6.	22	25	−3¼	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,715,600	...	..	..	22	22	22	22	...	104
30	30	30¾	Feb. 26.	26	Jan. 23.	27	35	−⅝	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	...	..	..	30	30	30	30	...	100
8½	⅛	⅝	Jan. 3.	⅛	Jan. 21.	...	⅛	..	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	...	..	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	4⅝	500
26½	1½	1	Jan. 5.	½	Jan. 24.	½	2	..	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	...	..	..	1	1	1	1	18	1,500
37⅞	28¼	41⅝	Jan. 10.	35⅝	Jan. 3.	38⅝	39	−1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 2, '03.	1	Q	40⅛	40½	38⅝	39	31⅞	7,900
93⅝	85½	93	Jan. 6.	90½	Jan. 16.	91½	92	+⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	91⅞	92½	90½	91⅝	89⅝	1,950
57⅝	30⅝	46½	Feb. 20.	43	Mar. 5.	43	44	−1⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '02.	4	A	44¼	44¼	43	43	41⅞	2,400
99½	86	98	Feb. 13.	96	Feb. 3.	96	97	−1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 2, '02.	3	SA	96⅝	96½	96⅝	96⅝	92½	110
265	210	235	Feb. 5.	220	Mar. 6.	215	228	−6	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	**3	SA	220	220	220	220	234½	315
62½	27	20⅝	Jan. 7.	19¼	Mar. 2.	...	...	−1	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	½	Q	20⅛	20¼	19½	20	51⅞	525
13⅝	8⅝	11½	Jan. 2.	8½	Mar. 6.	8⅝	9	−⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	...	..	..	9⅝	9¾	8⅞	9	...	1,400
31⅞	9½	11½	Jan. 30.	10	Mar. 5.	10	10¼	−⅜	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10⅛	10⅛	10	10¼	27⅝	1,985
67	32	42⅝	Jan. 30.	36⅝	Mar. 7.	36⅝	37	−2⅞	American Ice Co. pf.	100	18,827,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	38⅝	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	65⅝	2,300
28	14	19⅝	Jan. 6.	16	Jan. 2.	15⅝	17½	−2	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	...	..	..	17⅝	17⅝	16	16	22⅝	500
58	39½	48½	Jan. 6.	43	Jan. 5.	40⅝	43⅝	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	44	44	44	44	55⅞	100
36⅝	28⅝	31⅝	Feb. 17.	27⅝	Mar. 6.	27⅝	28⅝	−1⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	...	..	..	29⅝	29⅝	27⅝	28	32½	7,700
100¼	89	95⅝	Feb. 17.	93	Jan. 23.	94	95	−⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '03.	1¾	Q	95	95	93⅝	94½	92⅝	1,940
7⅝	5	5⅝	Feb. 26.	4½	Mar. 6.	4½	5	−⅝	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	..	..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5⅝	1,300
29	21	24½	Jan. 7.	23	Jan. 16.	22	23	−½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	..	23	23	23	23	21	100
49⅝	36⅝	52⅝	Feb. 17.	42⅝	Jan. 3.	47⅝	48⅝	−2⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	...	..	..	50⅝	50⅝	48	48	46¼	24,750
100⅝	87½	99⅝	Feb. 16.	93	Jan. 5.	95½	95⅝	−1¼	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 6, '03.	1¾	Q	96⅝	96⅝	95	95½	98⅝	5,235
135	40½	126	Mar. 4.	125	Jan. 20.	...	126½	+1	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Jan. 2, '03.	2½	Q	126	126	126	126	66	200
101	85	98⅝	Jan. 19.	96	Jan. 13.	96	97½	+½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97½	81	310
15	12	20	Jan. 12.	16	Jan. 2.	15	17	−2	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	...	..	..	17½	17½	16	16	...	1,656
70	50¼	69¼	Feb. 18.	63½	Mar. 4.	60	65	−3¼	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Mar. 2, '03.	1½	Q	68⅝	68½	63¼	68⅝	...	100
135½	113	134⅝	Jan. 8.	125⅝	Mar. 7.	125½	126	−3⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	131	131⅝	125⅝	125⅝	127	80,500
122	115	122	Feb. 13.	120	Jan. 3.	120	122	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	122	122	121½	121½	118⅝	400
95	84	86	Feb. 2.	85⅝	Feb. 27.	80	85	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '03.	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	88	30
186	160⅝	169	Feb. 18.	163	Feb. 5.	...	...	−½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	104,358,700	Jan. 15, '03.	‡2½	Q	168⅝	168½	168½	168⅝	...	100
17½	12	14½	Feb. 3.	12½	Jan. 19.	13	14½	..	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	...	..	..	14½	14½	13⅝	14	14⅝	520
80⅝	75	80	Jan. 31.	77	Jan. 12.	76	79½	−½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	77½	110
146	80	125½	Feb. 25.	95	Jan. 21.	108	116	−6½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 13, '02.	50c	SA	121⅝	123	113½	113½	121½	7,400
96⅝	74½	89⅝	Jan. 10.	80⅝	Mar. 7.	80⅝	81	−4⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 2, '02.	2	SA	85⅝	85½	80⅝	81	75½	190,588
106⅝	95½	103⅝	Jan. 10.	97½	Mar. 7.	97½	97⅝	−2⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 2, '03.	2½	SA	100	100	97½	97½	98⅝	10,575
118½	92⅝	104	Jan. 9.	92¼	Mar. 7.	92¼	92⅝	−4	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	96⅝	96⅝	92¼	92¼	104⅝	128,725
99	92	96⅝	Feb. 11.	93	Mar. 6.	92	95	−⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,363,300	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	94⅝	415
72⅝	54⅝	71½	Feb. 17.	63½	Mar. 6.	63⅝	63⅝	−1⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	...	..	..	67½	67⅝	63⅝	63⅝	64	82,230
253	210	223	Jan. 21.	217	Mar. 5.	216	223	−7	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	Q	220	220	217	217	220½	300
14⅝	7⅝	15⅝	Jan. 20.	10	Jan. 5.	10	10½	−1½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	...	..	..	12	12	11	11	11⅝	400
123	110	150	Feb. 9.	124	Jan. 8.	142	144	−3½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	8,300,000	Feb. 16, '03.	2½	SA	143½	144	143½	144	...	350
68	41	55	Jan. 6.	49	Mar. 2.	48	50	−1	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	1	Q	49	49	49	49	...	100
97	71	78⅝	Jan. 5.	71	Jan. 24.	73	...	−2	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 2, '03.	1	SA	74	74⅝	71	73	87⅝	800
145½	112¼	138⅝	Feb. 10.	127	Mar. 7.	127	127⅝	−7½	Canadian Pacific	100	84,480,300	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	134½	134½	127	127⅝	113	60,650
196	165	190	Jan. 19.	177	Mar. 6.	177	180	−3⅝	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	†27,415,800	Feb. 2, '03.	2	Q	179	179	177	178⅝	191	300
57½	42⅝	53⅝	Feb. 10.	46	Mar. 7.	45⅝	46	−3	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	†60,542,100	Nov. 26, '02.	1	A	49⅝	49⅝	46	46	46⅝	22,460
45⅝	29⅝	37⅝	Jan. 5.	31¼	Mar. 6.	31⅝	32	−2½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	...	..	..	34⅝	34½	31⅝	32	35⅝	6,700
79	68	73½	Jan. 7.	69⅝	Mar. 6.	69½	70	−1½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 1, '03.	2	SA	71½	71½	69⅝	70⅝	75⅝	1,500
35	22	29⅝	Jan. 9.	23⅝	Mar. 6.	23⅝	24	−2⅝	Chicago Great Western	100	29,921,000	...	..	..	26	26½	23⅝	23⅝	24⅝	18,300
51⅝	38	46⅝	Feb. 5.	40⅝	Mar. 6.	40⅝	41¼	−1⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,489,100	...	..	..	43⅝	43⅝	40⅝	41⅝	45⅝	1,700
95⅝	80⅝	90⅝	Jan. 13.	88	Mar. 6.	89	91	−1	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '03.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	92⅝	300
198⅝	160⅝	183⅝	Jan. 7.	168	Mar. 7.	168¼	168⅝	−6⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Oct. 28, '02.	‖4	SA	175	175⅝	168	168⅝	163⅝	186,900
200⅝	186	194½	Jan. 9.	189	Mar. 6.	...	190	−1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	190	190	189	189	190⅝	496
271	204¼	224½	Jan. 14.	182	Mar. 3.	185	190	−4	Chicago & Northwestern	100	[illegible]	Jan. 2, '03.	3½	SA	191½	191½	182	185	229	7,175
...	...	15½	Feb. 18.	12¼	Mar. 3.	...	...	−½	Chicago & Northwestern rights						13	13	12¼	12⅝	...	20,136
170½	140	162	Jan. 19.	147	Mar. 6.	147	155	−3	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	†21,403,300	Feb. 18, '03.	3	SA	147	147	147	147	153	100
24⅝	15	19⅝	Jan. 9.	16⅝	Mar. 4.	16⅝	17	−½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	...	..	..	17⅝	18	16⅝	17	17½	620
44	29	36	Jan. 3.	30	Mar. 6.	30	31	−1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	...	..	..	32⅝	32⅝	30	30⅝	33⅝	2,210
23	10⅝	17½	Jan. 12.	8⅝	Feb. 3.	9⅝	10	−⅝	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	...	..	..	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	...	800
106⅝	93	98⅝	Jan. 9.	91	Mar. 6.	91¼	93½	−⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	93⅝	93¼	91	92½	101	1,500
90	35	100	Jan. 5.	85	Mar. 6.	85	90	−11½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	18,000,000	...	..	..	85	85	85	85	...	100
99	77½	97	Jan. 5.	90⅝	Mar. 6.	90	93	−6⅝	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	15,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1½	..	90⅝	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	...	100
*192	*189	*186	Mar. 2.	*185	Mar. 4.	186	187½	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	100	11,242,700	Mar. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	186	186	185	185	...	94
110½	73⅝	82½	Jan. 6.	68⅝	Mar. 6.	67½	68	−4⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,032,000	Apr. 10, '02.	1½	..	72⅝	72⅝	68⅝	68⅝	93½	7,700
35⅝	14⅝	31⅝	Jan. 7.	27	Mar. 6.	26⅝	27½	−2½	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000	...	..	..	29⅝	29⅝	27	27	29⅝	3,430
79⅝	59⅝	72	Jan. 9.	68⅝	Mar. 6.	68⅝	69⅝	−⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	...	..	..	69	69⅝	68⅝	69	71⅝	1,330
53⅝	38	49	Jan. 9.	39⅝	Mar. 6.	39⅝	40	−3⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	...	..	..	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	42⅝	2,000
24⅝	14⅝	22⅝	Feb. 18.	19	Jan. 26.	19⅝	21	−⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,924,000	Dec. 30, '02.	½	..	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20	17⅝	1,710
230⅝	205	222	Jan. 7.	208¼	Mar. 5.	209	209¼	−3⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,917,100	Dec. 15, '02.	2	Q	213	213	208⅝	209¼	221	14,050
126⅝	114	119	Jan. 2.	115	Feb. 28.	113	115⅝	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	116	116	115	115	117	800
38⅝	27	34⅝	Feb. 10.	30⅝	Jan. 3.	31	32	−1⅝	Corn Products Co.	100	45,013,005	...	..	..	32⅝	32⅝	30⅝	31	...	3,445
90	79⅝	85½	Jan. 19.	82	Jan. 2.	83	84½	−⅝	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,677,250	Jan. 10, '03.	1¾	Q	84⅝	84⅝	83	83⅝	...	700
184⅝	153⅝	183⅝	Feb. 2.	170	Mar. 6.	170	172	−5¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	177	177	170	170⅝	172½	5,300
297	231	276½	Jan. 8.	253	Feb. 27.	253	260	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '03.	1¾	Q	255	255	255	255	285	300
51⅝	35½	43	Feb. 9.	37⅝	Mar. 5.	37⅝	37⅝	−1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	100	†38,000,000	...	..	..	39⅝	39⅝	37⅝	38	44½	2,100
96⅝	86⅝	90⅝	Feb. 9.	86½	Mar. 6.	86⅝	88½	−⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,345,880	Jan. 15, '03.	2½	SA	87⅝	88	86⅝	86⅝	91½	2,400
25	13	20⅝	Jan. 2.	15⅝	Mar. 5.	16⅝	18⅝	−⅝	Detroit Southern	100	10,487,000	...	..	..	17⅝	17⅝	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	3,700
48⅝	26	39⅝	Jan. 2.	31⅝	Mar. 6.	31⅝	32	−2¼	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	...	..	..	34	34	31⅝	31⅝	39⅝	700
97	75	90	Jan. 6.	86	Mar. 5.	85	...	−3	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	86⅝	86⅝	86	86	...	223
38	27	34⅝	Jan. 6.	30	Jan. 26.	29⅝	30⅝	−1	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	28,064,300	Jan. 26, '03.	1	Q	31	32	30	30	...	2,285
24	10	19⅝	Feb. 18.	16⅝	Mar. 6.	16	17	−1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	...	..	..	17	17½	16⅝	16⅝	13⅝	710
30⅝	18⅝	29⅝	Feb. 16.	24⅝	Mar. 6.	24⅝	25½	−1⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	...	..	..	26⅝	26⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25⅝	750
44⅝	28⅝	42⅝	Jan. 9.	34⅝	Mar. 7.	34⅝	34⅝	−2⅝	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	...	..	..	37⅝	37⅝	34⅝	34⅝	36⅝	141,650
75⅝	60⅝	74	Feb. 5.	66⅝	Mar. 6.	66⅝	66⅝	−2	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	..	68⅝	68⅝	66⅝	66⅝	67⅝	20,750
63⅝	41⅝	64⅝	Feb. 5.	51⅝	Jan. 2.	53	53⅝	−4⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	...	..	..	57⅝	57⅝	53	53	54⅝	22,400
74⅝	50	72½	Jan. 6.	65⅝	Mar. 6.	66⅝	67	−⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	66⅝	67½	65⅝	66⅝	73	2,100
67½	30	74⅝	Feb. 24.	62	Jan. 7.	69	73	−3⅝	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,538,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	71½	71½	69⅝	69⅝	48⅝	450
108	98⅝	101	Jan. 8.	100	Jan. 9.	100	102	..	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	9,416,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	101	101	101	101	...	123
334	170	204	Feb. 16.	183	Jan. 2.	190	193½	−3⅝	General Electric Co.	100	[illegible]	Jan. 15, '03.	2	Q	196⅝	197½	190	190⅝	300⅝	7,767
208	181½	209	Jan. 22.	200	Feb. 26.	190	200	..	Great Northern pf.	100	123,908,700	Feb. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	200	200	200	200	183	200
106	68	106⅝	Feb. 20.	96⅝	Jan. 2.	103	103⅝	−⅝	**Hocking Valley**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 19, '03.	1½	SA	103⅝	104⅝	102⅝	103	68⅝	3,850
98⅝	81½	99⅝	Mar. 2.	95⅝	Jan. 6.	98	99	−2	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 19, '03.	2	SA	99½	99⅝	97	97	94½	2,100
173⅝	137	151	Jan. 10.	139	Mar. 6.	138⅝	139¼	−3⅝	**Illinois Central**	100	†95,040,600	Mar. 2, '03.	3	SA	142	142⅝	139	139	140	15,300
29⅝	16¼	19⅝	Jan. 5.	17	Mar. 6.	17	17⅝	−⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,000	July 1, '02.	1	..	17½	17½	17	17⅝	20⅝	500
77½	70	74⅝	Feb. 6.	71½	Jan. 12.	73	74	−⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,589,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	76	700
57⅝	40	46	Jan. 8.	42⅝	Mar. 6.	41½	44	−3⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	...	100
96	82	89⅝	Jan. 12.	82½	Feb. 7.	82	84	−⅝	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 2, '03.	1½	Q	83	83	83	83	90⅝	100
51⅝	33⅝	48	Jan. 12.	39	Mar. 6.	39	39⅝	−5	Iowa Central	100	8,522,000	...	..	..	44	44	39	39⅝	50⅝	1,954
90⅝	85	77⅝	Jan. 12.	67	Mar. 6.	68	70	−3⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '0[illegible]	1½	..	69	69	67	67	83⅝	500
50⅝	33⅝	47½	Jan. 6.	40	Feb. 16.	40⅝	45	−⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	10,000,000	...	..	..	41½	41½	40⅝	40⅝	37	1,000
88	75	82⅝	Feb. 2[illegible]	78⅝	Jan. 16.	78	80	−1½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	80⅝	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝	85⅝	2,500
39	19	39⅝	Jan. 12.	29⅝	Mar. 6.	29⅝	30	−2⅝	Kansas City Southern	100	29,083,500	...	..	..	32⅝	32⅝	29⅝	30	23⅝	8,000
62⅝	44	61½	Jan. 22.	54	Mar. 6.	54⅝	55⅝	−2⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	...	..	..	56	58½	54	54⅝	54⅝	8,700
41	18	37⅝	Feb. 4.	28⅝	Jan. 21.	34	36	−⅝	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400	...	..	..	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	16⅝	300
55	53	40	Mar. 5.	40	Mar. 5.	...	...	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	3	SA	40	40	40	40	...	115
98	88⅝	100	Feb. 26.	84	Jan. 7.	98	100	+1	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Sep. 15, '02.	2	SA	98	98	98	98	...	1,900
110	100	110	Mar. 4.	105	Feb. 3.	105	110	+5	Laclede Gas Co. pf.	100	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '02.	2½	SA	110	110	110	110	102½	125
71½	40	58	Jan. 8.	44	Mar. 5.	43½	45	−3⅝	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	...	..	..	47	47	44	44	68⅝	900
91⅝	72½	83	Jan. 7.	74½	Mar. 4.	74½	83	−4½	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	1	..	74½	74½	74½	74½	82	100
159⅝	102⅝	130⅝	Jan. 6.	118⅝	Mar. 7.	118⅝	119	−3⅝	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 9, '03.	2½	SA	122⅝	122⅝	118⅝	118⅝	104	19,100
10	6	12⅝	Feb. 24.	11	Jan. 7.	12	13	..	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000	...	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	100
158	128	155½	Jan. 14.	139⅝	Feb. 28.	140	140⅝	−½	Manhattan Elevated	100	55,146,300	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	140⅝	146	140⅝	140⅝	131	224,540
134½	109⅝	128⅝	Jan. 6.	117	Mar. 7.	117	117½	−1½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	...	...	..	..	117⅝	118⅝	117	117	...	7,025
174	135	142⅝	Jan. 6.	134⅝	Mar. 2.	133	135½	−1½	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	136	137	134⅝	135	168	44,877
31½	20⅝	27⅝	Mar. 4.	24⅝	Jan. 2.	26⅝	27	..	Mexican Central	100	47,153,100	...	..	..	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	28⅝	16,900
115	105	110	Jan. 9.	100	Mar. 7.	100	102	−6⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	2½	SA	105	105	100	100	111⅝	500
84	38⅝	79⅝	Feb. 16.	72⅝	Jan. 21.	73⅝	73⅝	−2⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	...	..	..	76⅝	76⅝	73⅝	73⅝	47⅝	3,500
136	90	132½	Feb. 17.	122	Jan. 21.	127	127½	−1⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	...	..	..	129	129	127	127⅝	100⅝	4,000
35⅝	22½	30⅝	Jan. 5.	25⅝	Mar. 6.	25½	25⅝	−1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,100,300	...	..	..	27⅝	27½	25⅝	26	25	12,700
66⅝	51	68⅝	Feb. 10.	57½	Mar. 7.	57⅝	57⅝	−2⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	...	..	..	61⅝	61⅝	57½	57⅝	58⅝	7,450
125⅝	96⅝	115⅝	Feb. 10.	107⅝	Jan. 2.	108	108⅝	−3⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	77,453,200	Jan. 20, '03.	2½	SA	111½	111⅝	107⅝	108	99⅝	220,950
197	185	198	Jan. 22.	190	Mar. 6.	190	198	−3	Morris & Essex	50	15,000,000	Jan., '03.	3½	SA	190	190	190	190	...	[illegible]
132	89	114	Feb. 16.	103⅝	Jan. 26.	108	109	−1½	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	100	†10,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	3	..	111	111	109	109	89	300
53⅝	40	47⅝	Feb. 17.	45⅝	Jan. 14.	46⅝	46⅝	−⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1	Q	46⅝	47½	46⅝	46½	47½	2,700
109⅝	101⅝	106	Jan. 5.	103	Jan. 2.	104½	105½	−⅝	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Feb. 28, '03.	1¾	Q	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	107½	170
32	15⅝	29⅝	Feb. 5.	24½	Mar. 6.	25⅝	26	−1½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '03.	1	Q	26	26	24⅝	25⅝	16⅝	3,520
96	78⅝	95	Feb. 10.	90	Mar. 2.	90	93	−4	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	...	400
21⅝	14⅝	20⅝	Jan. 8.	17½	Jan. 2.	17⅝	18	−⅝	National Railroad of Mexico	100	32,806,000	...	..	..	18⅝	18⅝	17½	17⅝	...	2,700
45⅝	31⅝	40⅝	Jan. 8.	34⅝	Mar. 3.	35	36½	−2	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,000	...	..	..	35	36	34⅝	35	...	1,300
156	140	177	Jan. 2.	160	Mar. 5.	160	166	−4½	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	Jan. 15, '03.	2	Q	163	167	160	165⅝	152½	1,000
168⅝	147	156	Jan. 10.	141	Mar. 7.	141	141⅝	−5	New York Central	100	132,250,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1½	Q	146⅝	146½	141	141	162⅝	48,500
57⅝	40	45	Jan. 7.	39	Mar. 4.	39	40	−2⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	†14,000,000	...	..	..	41⅝	41⅝	39	39⅝	50⅝	1,500
100	80	87	Jan. 19.	80	Mar. 6.	81	88	−2⅝	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	3	A	80	82	80	82	87⅝	200
28	12	31	Feb. 18.	20	Jan. 12.	22½	30	−6	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	...	..	..	24	28	24	24	...	100
64⅝	39⅝	57	Feb. 11.	51	Jan. 21.	53	55⅝	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	..	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	40	44
255	209½	225½	Jan. 3.	216	Mar. 4.	215	216½	−1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,857,100	Dec. 31, '02.	2	Q	217	217	216	216	214⅝	270
37⅝	25⅝	35⅝	Feb. 5.	30⅝	Mar. 7.	30⅝	30½	−2⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	...	..	..	32⅝	32⅝	30⅝	30⅝	32	33,400
80⅝	55	76⅝	Feb. 10.	71	Mar. 7.	71	71⅝	−3⅝	Norfolk & Western	100	†66,000,000	Dec. 19, '02.	1½	SA	73⅝	73⅝	71	71	56⅝	34,825
98	90	93⅝	Feb. 2.	92	Jan. 7.	90	92	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Feb. 28, '03.	2	SA	89	91⅝	89	91⅝	91	112
134	88	124⅝	Jan. 7.	107	Mar. 5.	106	107	−6⅝	North American	100	[illegible]	...	..	..	114	114	107	109⅝	85	[illegible]
9⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb. 26.	4	Feb. 2.	...	...	..	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '02.	30c	..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...	[illegible]

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Less than 100 shares. †A portion of the issue withdrawn from circulation. ‡Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. ‖Including an extra dividend of ½ per cent. **Including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. §Including an extra dividend of ½ per cent. In dividend period column, A stands for annual, SA semi-annual, Q quarterly, and M monthly.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 7, 1903—Continued.

Range for Year 1902 High	Range for Year 1902 Low	Range for Year 1903 High	Date	Low	Date	Closing Saturday, March 7 Bid	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge For Past Week	STOCKS	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid Date	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended March 7 First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended March 7, '03
81½	65	73	Jan. 10	66	Mar. 2	66	69	−2	Pacific Coast	100	6,000,000	Feb. 2, '03	1¼	Q	68	68	66	66	74½	100
[illegible]	72½	75	Feb. 7	70	Mar. 1	69	75	−4	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	7,914,400	Feb. 2, '03	1¼	Q	75	71	70	71	[illegible]	300
49½	37	42½	Jan. 7	36½	Mar. 2	36	36½	−3½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '91	1¼	..	38½	38½	36½	36½	48	1,000
170	147	157⅞	Jan. 10	144	Mar. 6	144½	145	−2½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	204,672,300	Nov. 29, '02	3	SA	147½	148½	142	144½	152	116,531
108¾	98½	106½	Feb. 19	100½	Mar. 6	101	101¼	−1½	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,969,700	Feb. 24, '03	1½	Q	102½	102½	100½	101	99⅞	11,160
[illegible]	75	81½	Feb. 26	78	Feb. 2	..	82	−1	Peo. Manhattan	100	14,148,000	..	..	..	82	82	82	82	..	[illegible]
118½	[illegible]	93	Jan. 7	84½	Mar. 6	84½	90	−6½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,247,300	Feb. 14, '03	1½	SA	88	88	84½	84½	..	[illegible]
128	120	118	Jan. 27	101	Feb. 26	101	105	−2½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,653,300	Jan. 15, '03	2	SA	105	105	105	105	88½	100
193½	182½	*191	Feb. 11	*188½	Feb. 2	188	190	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	100	19,714,300	Jan. 6, '03	1¾	Q	191	191	190	190	114½	100
[illegible]	80	86½	Jan. [illegible]	80	Mar. [illegible]	80	81	−1½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 25, '03	[illegible]	Q	80½	82½	80	80	60	2,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	95	Feb. 26	92½	Feb. 3	92	93½	−¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 24, '03	1¾	Q	94	94½	92	93	85½	1,307
250	200	235½	Jan. 10	223	Feb. 26	220	230	+2	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Feb. 16, '03	2	Q	230	230	230	230	229¼	100
11½	9½	9	Feb. 16	7½	Mar. 2	7	8	−1½	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 2, '02	½	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	....	300
[illegible]	24	37	Feb. 9	31½	Jan. 21	34	34½	−1	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000	....	..	..	35½	35½	33½	34½	....	2,000
[illegible]	80	90	Feb. 26	84½	Jan. 24	89	90	+1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '02	1¾	Q	90	90	89	89	....	100
78½	52½	69½	Jan. 2	57⅞	Mar. 6	57⅞	57⅞	−2⅞	Reading	50	69,900,000	....	..	..	61	61	57⅞	57⅞	64½	124,170
[illegible]	79½	89½	Feb. 4	84⅝	Mar. 6	84	85	−1	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Oct. 1, '02	1	SA	85½	85⅞	84¼	84¼	80½	600
[illegible]	60	81	Jan. 6	71	Mar. 6	71	73	−3½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	....	..	..	72	74	71	71	68½	900
24½	13½	22½	Feb. 10	19¾	Mar. [illegible]	20	20½	−2	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	....	..	..	21½	21½	19¾	20	17½	12,750
[illegible]	69	80½	Feb. 13	77½	Jan. [illegible]	78½	79	−½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,385,900	Jan. 2, '03	1¾	Q	78¾	79½	78½	78½	82½	8,930
[illegible]	38½	52½	Jan. 9	42½	Mar. 7	42	42½	−2¾	Rock Island	100	69,132,300	....	..	..	45	45	42½	42½	....	212,800
[illegible]	71	86	Jan. 9	75½	Mar. 7	75½	75½	−5	Rock Island pf.	100	48,392,900	Feb. 2, '03	1	Q	80½	80½	75½	75½	....	17,300
*141	*128	139	Jan. 6	128½	Mar. 4	....	....	−½	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	Feb. 16, '03	1¼	Q	128½	128½	128½	128½	130	100
[illegible]	17½	30	Feb. 16	21½	Jan. 3	26	26½	−1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	18,941,700	July 15, '01	1	..	28	28	27½	26	20½	5,6[illegible]
74	68	84½	Feb. 17	72½	Jan. 2	80	82	−1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '02	1¾	Q	83	83	79½	79½	69½	3,1[illegible]
125	68½	78	Jan. 20	64½	Mar. 3	65½	68½	−2½	Rutland pf.	100	4,657,000	Jan. 15, '03	3	SA	66	66	64½	65	116½	600
81½	49½	58	Jan. 5	53	Mar. 2	53	55	−1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 10, '02	2½	SA	53	53	53	53	72½	200
85½	58½	80½	Feb. 24	71	Jan. 15	75½	80	−4¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,307,800	....	..	..	82	82½	79	79	81½	7,6[illegible]
90	77	82	Feb. 20	78	Jan. 5	80	82	−1	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '03	1	Q	81	81	81	82	82	800
80½	65½	78	Feb. 24	70½	Jan. 15	70½	71½	−3	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Mar. 2, '03	1	Q	73½	73½	70½	71	72½	2,100
30	24½	30	Jan. 7	25	Mar. 6	24½	25	−1½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	....	..	..	26½	26½	25	25	24½	2,750
69	55½	66	Jan. 7	58½	Mar. 6	58	59	−1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	60	60½	58½	59	56½	1,600
80	29½	72	Feb. 24	60½	Jan. [illegible]	65½	68	−3½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	....	..	..	71	71	67½	68	51	2,300
95½	80½	97½	Feb. 16	90½	Jan. [illegible]	95	98	−½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '03	1¾	Q	98	98	98	98	91	100
81½	56	68½	Jan. 9	58½	Mar. 6	58½	58⅝	−4	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	....	..	..	63	63	58½	58½	64½	265,730
38½	28	35½	Jan. 9	32	Mar. 6	32	32½	−2½	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	34½	34½	32	32	32½	47,7[illegible]
97	89½	96	Feb. 9	93½	Jan. 2	93½	94	−½	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 31, '02	2½	SA	94½	95½	93	94½	95½	8,100
98	90	96½	Mar. 3	94	Jan. 7	93½	96½	+½	So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,932,600	Oct. 1, '02	1½	SA	96½	96½	96½	96½	....	300
8¾	4	6½	Feb. 11	5½	Jan. 8	5½	5¾	−½	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	6¾	400
74½	49½	67½	Feb. 17	59½	Jan. 2	62	62½	−4	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '02	2	..	66½	66½	62	62	66½	25,6[illegible]
54½	37	43½	Feb. 10	36	Mar. 6	36	36½	−2	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	38½	38½	36	36	39½	20,530
44½	25	40½	Jan. 7	38	Mar. 6	38	40	−1½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,345,300	....	..	..	39	39	38	38	42	100
33½	18½	31½	Jan. 9	25	Mar. 5	26½	27	−1¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	....	..	..	28½	28½	25	27½	22½	3,950
43½	33	48	Jan. 8	41	Mar. 6	41	42	−3	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	44	44	41	41	41	2,050
129	107	122¼	Jan. 23	116½	Mar. 6	111	117½	−2	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	18,511,000	Feb. 14, '03	1¼	Q	118½	118½	116½	117	113½	1,300
18½	11½	15	Jan. 10	12½	Mar. 3	12½	13	−½	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	16	300
85	72	79½	Jan. 6	77	Jan. 2	76	78	....	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 2, '03	1¾	Q	77	77	77	77	80	200
113½	93½	104½	Jan. 9	90	Mar. 7	90	90½	−7½	Union Pacific	100	108,762,700	Oct. 1, '02	2	SA	97½	98	90	90	99½	373,440
95	86½	95½	Feb. 11	90½	Mar. 5	90½	91	−½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Oct. 1, '02	2	SA	92	92	90½	91	87	2,0[illegible]
....	....	110½	Feb. 16	103½	Feb. 27	103	105½	+½	United Fruit Co.	100	12,389,500	Jan. 15, '03	1½	Q	100	105½	100	105½	....	200
24½	20	22½	Jan. 13	19	Jan. 31	18	20	−1	United Rys. Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	20	20	20	20	....	200
160	97	150½	Feb. 4	135	Mar. 7	135	140	−10	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '02	2	SA	140	140	135	135	115	400
15½	10½	15½	Feb. 11	12½	Feb. 2	12½	12½	−½	United States Leather Co.	100	62,800,800	....	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	11½	22,7[illegible]
91½	79½	96	Feb. 11	88½	Jan. 16	91½	91½	+½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,288,800	Jan. 2, '03	1½	Q	92	92½	91½	91½	81½	4,35[illegible]
32	20	28½	Jan. 2	23½	Feb. 2	24	24½	−1½	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,198,000	....	..	..	26	26½	24	24	....	12,8[illegible]
75½	64½	73	Jan. 2	69	Feb. 11	69	69½	−1	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	Jan. 1, '03	1½	Q	70½	71½	69½	69½	....	5,600
44½	23	35½	Feb. 10	32	Mar. 2	34	34½	−1	U. S. Reduc. & Ref. Co.	100	5,918,800	Jan. 1, '03	1	Q	33½	34	32	34	44½	400
19½	14	19½	Feb. 10	15½	Mar. 6	15½	16½	−1	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,056,000	Apr. 30, '00	1	..	16½	16½	15½	16	15½	2,000
64	49½	58	Feb. 10	52	Jan. 30	52½	53½	−1	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	22,325,500	Jan. 31, '01	1	..	53½	53½	53	53	56	610
46½	29½	39½	Feb. 5	36½	Jan. 21	36½	36½	−1½	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '02	1	Q	38½	38½	36½	36½	42½	110,300
97½	79	89½	Jan. 7	85½	Jan. 2	86½	86½	−1½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Feb. 16, '03	1¾	Q	87½	87½	86½	86½	94½	78,6[illegible]
76½	54	68½	Feb. 16	61	Mar. 6	62	63	−2	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	Mar. 2, '03	1¼	Q	64½	64½	61	62	65	5,4[illegible]
....	....	39½	Feb. 25	36	Jan. 2	37½	38	−1½	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	100	8,641,600	....	..	..	39	39	37½	37½	....	1,500
34½	29½	32½	Jan. 9	29½	Jan. 30	....	....	+½	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,600,000	Jan. 30, '02	1	Q	30	30	30	30	....	1,300
39½	21½	32½	Feb. 27	28½	Jan. 28	28	28½	−3½	Wabash	100	28,000,000	....	..	..	31½	32½	28½	28½	28½	20,200
54½	37	55½	Feb. 24	44	Jan. 8	48½	49½	−5½	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	....	..	..	54½	54½	48½	48½	42½	189,175
250	184½	249½	Feb. 6	221	Mar. 5	221	230	−28½	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '03	4	SA	221	221	221	221	195	400
97½	84½	93	Jan. 14	86½	Jan. 6	86½	89	−1	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '03	1½	Q	88½	88½	86½	88½	91	2,3[illegible]
30½	17	27½	Feb. 9	23½	Mar. 6	24	25	−2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	25½	26	23½	23½	18½	1,500
66	48½	61½	Feb. 9	55½	Mar. 4	55	56	−6½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	....	..	..	57	57	55½	55½	57	400
42½	28	38½	Feb. 10	33½	Mar. 6	33½	33½	−3½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	....	..	..	34½	35½	33½	33½	32	1,920
31	19½	29½	Feb. 9	24½	Mar. 6	25	25½	−1½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,800	....	..	..	27	27	24½	25½	28½	6,370
57½	39½	55½	Feb. 6	40½	Mar. 6	40½	40½	−1½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	....	..	..	51½	51½	40½	40½	42½	4,0[illegible]

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 7, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1902.	P. C.
New York	$1,262,654,102	$1,080,869,889	+16.9
Boston	113,782,740	117,360,761	− 3.1
Philadelphia	98,582,928	91,410,152	+ 7.8
Baltimore	23,117,365	17,347,886	+33.3
Chicago	175,240,110	167,711,330	+ 4.5
St. Louis	44,363,097	45,707,014	− 2.2
New Orleans	13,496,108	11,476,270	+17.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,731,697,075	$1,532,060,189	+13.0
Other cities, 5 days	288,946,418	263,996,411	+16.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,020,643,493	$1,797,056,580	+12.6
All cities 1 day	401,124,463	364,406,836	+10.1
Total, all cities, for week	$2,421,767,956	$2,162,463,416	+12.0

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1902 and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Jan. 3	$10,193,850	$7,515,525	$14,150,075
Jan. 10	14,610,300	12,366,450	22,393,000
Jan. 17	20,317,125	19,061,450	27,256,000
Jan. 24	28,414,975	25,352,400	30,739,450
Jan. 31	27,890,775	26,623,350	24,838,825
Feb. 7	16,545,675	17,896,225	20,362,025
Feb. 14	15,580,675	13,560,850	12,852,450
Feb. 21	9,041,675	12,456,650	14,546,675
Feb. 28	6,951,900	9,975,025	14,901,100
March 7	666,075	3,068,425	10,717,275

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1902, 1901, and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
March 8	$3,068,425	$10,717,275	$5,676,375
March 15	3,112,000	10,002,000	2,655,425
March 22	2,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	4,965,575	7,079,500	9,836,150
April 5	2,640,525	5,817,975	7,904,000
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,950,271
April 19	2,570,050	14,922,100	14,994,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,989,100	15,978,475
May 10	5,461,000	9,127,475	10,232,725
May 17	6,946,525	16,290,025	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,298,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	9,792,125	17,496,750
June 21	12,158,250	8,611,350	14,526,850
June 28	12,976,350	9,494,300	16,869,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,500
July 12	12,228,900	12,000,975	19,060,125
July 19	15,700,275	21,029,375	24,061,000
July 26	15,502,400	22,128,575	27,535,075
Aug. 2	13,738,125	22,165,350	25,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,950	28,125,950
Aug. 16	7,126,600	18,431,900	30,557,050
Aug. 23	9,743,250	16,146,100	28,886,827
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,007,000	6,915,575	26,056,254
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,550	20,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,650	13,354,225	16,552,325
Sept. 27	2,236,625	16,288,025	12,942,000
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,500,025	6,241,900
Oct. 11	1,527,350	17,483,175	4,463,025
Oct. 18	5,808,250	15,466,775	2,947,700
Oct. 25	17,781,475	14,713,175	6,031,885
Nov. 1	21,399,100	10,482,800	5,959,400
Nov. 8	17,862,350	8,689,925	4,686,050
Nov. 15	13,828,350	10,105,825	7,689,775
Nov. 22	19,530,975	14,498,925	12,278,275
Nov. 29	15,782,300	13,414,575	16,566,675
Dec. 6	9,973,750	6,607,675	6,701,125
Dec. 13	8,384,900	5,455,025	6,235,375
Dec. 20	8,063,600	5,785,325	9,497,000
Dec. 27	6,549,200	7,991,350	11,525,000

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1903	$666,075	1897	$66,856,925
1902	3,068,425	1896	25,234,800
1901	10,717,275	1895	22,786,625
1900	5,676,375	1894	75,623,375
1899	24,576,125	1893	6,503,125
1898	39,833,800	1892	21,292,225

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.
Dealers in
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to Draft at sight.
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

James B. Clews,
Henry Clews, John H. Clews,
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
C. P. Heinderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exch.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
963 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas.
47 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make loans against approved collateral. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

SIMON, BORG & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

15 Wall St., New York, March 2, 1903.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of
MORSE & KNOX
for the transaction of the business of Brokers in stocks and bonds.
GEORGE E. MORSE.
HERBERT M. KNOX,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Stewart Browne & Co
BANKERS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY.

FOURTH STREET
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $3,000,000
Surplus and Profits 4,200,000
Deposits 34,000,000

Tel. 1804 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St., N. Y.
STOCKS & BONDS
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt in

BANK STOCK
WESTERN BANK
now earning 12% net. Par $25.00.
C. H. A. Dougherty,
65 WALL ST.

BANK & TRUST CO.
STOCKS
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

DEALERS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES

FRANK E. ALLEN, 20 Broad St. Tel. 4[illegible] Broad. Investment and miscellaneous securities. New Orleans and other street railways.

BATCHELLER & ADEE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 45 Pine Street. Tel. 3120 John. Private wire direct from curb to office.

H. A. HARRISON and CO., Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 20 BROAD ST. Tel. 7443 & 7444 Cortland. Curb Phone, 5060 Broad.

KENNETH GWYNNE, Office of Whittemore & Co., 45 Broadway, New York. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds.

J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone [illegible]. Govt. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks, Investment Securities.

J. E. PRIMROSE, Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks. Tel. 433 Broad. 56 New Street.

A. SANTORIUS, 20 BROAD STREET TEL. 4636 CORTLANDT.

HAROLD A. WULFF, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities. Tel. 1,039 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 4[illegible] Cortlandt. Curb, 4117 Broad.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff	1	Laclede Gas pf.	2
Laclede Gas	1	Pullman Co.	2

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	Mo. Pacific	3⅝
Am. Agri. Chem.	3½	Morris & Essex	2
Am. Car & Foundry	1½	Nash., Ch. & St. L.	7½
Am. Grass Twine	1	National Lead	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Nat. Lead pf.	4
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	3
Am. Express	3	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Am. Ice pf.	3⅝	N. Y. Central	3
Am. Linseed	2	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	2½
Am. Locomotive	1⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3⅜		
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	3¼	N. Y. Dock	2
Am. Steel Foundries	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Am. Steel Foun. pf.	3½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	Norfolk & West.	2⅜
Anaconda Copper	6½	North American	3⅞
At., Top. & S. F.	4½	Pacific Coast	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	4
Baltimore & Ohio	4	Pacific Mail	3½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1½	Pennsylvania	3⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	7	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Brunswick City	1⅝	Pere Marquette	1
Buff., R. & Pitts.	3½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	3⅝
Butterick Co.	1		
Can. Southern	2	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½
Can. Pacific	7½		
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	3½	Pressed Steel Car	1⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	3	Quicksilver pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	3½	Reading	3⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West.	3⅝	Reading 2d pf.	3⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	3½	Rep. Iron & Steel	2
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1	Rock Island	3½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	6⅝	Rock Island pf.	5
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	6	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	3		
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Rutland pf.	3½
Clev., Lor. & W.	11½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Clev., L. & W. pf.	6½	St. L. & San Fran.	6½
Col. Fuel & Iron	4½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Col. Southern	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3
Col. South. 2d pf.	3½	St. L. Southwest.	1½
Consolidated Gas	3½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Corn Products	1⅝	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	3½
Delaware & Hudson	5½	Southern Pacific	4
Denver & Rio Gr.	1⅝	Southern Ry.	3⅝
Denver & R. G. pf.	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4
Det. Southern pf.	3½	Texas & Pacific	3
Det. United Rys.	3	Texas & Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Dist. Securities	1		
Dul., S. S. & At.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Erie	3½	Twin City R. T.	2
Erie 1st pf.	3	Union Pacific	3⅝
Erie 2d pf.	4½	U. Rys. Invest.	1
Ft. Worth & D. C.	5½	U. S. Express	10
General Electric	4½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1
Hocking Valley pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	1
Illinois Central	3⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Int. Steam Pump	1½	U. S. Steel	1½
Iowa Central	3	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	3½	U. S. Realty	1⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Kan. City South.	3½	Va.-Car. Chem.	3
Kan. City South. pf.	2½	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	1½
Lake Erie & West.	3½	Wabash	3⅝
Long Island	4½	Wabash pf.	3⅝
Louisville & Nash.	3⅝	Wells-Fargo Exp.	3½
Met. Securities	1½	West. Union Tel.	1
Met. Street Ry.	1½	Wheeling & L. E.	3⅝
Minn. & St. L.	6½	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf.	4⅝
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf.	3½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1⅝	Wis. Central	1½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. 4s. S. A.	2½	Erie 1st consd. 7s	2½
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	1⅝	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	1½
El. Gas & F. Chi. 5s	1½	Ky. Cent. 4s	1
		Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	3⅝

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	2	Int. Paper 6s	1⅞
Ann Arbor 4s	1½	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1
At., T. & S. F. adj. stamped	1	L. & W. B. cst. tr. 4½s	1
		Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1⅝	Mut. Un. Tel. 6s	3
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1⅝	N. Y. Dock 4s	3
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	1	Ore. S. L. 4s	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	Penn. conv. 3½s	1½
		Pen. & East. inc.	1½
Ches. & O. R. & A. 4s	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	1
Chi., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	1½	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	3½
Chi. & Erie 1st	1½	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	1½
		San A. & A. P. 4s	2½
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	3	So. Pac. 4s	1
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	3½	So. Pac., Ariz. 6s 1910	1½
Col. Fuel conv. 5s	3	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Dist. Corp. 5s	1⅝	Tex. Pac. 1st	3
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	3	Un. Pac. 1st 4s	1½
Erie 1st con. 4s	1	Un. Pac. conv. 4s	3
Erie gen. 4s	1⅝	Va. S. W. 5s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	2½
Gal., H. & H. 5s	3	Wabash 1st	1½
Green Bay deb. B	2½	Wabash deb. B	3
		Wh. & L. E. con. 4s	1

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1903 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid, March 7.	Closing Asked, March 7.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1903 Highest.	Range in 1903 Lowest.	Last Sale.
..	..	Allis Chalmers pf.	16,250,000	Feb. 2, 1903	1¾	87½ Feb. 20	86 Jan. 9	87 Feb. 25, 1903
82	..	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,000	Oct. 1, 1902	3	85½ Jan. 12	85 Jan. 12	85 Feb. 6, 1903
80	90	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	1½	85½ Feb. 27	82 Feb. 20	*85 Dec. 13, 1902
200	220	Am. Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 2, 1903	5	..	..	200 Dec. 9, 1902
37	40	Am. District Tel.	3,843,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1	41½ Jan. 2	37 Jan. 31	37½ Feb. 20, 1903
34	38	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	12,548,300			37⅝ Jan. 6	34 Jan. 29	35 Feb. 25, 1903
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,053,900			..	..	3½ Dec. 18, 1902
37	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			41 Jan. 30	38 Jan. 24	38 Feb. 16, 1903
68	70	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000			69 Jan. 10	69 Jan. 10	69 Jan. 10, 1903
90	94	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	1½	..	..	93 Sep. 16, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1903	3	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1902
..	..	Beech Creek ($50)	5,000,000	Jan., 1902	1	..	..	*104 June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1899	2	..	..	*106 Dec. 30, 1902
152	159	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 16, 1903	3	160 Feb. 9	145 Jan. 16	157½ Feb. 24, 1903
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	1	120½ Jan. 7	120½ Jan. 7	120½ Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1903	1½	..	..	20½ Oct. 14, 1902
188	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Jan. 2, 1902	1¾	..	..	194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000			..	..	20 Apr. 29, 1902
125	140	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Jan. 2, 1903	1½	138¾ Jan. 20	130 Jan. 13	135 Feb. 27, 1903
80½	82	Chi. Gt. Western pf. A	11,372,400	Feb. 28, 1903	2½	85½ Jan. 8	80 Feb. 27	80 Feb. 27, 1903
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	Jan. 20, 1903	1½	..	..	78 Nov. 11, 1902
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 8, 1902	2	..	..	90 Sep. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	22,398,500	Jan. 2, 1903	2	250 Jan. 7	235 Feb. 18	235 Feb. 18, 1903
..	..	Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	74,780,100	Jan. 2, 1903	1½	200¼ Jan. 9	200 Jan. 9	200 Jan. 28, 1903
185	195	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 19, 1903	3½	194 Jan. 5	194 Jan. 5	194 Jan. 5, 1903
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	2	..	..	103½ May 23, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1903	1½	..	..	120 June 4, 1902
40	..	Chi. Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	50½ Jan. 14	46 Feb. 10	46 Feb. 10, 1903
110	119	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1903	1¼	119 Jan. 27	118 Jan. 8	119 Jan. 27, 1903
110	120	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	122 Jan. 8	122 Jan. 8	122 Jan. 8, 1903
165	168	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	2¼	176 Jan. 20	161 Feb. 17	161 Feb. 17, 1903
88	100	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1903	3	..	..	90 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			..	..	22½ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	1¾	..	..	85½ May 21, 1902
..	25	Den. & Southwest.	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	*12 Jan. 6	*12 Jan. 6	*12 Jan. 6, 1903
10	25	Den. & Southwest. pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	..	..	61 Aug. 5, 1902
41	48	Des M. & Fort Dodge	4,283,100			47½ Jan. 8	44 Jan. 5	44½ Jan. 24, 1903
..	..	Des M. & Fort Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	..	..	132 Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	..	..	87½ Aug. 26, 1902
134	140	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12, 1902	2½	140 Jan. 10	137½ Jan. 7	138½ Feb. 25, 1903
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Jan., 1903	3½	..	86 Feb. 10	405 Mar. 21, 1901
85	90	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1902	2½	91 Jan. 8	..	93 Feb. 19, 1903
..	..	Fort W. & R. G.	3,108,000		..	..	..	30 Mar. 12, 1902
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000			..	..	30 Jan. 3, 1902
65	72	General Chemical	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1902	1	72 Feb. 25	69¼ Jan. 8	72 Feb. 25, 1903
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 2, 1903	4	..	..	84½ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1903	1½	..	..	*109½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1903	2	..	..	*101 Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Jan. 31, 1903	1½	..	..	*102½ July 17, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Jan. 31, 1903	1½	..	..	*105 Sep. 12, 1902
..	..	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Feb. 25, 1903	25c	64 Feb. 9	64 Feb. 9	64 Feb. 9, 1903
103	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1903	2	..	..	*105 Sep. 2, 1902
52½	58½	International Power	6,400,000	May 29, 1902	3½	73 Jan. 19	51 Feb. 10	54 Feb. 27, 1903
..	..	International Silver pf.	....	Jan. 2, 1903	1	..	..	41½ Dec. 31, 1902
60	65	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	15,288,000	Sep. 1, 1901	1	..	..	62 Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	1	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1903
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	2,300,000	Dec. 1, 1902	1½	*200 Feb. 17	*200 Feb. 17	*200 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,294,000			..	..	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,080,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	..	60 Mar. 15, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1902	1	..	..	12 Oct. 31, 1902
113	118	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2	118 Feb. 6	118 Feb. 19	118 Feb. 20, 1903
275	325	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1903	3½	304½ Jan. 5	304½ Jan. 5	304½ Jan. 5, 1903
110	120	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1902	4	110 Feb. 20	100 Jan. 7	110 Feb. 20, 1903
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	7,408,000	Dec. 31, 1902	7½	..	..	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
23	25	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,408,700			26 Jan. 8	24½ Feb. 21	24½ Feb. 24, 1903
..	84	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1903	1½	86 Jan. 29	86 Jan. 29	86 Jan. 29, 1903
130	150	Mich. Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1903	2	135 Jan. 15	135 Jan. 15	135 Jan. 15, 1903
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Feb. 2, 1903	1½	..	..	116 Apr. 16, 1902
110	118	Minn. & St. L. pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	115 Feb. 27	115 Feb. 27	115 Feb. 27, 1903
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000		..	..	..	6½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 6, 1901	1½	..	..	25 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1½	..	..	66 Feb. 13, 1902
47	50	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	50 Jan. 15	47 Jan. 14	50 Feb. 20, 1903
113	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 2, 1903	5	118 Jan. 16	113½ Feb. 14	117 Feb. 16, 1903
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1903	5	414 Jan. 8	414 Jan. 8	414 Jan. 8, 1903
137	140	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1903	1¾	*138 Feb. 17	*138 Feb. 17	*138 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1903	8	..	..	*300 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2	..	..	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1903	1	..	..	20½ Nov. 14, 1899
200	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,402,000	Jan. 15, 1903	4	..	..	200 Sep. 22, 1902
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,030,070	June 1, 1902	1	..	..	*94 Dec. 12, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,819,600	July 2, 1900	1	..	..	*45 Nov. 15, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,100	Jan. 2, 1903	2	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
96	102	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1903	1¼	100 Feb. 13	98 Jan. 5	100 Feb. 13, 1903
31	38	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			36 Jan. 7	35 Feb. 10	35 Feb. 25, 1903
..	85	Pere Marquette pf.	10,612,300	Feb. 16, 1903	2	..	..	82½ Nov. 25, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,053,000	Feb. 2, 1903	1¼	..	..	104 July 8, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	2	..	..	117 May 16, 1900
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,030,000	Jan., 1903	3	..	..	140 Sep. 12, 1902
1½	3½	Quicksilver	5,708,700		..	3 Jan. 16	1½ Jan. 21	3 Jan. 26, 1903
90	95	R. R. Securities	3,600,000	Jan. 1, 1903	2	92½ Feb. 20	92½ Feb. 20	92½ Feb. 20, 1903
200	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1903	4	*203½ Jan. 30	*203½ Jan. 30	*203½ Jan. 30, 1903
12	16½	St. J. & G. I.	4,600,000		..	16½ Jan. 3	14 Jan. 30	14 Feb. 12, 1903
22	25	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3,500,000			26⅝ Jan. 19	23½ Feb. 5	24 Feb. 24, 1903
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,015,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	..	..	60 May 16, 1902
130	135	St. L., S. F., C. & E. Ill. pf. ctfs	4,157,700	Jan. 1, 1903	1½	130 Feb. 27	130 Feb. 27	130 Feb. 27, 1903
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs	....			..	..	52¾ Aug. 26, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	3½	..	..	200 Mar. 10, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	950,525	Jan., 1903	2½	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Texas Central	2,640,400	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	..	..	34 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	..	..	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
122	126	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 28, 1900	1¾	128½ Jan. 2	126 Jan. 30	126½ Feb. 18, 1903
20	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,900		..	..	..	30 June 6, 1902
..	36½	Tol. Rys. & Light	12,000,000		..	37½ Jan. 12	34½ Jan. 5	35 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	1¾	158 Jan. 12	158 Jan. 12	158 Feb. 2, 1903
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1903	2½	..	..	*280 Jan. 6, 1903
60	60½	U. Rys. Investment pf.	15,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	1¼	66½ Jan. 6	60 Feb. 3	60½ Feb. 27, 1903
14	15	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	12,106,300		..	15 Feb. 20	13½ Jan. 5	14½ Feb. 26, 1903
52½	54	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	12,106,300	Mar. 2, 1903	1	55 Feb. 25	52 Jan. 14	53½ Feb. 28, 1903
54	58½	U. S. Red. & Refining pf.	....	Jan. 2, 1903	1½	58 Jan. 14	55 Feb. 27	55½ Feb. 28, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	..	..	148 Oct. 28, 1902
120	125½	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	12,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2	125½ Feb. 18	121½ Jan. 22	123½ Feb. 26, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Jan. 22, 1903	1¾	81 Jan. 10	79½ Feb. 13	80 Feb. 19, 1903
..	..	Warren Railroad ($50)	1,950,000	Jan., 1903	3	..	..	175 Nov. 11, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 16, 1903	2½	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1902
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1903	3	..	..	*96 Mar. 15, 1902
200	207	West. El. & Mfg. ($50)	9,391,400	Feb. 16, 1903	1¾	221 Jan. 7	207 Jan. 2	210 Feb. 27, 1903
200	218	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf. ($50)	3,998,700	Jan. 2, 1903	1¾	224 Jan. 7	215 Jan. 3	222 Feb. 11, 1903

Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 9.

Brush Electric Illuminating Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Dividend payable.
Empire State Idaho Mining and Developing Company—Dividend payable March 15 to holders of record this date.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Mortgage and Security Company—Annual meeting.
New Yorker Staats-Zeitung—Annual meeting.
Public Opinion Publishing Company—Annual meeting.
Reading Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Seventh National Bank—Books close for special meeting.
Tri-Mountain Mining Company—Dividend payable March 12 to holders of record this date.

Tuesday, March 10.

Adams Express Company—Extra dividend payable.
American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Window Glass Company—Dividend payable on preferred March 20 to holders of record this date.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Banco Internacional I Hipotecario de Mexico—General meeting.
Celluloid Company—Books close.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Colorado and Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Cosmopolitan Realty Company—Annual meeting.
Daly-West Mining Company—Books close.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.
Kansas City Southern Railway—Annual meeting.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual meeting.
Railway Steel Spring Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway—Annual meeting.
United Glass Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Wednesday, March 11.

American Pneumatic Tiling Company—Annual meeting.
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway—General meeting.
Arizona and Utah Railway—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, New York and Covington Light and Traction Company—Annual meeting.
Continental Tobacco Company—Annual meeting.
Manchester Mills (New Hampshire)—Special meeting.
University Publishing Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, March 12.

Bute Electric and Power Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.
Harlem Transfer Company—Annual meeting.
New York and Rockaway Beach Railway—Annual meeting.
Tri-Mountain Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Wood-Harmon Bond Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, March 13.

Ravenna Electric Railway—Adjourned annual meeting.
[illegible] Railway—Books close.

Saturday, March 14.

Albert Palmer Company—Annual meeting.
Cambria Iron Company—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Eden Musée American Company—Dividend payable.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable March 31 to holders of record this date.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Wolverine Copper Mining Company—Books close.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Feb. 28 to March 6.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Dona Maria	Oporto	$4,561
Patria	Oporto	1,022
Patria	St. Miguel	30
Fontabelle	St. Kitts	1,409
Pr. der Nederlanden	Puerto Cabello	600
Pr. der Nederlanden	Port au Prince	20,000
Caracas	Curacao	4,177
Seguranca	Colon	1,000
American Silver Coin—		
Fontabelle	St. Kitts	400
Caracas	Curacao	1,352
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Patria	St. Miguel	10
La Savoie	Havre	100,000
Caracas	Curacao	326
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Fontabelle	St. Kitts	16
Caracas	Curacao	70
Gold Bullion—		
Caracas	La Guayra	1,183
Seguranca	Colon	6,400
Athos	Puerto Colombia	152
Athos	Barranquilla	29,765
Silver Bullion—		
Monterey	Vera Cruz	330
Total		$[illegible]

Exports, New York, March 2 to 7.

Date. Steamer.	Consignee.	Amount.
Mar. 3—Celtic	London, S. B.	$[illegible]
Mar. 4—Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	25,000
Mar. 4—Cherokee	Santo Domingo, S. C.	2,000
Mar. 4—La Savoie	Havre, S. B.	52,356
Mar. 5—Athos	Gonaives, G. C. (U. S.)	100
Mar. 6—Campania	London, S. B.	63,380
Mar. 7—Olinda	Bayou, S. C. (U. S.)	100
Mar. 7—Olinda	Bayou, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000
Total for week		$[illegible]

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 27—Grenada	Trinidad, S. C. (Span.)	10,000
Feb. 27—Grenada	Trinidad, S. B.	100
Feb. 28—Etruria	London, S. B.	221,[illegible]
Grand total		$[illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 7, 1903.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	96¾ Jan 22	94 Mar 6	94 Mar 6	93½	95
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	102⅞ Jan 16	101⅞ Feb 28	102 Mar 7	101⅞	102¼
Do registered	AO*	102⅞ Feb 11	102⅞ Jan 12	102⅞ Feb 11	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov	92⅝ Jan 15	90⅝ Mar 6	90⅞ Mar 6	90½	91¼
Do do registered	Nov	..	..	94⅞ Ap 15, 02	..	..
Do stamped	Nov	92⅝ Jan 22	90⅝ Mar 6	91 Mar 6	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1903	*FA	..	..	97 Au 5, 02	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	..	82½ No 10, 02	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	..	..	115½ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96¾ Jan 7	92⅞ Mar 6	93 Mar 6	92¾	93
Do do registered		95½ Jan 12	94 Jan 6	94½ Jan 12	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103⅞ Feb 13	101¾ Jan 29	102⅞ Mar 7	102	102¼
Do do registered		102 Feb 9	101 Feb 11	101 Feb 11	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	106 Jan 5	102 Mar 4	103 Mar 7	102	..
Do P.J.&M.Div. 1st g.3½s,1925	MN*	91 Feb 10	89 Jan 20	90½ Mar 7	90	..
Do P. L. E. & W.Va.ref.g.4s,1941	MN*	97½ Jan 10	95½ Mar 3	95½ Mar 3	95	96
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	90 Jan 17	89 Jan 2	88⅞ Mar 7	88⅞	89
Do do registered		..	..	90½ Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	..	..	114½ Je 27, 02	108	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	..	..	108 Se 9, 02	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	116½ Feb 16	115¼ Mar 3	115¼ Mar 3	..	115⅞
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	108 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	128 Jan 26	128 Jan 26	128 Jan 26	125	128
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	125½ Jan 24	125 Jan 16	125½ Jan 24	..	128
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	AO*	..	..	100 No 18, 99	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	..	..	103 Je 16, 02	..	100
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	103⅜ Jan 28	102⅝ Jan 9	102⅝ Mar 7	102⅝	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	122 Jan 21	121½ Jan 10	122 Feb 6	..	..
Do do registered	*AO	120⅞ Feb 2	120⅞ Feb 2	120⅞ Feb 2	..	..
C. R. I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	..	118 Ja 27, 01	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD	..	..	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104⅜ Mar 4	103⅝ Jan 9	103⅝ Mar 6	103⅝	104
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	106⅞ Feb 6	105½ Mar 5	105½ Mar 5	105	..
Do do registered	MS	..	..	106⅞ De 20, 02	104¾	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JD	94½ Feb 3	93 Feb 17	93 Feb 17	93	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col.g.5s,1937	MN	..	..	107¼ De 26, 02	107	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	122⅞ Jan 2	122½ Jan 8	122½ Jan 8	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	109 Jan 10	106⅞ Jan 2	106⅞ Mar 5	107	107½
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	..	105½ Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	80 Jan 14	76½ Jan 6	78 Feb 27	..	77
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	39⅞ Jan 13	37 Jan 28	37⅞ Mar 7	..	37½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	27 Jan 14	25½ Jan 28	26 Mar 3	..	..
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s,1951	*JD	..	..	92 Au 21, 02	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	..	104⅝ Se 8, 02	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	..	102 Je 27, 00	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	..	112½ Ap 30, 02	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	134 Jan 8	131 Mar 4	131 Mar 6	130½	132
Do do registered	QJ	133½ Jan 14	131¼ Feb 25	131¼ Feb 25	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	113½ Feb 9	113 Jan 19	113½ Feb 9	112⅞	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	104 Feb 6	102⅝ Jan 16	104 Feb 6	..	..
Do con. 7s, ext.at 4½ to Je.1,1910	QM	102½ Jan 29	100¾ Jan 9	100⅝ Mar 9	100⅜	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	..	..	100⅞ No 29, 02	..	112
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	114 Jan 5	112 Mar 6	112 Mar 6	113½	116
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119½ Jan 10	118 Mar 4	118 Mar 6	117	118
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	120¾ De 31, 01	116	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	106⅜ Feb 10	106⅝ Jan 2	104⅝ Mar 6	..	102⅝
Do do registered	MS	..	..	103 Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	112 No 8, 02	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	103 Jan 12	101¼ Jan 2	102 Feb 18	..	103
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	96 Jan 14	95 Jan 9	95 Mar 4	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g.5s,1941	*MS	..	..	106⅝ Oc 29, 02	105	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*MN	..	..	101 De 29, 02	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	83⅜ Jan 12	82⅞ Mar 3	82½ Mar 7	..	83
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	79⅞ Jan 2	76⅝ Mar 5	76⅞ Mar 5	..	77
Do registered		..	..	82½ Ap 16, 02	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	JJ*	101⅝ Feb 20	101 Jan 6	101⅝ Mar 6	..	102
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	..	..	104⅝ Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	101⅝ Jan 5	100⅞ Feb 17	100⅞ Feb 25	..	101½
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	97 Jan 10	94½ Mar 7	94½ Mar 7	94½	95
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	..	..	114½ Au 6, 02	112½	..
Do do do 4s, 1919	AO*	104½ Jan 22	104½ Jan 22	104½ Jan 22	..	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	108⅝ Feb 26	107 Jan 7	108⅝ Mar 7	108	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	106⅝ Au 9, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	..	..	100 Mr 20, 02	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107½ Feb 10	106⅝ Jan 9	107½ Feb 26	107	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	117½ Feb 25	117 Jan 5	117½ Feb 25	114½	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	110 Jan 28	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 28	110½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	130½ Feb 27	130⅝ Feb 27	130½ Feb 27	129⅞	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	121½ Jan 30	120⅞ Jan 8	121½ Feb 14	..	121½
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	120 De 4, 02	120⅝	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	120⅞ Jan 19	120 Jan 7	120⅞ Feb 5	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	120 Feb 14	120 Feb 14	120 Feb 14	129⅞	132
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	113½ Jan 26	113½ Jan 26	113½ Jan 26	..	..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1916	JJ*	111½ Jan 17	111½ Jan 17	111½ Jan 17	111⅞	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	..	..	104½ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	..	..	113⅝ De 4, 02	111¼	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	112 Jan 15	111¼ Feb 2	111¼ Feb 2	110½	111¼
Do do registered	QJ	..	..	111 De 8, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	..	..	104⅝ Ja 29, 02	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	..	120⅝ Mr 21, 02	115⅝	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	121½ Oc 31, 02	117⅝	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	JJ*	118½ Jan 28	112⅝ Jan 7	118⅝ Jan 28	118⅜	113
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	117½ Jan 14	117 Jan 13	117½ Mar 7	117½	118
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ	111½ Jan 28	111½ Jan 28	111½ Jan 23	111⅞	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	..	..	137½ Jy 18, 99	131	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	JJ*	109⅞ Feb 5	119⅝ Feb 4	119⅝ Feb 5	118⅞	..
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ*	..	..	107⅝ Au 28, 02	103⅝	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	185 Feb 26	183 Feb 28	183 Feb 28	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	..	..	116 Se 30, 02	114½	117
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	..	..	109 Oc 8, 02	107½	109¼
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ*	113½ Jan 26	112⅞ Jan 6	113½ Feb 27	112⅞	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	112⅞ Jan 16	112⅝ Jan 16	112⅞ Jan 16	112	112⅞
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116⅞ Feb 25	116⅛ Feb 23	116⅞ Feb 25	115⅞	116⅞
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910	*JD	..	..	117 Mr 19, 02	..	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	..	..	120⅝ Au 6, 02	..	119
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	134 Jan 29	132⅞ Feb 25	132⅞ Feb 25	132½	132⅞
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	..	..	105 De 30, 02	..	..
Do do registered	FA15	..	..	106⅝ Oc 9, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	..	..	104⅝ De 18, 02	..	103⅝
Do do registered	QF	..	..	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	..	118½ Jy 22, 02	113	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	..	111 Oc 18, 00	112	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	108⅞ Feb 13	108⅝ Feb 26	108⅝ Mar 6	..	..
Do do registered	AO*	107½ Jan 10	107½ Jan 10	107½ Jan 10	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	109 Feb 28	108 Jan 16	108 Feb 28	..	..
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	106⅝ De 23, 02	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	..	..
Do do registered	AO15	..	..	114 Oc 23, 01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118 Jan 13	118 Jan 13	118 Jan 13	..	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	123 My 23, 01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	..	103 No 6, 02	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	..	..	108 Oc 9, 02	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..	..	107 Oc 28, 02	104½	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	MN*	..	..	116⅜ Je 10, 02	114⅜	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	132⅜ Jan 28	131½ Jan 12	132⅜ Feb 10	132½	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	125 Jan 14	121⅞ Feb 25	121⅞ Feb 25	121⅞	122½
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	..	142½ Fe 10, 02	[illegible]	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	..	..	138⅝ Ja 16, 02	[illegible]	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	..	107½ Fe 21, 01	101⅜	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	..	114½ Se 17, 02	..	116⅝
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	127 Feb 4	127 Feb 4	127 Mar 2	127	128
Do registered	JJ*	127 Feb 17	126½ Jan 29	127 Feb 17	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	106 Jan 8	103⅞ Mar 6	103⅜ Mar 6	103	..
Do do registered	*JJ	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*MN	..	..	99 De 6, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN	..	..	100⅝ Jy 2, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	..	..	98⅝ Je 30, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*MN	..	..	98⅝ Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	..	..	98⅝ Je 25, 02	..	..
C. R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	89½ Jan 10	84 Mar 7	84 Mar 7	84½	85¼
Do do registered		88½ Jan 7	88½ Jan 7	88½ Jan 7	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	99⅞ Feb 20	99⅞ Feb 20	99⅞ Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	93 Jan 28	92⅞ Jan 10	93 Jan 28	91¼	93⅞
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	94½ Jan 9	94½ Jan 9	94½ Jan 9	..	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	..	..	110⅞ Ap 4, 02	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	..	107 Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	136½ Jan 20	134 Mar 3	134 Mar 3	134½	136½
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	134½ Jan 6	134⅛ Jan 6	134⅛ Jan 6	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	..	..	137½ Se 23, 02	134	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	129⅝ Jan 10	128 Jan 8	128⅝ Feb 27	128⅞	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	86 Jan 22	84 Jan 6	84 Mar 6	83½	..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen.g.6s,Dec. 1932	QM*	116½ Feb 18	114¼ Mar 6	114⅜ Mar 6	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	..	102 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919	JJ	109 Feb 5	107 Feb 5	109 Feb 5	109	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	..	111½ De 9, 01	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	..	112½ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	115 Jan 30	114⅞ Jan 28	115 Jan 30	113½	115¼
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	103 Jan 17	100⅞ Feb 6	100⅞ Mar 5	100⅞	100⅞
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	..	101⅜ Oc 8, 02	99	101
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	JJ*	100 Jan 9	100 Jan 9	100 Jan 9	99	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g.4s,1990	MN*	103½ Feb 6	102 Jan 20	103 Feb 20	103½	104
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	103 Oc 10, 02	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s,1940	MS*	..	..	103 De 8, 02	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	88 No 22, 99	..	..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	..	..	109 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	103⅜ Jan 22	102¼ Jan 28	102¼ Jan 28	..	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g.5s,1928	*JJ	..	..	115 No 5, 02	113½	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	..	..	134½ Ja 7, 02	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	131½ Jan 10	131½ Jan 10	131½ Jan 10	..	134½
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	..	104 No 10, 01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	100 Jan 27	98½ Jan 14	100 Mar 6	99	100
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82 Jan 22	78 Jan 6	80 Mar 7	79	80
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	..	..	114 De 13, 02	..	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	..	..	128 Je 6, 02	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	80⅞ Jan 8	78½ Jan 19	80 Mar 4	79	81
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	94½ Jan 14	89⅞ Mar 3	90 Mar 7	89	90
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	117 Jan 20	113 Mar 4	113 Mar 4	112	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	133½ Jan 21	132⅞ Jan 8	133½ Jan 21	133⅞	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	134½ Jan 12	134¼ Jan 12	134¼ Jan 15	133	..
Do do registered	JD	..	..	104 Oc 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	131½ Feb 10	131¼ Feb 10	131½ Feb 10	131¼	..
Do registered		..	..	135⅞ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	..	..	115½ Au 4, 02	112⅝	..
Do term. and imp. 5s, 1923	*MN	103 Jan 27	102¼ Feb 19	102⅝ Feb 13	103	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	113⅜ Feb 18	113⅜ Feb 18	113⅜ Feb 18	112⅝	..
Warren R. 1st ref.gtd.g.3½s,2000	FA*	102 Feb 2	102 Feb 2	102 Feb 2	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	..	..	140⅝ De 4, 02	137½	..
Do registered	MS*	..	..	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	111½ Feb 3	111½ Feb 3	111½ Feb 27	111½	..
Do registered	*AO	..	..	122 Je 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	..	..	106 Oc 7, 02	106⅜	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	..	111⅜ Fe 4, 02	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	..	..	143⅞ No 10, 02	144½	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do registered	*MN	..	..	147½ Je 18, 02	142	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	100⅝ Feb 16	98 Jan 29	98⅞ Mar 7	98	98⅝
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	108 Mar 2	104½ Jan 2	108 Mar 2	105½	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	JD*	107⅞ Feb 11	105 Jan 28	107⅞ Mar 2	107⅞	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	80 Jan 21	78 Feb 16	78 Mar 7	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	..	111 Fe 23, 01	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	..	..	102½ Oc 16, 02	101	102
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	98½ Feb 19	98⅞ Feb 19	98⅞ Feb 19	98	..
Det. M. & M. ld.grt.3½s.Ser.A.1911	Oct. 1	37½ Feb 24	37½ Feb 4	37½ Mar 7	30	..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	89 Jan 6	84 Jan 4	84 Mar 6	..	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	92 Jan 27	89 Jan 17	91½ Feb 28	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 21	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	113 Jan 27	111½ Jan 10	113 Feb 23	113	115
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	114½ Jan 13	112½ Mar 4	112½ Mar 4	112½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	..	..	116⅝ De 22, 02	..	111
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	..	119⅝ Je 6, 02	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	..	..	118½ Ap 10, 02	..	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	..	..	117 De 19, 02	116	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JJ	..	..	106⅝ Ja 16, 02	105	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	139 Jan 19	135¼ Mar 2	135¼ Mar 2	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*	135 Feb 24	134 Mar 2	134 Mar 2	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	99 Feb 10	97½ Jan 14	98 Mar 7	97½	98
Do registered	*JJ	96 Jan 2	96 Jan 2	96 Jan 2	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	88 Feb 3	84½ Jan 2	85 Mar 7	..	85½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	94½ Jan 13	90½ Mar 4	91 Mar 5	..	..
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	130½ Jan 28	129 Jan 24	129½ Feb 19	129⅝	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	121½ Jan 21	120 Mar 3	120 Mar 5	..	121
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	..	..	106 Au 5, 02	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	134¼ Jan 7	134¼ Jan 7	134¼ Feb 2	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	..	..	112⅝ De 11, 02	..	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D. & I. 1st c.6s,1913	JJ*	..	..	118⅝ Ap 22, 02	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s,1946	*MN	..	..	109 Oc 27, 98	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s,1910	*AO	112¾ Feb 24	112½ Feb 24	112¾ Mar 6	112½	..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s,1937	*JJ	114 Jan 27	112 Feb 2	112 Feb 2	..	113½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	103 Jan 6	103 Jan 6	103 Jan 6	..	102½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*	106½ Jan 6	104½ Jan 6	104½ Feb 11	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	117 Jan 8	113 Jan 12	113 Jan 17	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	111 Jan 13	110 Jan 6	111 Jan 13	111	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*FA	..	..	65 No 10, 97	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ*	122 Jan 2	120 Feb 13	120 Feb 13	120½	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	105½ Feb 28	105 Jan 19	105½ Mar 2	105	..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO	..	..	112 Je 2, 02	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO	..	..	110 Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	..	..	115 My 28, 02	110	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s,1918	JJ*	..	..	100 Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	108⅝ Fe 26, 02	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	..	..	105 Mr 11, 98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD*	112⅝ Jan 31	110¼ Jan 5	111 Mar 5	109	111
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ*	85 Feb 19	85 Feb 19	85 Feb 20	..	86¼
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*AO	105 Feb 10	103 Mar 7	103 Mar 7	103½	105½
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	..	..	111 No 25, 02	109½	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	110½ Jan 16	110 Feb 18	110 Feb 18	109½	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A		85 Jan 9	85 Jan 9	85 Jan 9	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B		27½ Jan 5	18½ Mar 5	20 Mar 7	..	..
Gulf & Ship Isl. 1st ref. & term. g. 5s, Feb., 1952	JJ	103 Feb 20	104 Feb 18	103 Feb 24	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g.4½s,1999	JJ*	109¼ Jan 21	107 Feb 5	107½ Mar 7	..	108
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext.g.4s,1948	AO*	105⅞ Mar 2	105½ Jan 6	105⅞ Mar 2	105½	106
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	*JJ	113⅝ Mar 6	112½ Jan 20	112⅝ Mar 6	112	..
Do registered	*JJ	..	..	113½ Mr 12, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*JJ	..	..	104 De 13, 02	..	103
Do do registered	*JJ	..	..	102 Ap 15, 98	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*AO	103½ Jan 31	103½ Jan 31	103½ Jan 31	103⅝	..
Do do registered		..	..	102 Oc 4, 01	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	MN*	105½ Feb 20	102½ Jan 5	105½ Feb 20	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	104⅝ My 20, 02	..	..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	JD*	108⅜ Mar 7	108⅜ Mar 7	108⅜ Mar 7	..	..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	JJ*	103 Jan 2	102⅝ Jan 2	103 Jan 2	..	..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921	FA*	..	..	122 My 24, 00	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	JJ*	..	..	87½ My 24, 02	..	..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ*	..	..	98½ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	101⅜ Oc 22, 99	..	..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	*JJ	..	..	100 No 7, 00	..	..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	111 Jan 13	111 Jan 13	111 Jan 13	109½	..
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	*JD	..	..	124 My 16, 01	..	..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	*MS	..	..	99 No 22, 98	..	..
C. St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	*JD15	125¼ Jan 5	125¼ Jan 12	125¼ Jan 12	..	125¼
Do do registered	*JD15	..	..	126½ No 18, 02	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*JD15	..	..	104½ Ap 11, 02	..	..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD*	108½ Jan 28	108½ Jan 28	108½ Jan 28	108	..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	MS*	..	..	101 Mr 3, 02	..	..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	..	..	110 De 10, 02	107	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	..	..	107½ De 18, 02	..	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	JJ	100½ Jan 24	100 Jan 24	100½ Jan 24	..	101
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	MN*	123½ Feb 20	123 Jan 28	122½ Feb 27	..	123¼
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	MS*	100 Jan 24	98 Jan 6	99½ Feb 27	..	..
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	MS*	75 Feb 18	70 Feb 2	74½ Feb 20	..	75¼
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	115½ Feb 6	114 Feb 25	114½ Mar 7	114	114½
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951	*MS	94 Feb 4	93 Jan 23	93½ Feb 9	..	..
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	*AO	71½ Feb 28	69 Jan 2	70½ Mar 7	70½	71
Do registered		..	..	63½ Oc 18, 00	..	..
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	120 Jan 21	119½ Feb 9	119½ Mar 2	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	113⅞ Feb 18	113½ Jan 5	113⅞ Feb 18	113½	115
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	114⅝ Jan 27	114 Feb 7	114 Feb 7	114	..
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997	*MN	..	..	110½ Fe 3, 02	..	..
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	JJ*	109½ Jan 21	108 Jan 8	108⅝ Mar 4	..	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	..	109½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	AO*	..	..	117½ De 1, 02	114¼	..
Do registered, 1941	AO*	..	..	109½ Oc 18, 99	..	..
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	*JJ	..	..	106½ Se 8, 02	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS*	97 Jan 20	96 Feb 16	96 Feb 16	95	..
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914	*AO	..	..	99½ Feb., 99	..	..
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	*AO	..	..	101½ Se 1, 99	..	..
Long Island 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	QJ	118 Jan 22	118 Jan 22	118 Jan 22	117	118½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	*JD	102½ Jan 16	101¼ Feb 13	102 Mar 5	101¼	102½
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	*MS	..	..	103 My 29, 02	..	..
Do gold 4s, 1932	*JD	..	..	100 Oc 1, 99	..	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	*MS	101½ Feb 20	99½ Feb 19	100⅝ Mar 2	99	100
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	*JD	..	..	111 Ja 22, 02	..	..
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1911	*MS	105½ Mar 3	105½ Mar 3	105½ Mar 3	105½	..
N. Y. B. & M. B. 1st con. 5s,1935	AO*	..	..	112 Mr 10, 02	111	..
N. Y. & Rway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	..	..	112½ Ja 10, 02	108	111
L.I.,N.S.B. 1st cu.gtd.g.5s.Oct.,1932	QJ	..	..	112½ Ap 9, 02	110	..
Louis & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	116⅞ Feb 26	115½ Jan 2	116⅞ Feb 26	115⅝	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	112 Jan 6	111½ Jan 20	112 Feb 4	..	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	101½ Feb 3	99½ Jan 7	100¼ Mar 7	100	100¼
Do do registered		..	..	100 Ja 6, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN*	113½ Jan 6	112 Jan 22	112 Feb 20	111½	..
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18	*AO	101¾ Feb 28	100 Jan 21	101⅞ Mar 2	101⅜	..
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	JD*	..	..	112 De 20, 02	116	..
Do L. C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	MN*	106⅝ Jan 30	106⅝ Jan 30	106⅝ Jan 30	..	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	129 Jan 2	128⅝ Feb 5	128⅝ Feb 5	..	..
Do do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ*	..	..	124½ Ap 16, 02	..	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	..	..	112½ Mr 22, 02	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	..	..	122½ Au 12, 02	..	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	..	..	78 Je 20, 02	..	..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ*	100 Mar 4	98½ Jan 10	100 Mar 4	98½	100
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s,1945	MS*	..	..	110½ Mr 20, 02	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA*	114½ Jan 10	114 Jan 10	114½ Jan 20	..	113½
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA*	112 Jan 13	110⅝ Feb 13	111½ Mar 2	110¼	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	FA*	..	..	115 De 15, 01	111	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*AO	..	..	112 Se 29, 02	..	..
L. & Jef. Bridge Co. gtd. g. 4s,1945	*MS	..	..	100 Mr 10, 01	94½	..
Manhattan Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	104½ Jan 5	103½ Mar 3	103⅝ Mar 7	103½	..
Do registered		..	..	103½ De 17, 02	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	110 Jan 28	109½ Jan 6	110 Mar 5	..	..
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ*	78 Jan 12	76 Jan 9	77¼ Mar 7	76	78¼
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10,1939	July	28⅝ Feb 10	25½ Jan 13	26¼ Mar 7	26½	27
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	18½ Feb 11	16½ Jan 26	17½ Mar 6	17¼	17⅞
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*FA	97 Jan 9	95 Mar 5	95 Mar 5	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS*	..	..	90½ Jy 20, 01	..	..
Mexican North. 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD*	..	..	103 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	142½ Feb 24	142½ Feb 24	142½ Feb 24	..	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*JD	116½ Feb 24	116½ Feb 24	116½ Feb 24	..	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	..	..	129½ Au 21, 02	129½	..
Do Southwest. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD*	..	..	121 Ja 21, 02	119½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN*	120⅝ Feb 20	120 Jan 10	120 Mar 2	..	120¼
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*MS	102½ Feb 18	101 Mar 4	102 Mar 6	..	..
Minn., S. St. M. & Atl. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S.S.M. 1st conv.4s,1938	JJ	..	..	98 Ap 2, 01	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	*JD	100⅜ Feb 20	97⅞ Jan 12	100 Mar 7	99½	100
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA*	85 Jan 17	81½ Feb 3	81½ Mar 7	81½	81¾
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN*	104½ Jan 27	103½ Jan 9	104½ Jan 27	..	105
Do St. L. Div. 1st ref. g.4s,2001	*AO	..	..	86 Oc 16, 02	..	..
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN*	..	..	106 Se 30, 02	102½	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA*	90 Jan 15	87½ Feb 2	88½ Feb 28	88	89½
M.K. & T. of T. 1st gtd.g.5s,1942	MS*	105½ Feb 20	103½ Jan 12	105½ Feb 25	101¼	..
Sher. Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*JD	..	..	105½ Jy 28, 02	101	..
Mo. K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	111 Feb 16	109½ Jan 9	110⅜ Feb 26	110½	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	110¼ Feb 27	109½ Jan 16	110½ Feb 27	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	122 Mar 3	120½ Feb 3	121½ Mar 7	..	121¼
Do tr. g. 5s, stamped, Jan., 1917	MS	107⅜ Feb 28	103½ Mar 5	103½ Mar 2	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	107⅞ Jan 21	104⅞ Jan 2	104⅝ Mar 5	104	104⅝
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*FA	94½ Jan 27	91½ Feb 27	91½ Feb 27	91½	93
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s,1926	JJ*	..	..	100 My 1, 01	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	103½ Jan 22	103 Feb 24	103⅜ Mar 3	103	104
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	118 Jan 28	112 Jan 16	112½ Feb 24	..	..
St. L. & I. M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931	*AO	115 Jan 15	113½ Jan 5	114 Mar 7	114	114½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931	*AO	..	..	112½ De 19, 02	..	..
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929	JJ*	91½ Jan 12	89½ Mar 5	89½ Mar 5	..	90
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	..	..	110½ Fe 20, 00	112½	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	..	..	95 Au 20, 02	90	95
do do small		90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	..	..
Mob., Jack. & K. C. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	..	..	101 Jy 2, 02	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	127½ Jan 20	127 Feb 24	127½ Feb 24	..	128
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	125½ Jan 8	125½ Jan 8	125½ Jan 24	..	125
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97½ Feb 14	96½ Feb 10	97 Feb 25	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	115½ Jan 10	113 Jan 20	115 Jan 20	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	..	..	101½ Je 30, 02	..	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	93 Feb 3	93 Feb 3	93 Feb 3	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	123⅝ Feb 11	123 Jan 12	123⅝ Feb 11	..	123¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	115 Jan 3	112 Feb 3	113 Mar 2	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ	..	..	113 De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	*JJ	..	..	116 Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	..	..	111 De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	101½ Feb 24	100⅝ Jan 2	101½ Mar 5	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	77½ Jan 9	75½ Jan 5	76½ Mar 6	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	..	108¾ Aug. 24	..	..
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	94 Jan 8	103¾ Mar 3	103¾ Mar 4	..	103¾
Do do registered	JJ	05¾ Jan 20	104¾ Jan 5	105¾ Jan 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904	MS	03⅞ Feb 17	101⅞ Mar 3	101⅞ Mar 3	..	..
Do do registered	MS	..	..	101⅞ Oc 6, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	00⅝ Jan 13	100⅝ Jan 13	100⅝ Jan 13	100⅝	..
Do do registered	JD	..	..	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	00⅝ Jan 6	100⅝ Jan 6	100⅝ Jan 6	100⅝	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	99⅝ No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	94¾ Jan 3	91 Feb 26	91 Mar 7	90	91
Do do registered	*FA	91 Feb 17	90 Feb 4	90¾ Feb 28	..	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	92¾ Jan 21	91 Feb 9	91 Mar 5	..	91½
Do do registered	*FA	91 Jan 17	91 Jan 17	91 Jan 17	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	07¼ Feb 13	107¼ Feb 13	107¼ Feb 13	100¾	100
Do registered	JJ	..	..	106 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bit. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	JJ	..	..	95 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901	MS*	..	..	107¼ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1902	Sep	..	..	110¾ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	..	103 Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	..	..	105¾ No 15, 01	104	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	11¼ Feb 16	110 Jan 10	111 Mar 6	110¾	111½
Do registered	*JJ	11¼ Feb 24	109¾ Jan 8	111¼ Feb 24	110	111
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	JD*	03 Jan 13	102¾ Jan 5	103 Jan 13	102¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	JD*	02¾ Jan 9	102¾ Jan 9	102¾ Jan 9	102⅝	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	05¾ Jan 6	105¾ Jan 15	105¾ Jan 22	..	103
Do do registered	*JD	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	..	..	114 Fe 6, 02	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	124 Jan 5	124 Jan 5	124 Jan 5	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	139 Jan 21	139 Jan 21	139 Jan 21	..	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¾ Mar 3	112¾ Mar 3	112¾ Mar 3	111⅛	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	125¾ Jan 22	125¾ Jan 15	125¾ Jan 22	123¾	126¾
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	..	127 Je 10, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	..	..	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered		..	..	106⅝ No 26, 00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*MN	..	..	115¾ My 2, 00	..	110
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	..	..	119¾ De 3, 02	118	110
R. W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	122¾ Feb 10	121¾ Jan 6	122 Mar 3	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	..	109 Jan. 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	..	..	113¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	107¼ Jan 8	107¼ Feb 2	107¼ Feb 2	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	105 Feb 9	104 Jan 12	104⅝ Mar 7	..	105
Do registered	AO*	105¾ Mar 4	102 Feb 16	105¾ Mar 4	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*JD	..	..	100 De 18, 01	100	101½
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000	AO*	221 Jan 20	219 Jan 20	219¼ Feb 11	..	..
Do registered		..	..	187 No 17, 99	..	..
Do do small certs. $100		218 Jan 29	218 Jan 29	218 Feb 11	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	131½ Feb 24	131½ Feb 24	131½ Feb 24	131¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	..	125¾ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	..	..	114 Ja 6, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	..	..	106¾ Mr 18, 02	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	100¾ Jan 9	100¾ Mar 4	100¾ Mar 6	100	101
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	100¾ Mar 4	100¾ Mar 4	100¾ Mar 4	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115¼ Jan 29	114 Feb 4	114 Feb 4	..	..
Nor. & West R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	133 Feb 25	133 Feb 25	133 Feb 25	131¾	133
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	..	..	132 De 31, 02	129	132
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	132¾ Jan 16	132 Jan 9	132¾ Jan 16	130	131
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	101¾ Jan 23	100 Jan 2	101 Mar 7	100½	101
Do registered		..	..	100¾ Ja 13, 02	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD*	93⅝ Jan 21	91 Jan 5	92 Mar 4	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	..	107¼ Jy 1, 01	..	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	101 Jan 21	100¾ Jan 29	100¾ Mar 2	..	..
N. P. Ry. pr. ln. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	104 Jan 6	102¾ Jan 2	103 Mar 6	103⅝	100¾
Do registered	QJ	103⅝ Jan 15	102 Jan 20	103⅝ Feb 20	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	72¾ Feb 16	71¾ Feb 3	72¾ Mar 6	71¾	72¾
Do do registered	QF	72¾ Feb 2	70¾ Feb 6	71¾ Feb 14	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	..	..	102¾ My 20, 02	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	94¾ Jan 6	93 Feb 6	93¾ Mar 7	94¾	94¾
Do do registered		94¾ Jan 5	92¾ Mar 3	93¾ Mar 3	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	127 Jan 8	125 Feb 2	127 Feb 5	126	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	..	132 Jy 29, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	..	..	118 No 6, 02	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	..	..	110 Oc 6, 02	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	98 Jan 9	98¾ Mar 3	98¾ Mar 3	95	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM*	..	..	94¾ Fe 19, 02	90	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	116 Jan 29	115¼ Jan 25	115¼ Jan 25	113	..
O						
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	..	..	114 De 30, 02	110	114½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*AO	..	..	108¾ Jy 9, 02	110	..
P						
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	111 Feb 20	107 Jan 28	108¾ Mar 5	..	..
Panama 1sts s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	102 Jan 14	102 Jan 14	102 Mar 5	..	105
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	..	102 Ap 14, 02	99	..
Penn. Co., gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	110 Feb 19	108¾ Jan 8	110 Mar 2	107	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	108¾ Jan 16	108 Jan 30	108¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	..	..	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B. 1941	*FA	97 Jan 30	97 Jan 30	97 Jan 30	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	..	..	96 De 11, 02	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	123 Jan 2	122¾ Feb 9	122¾ Feb 9	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	..	..	121 Oc 22, 00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	AO*	114¾ Jan 12	114¾ Jan 12	114¾ Jan 30	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	..	..	113 De 9, 02	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	..	..	116¾ Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	..	..	105¾ No 19, 02	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	96 Jan 13	96 Jan 13	96 Jan 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	..	127¾ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	128 Jan 26	128 Jan 26	128 Jan 26	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	..	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. ext. g. 4s, 1906	*MN	..	..	103 De 5, 02	104¾	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	107¾ Feb 12	105 Mar 5	105 Mar 7	105¾	106¾
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	..	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	108	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	..	..	111 De 8, 02	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	..	..	117 My 1, 00	110	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	127 Jan 21	120 Feb 27	120 Feb 27	..	120¾
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	..	..	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	121¼ Jan 15	121¼ Jan 15	121¼ Jan 15	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	111 Jan 5	111 Jan 5	111 Jan 8	..	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	113 Jan 8	113 Jan 8	113 Jan 8	112	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	..	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Cleve. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	..	..	103½ Oc 20, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	..	120 Oc 11, 01	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	AO	..	..	112¾ De 12, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	..	..	110 No 23, 02	115¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	..	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100¾ Feb 24	100¾ Mar 2	100¾ Mar 2	100¾	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		100¾ Feb 18	100¾ Feb 18	100¾ Feb 18	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	..	..	120¾ De 8, 02	..	..
R						
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	98¾ Jan 12	95¾ Jan 3	96¾ Mar 7	96¾	96¾
Do registered	*JJ	..	..	95 Ap 16, 01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*AO	95 Jan 12	93¾ Jan 3	93 Mar 4	91	95
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	98¼ Jan 9	97 Jan 3	97 Feb 28	96	97
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	92 Jan 14	91 Jan 23	92 Feb 6	88	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. f. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	..	97 Ja 8, 02	92	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	112¼ Jan 5	110¼ Feb 25	110¾ Feb 25	110	112¾
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	80¾ Jy 3, 02	..	81¾
Do guaranteed	JJ*	..	..	94¾ No 13, 02	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	..	101¾ No 18, 01	..	..
S						
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 2-4s, 1947	*JJ	94 Jan 6	92 Feb 13	92 Feb 27	..	92
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	108 Jan 28	105¾ Jan 3	109 Mar 6	106¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	..	..	108¾ Au 14, 02	105¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	129 Feb 25	127¼ Jan 6	129 Feb 23	..	126¾
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	114¾ Jan 14	113 Jan 7	113¼ Feb 19	113¾	114¾
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	98¾ Jan 9	95¾ Jan 9	95¾ Jan 6	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	..	..	100 Ja 2, 02	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	91¾ Jan 5	88¾ Mar 7	88¾ Mar 7	..	88¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	..	..	125¾ Je 16, 02	121¾	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	88¾ Jan 5	86¾ Jan 13	87¾ Mar 7	87¾	88¾
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. ctfs., 1989	MN*	97¾ Feb 6	96¾ Jan 2	97 Mar 5	..	97
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. ctfs., Nov., 1989	JJ	83¾ Jan 8	83 Feb 12	83 Mar 4	83	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	88 Jan 9	84¾ Jan 6	84¾ Mar 5	..	85
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	113¾ Feb 24	113¾ Jan 6	113¾ Feb 24	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	135¾ Jan 12	134¾ Jan 9	134¾ Feb 17	135¾	..
Do do registered	JJ*	..	..	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	113¾ Jan 26	110¾ Jan 5	111 Feb 26	..	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	..	..	115¾ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	114 Jan 29	114 Jan 29	114 Jan 29	113¾	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	106 Jan 14	107 Feb 18	102¾ Mar 3	102¾	103¾
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	103 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	105¾ Feb 19	105¾ Feb 19	105¾ Feb 19	103¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	..	125 Ap 6, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	134 Jan 8	134 Jan 8	134 Jan 8	..	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	..	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	..	..	126¾ Je 12, 02	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	..	..	125¾ Fe 17, 02	..	..
Do registered	*JD	..	..	115 Ap 24, 99	..	..
S. Fe. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	..	..	111 Au 15, 01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	..	..	113¾ De 11, 01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	..	129 Oc 28, 02	128¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	..	112 Mr 17, 00	115¾	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	JJ*	..	..	95¾ No 30, 01	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	112¾ Jan 31	112¾ Jan 31	112¾ Jan 31	112¾	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	..	97 Au 22, 02	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	90¾ Feb 16	86 Jan 29	90¾ Feb 16	90¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	84¾ Jan 21	84 Feb 9	84 Mar 7	..	85
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	103¾ Feb 9	101¾ Jan 3	102¾ Mar 5	102¾	103¾
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	103¾ Fe 19, 97	110	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	96¾ Feb 17	96¾ Feb 17	96¾ Feb 17	95¾	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	102 Jan 30	102 Jan 30	102 Jan 30	102	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	99 Feb 24	98 Jan 3	98 Mar 9	98¾	99
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	89¾ Jan 12	88 Mar 3	88¾ Mar 5	88¾	89
Do do registered	JD	..	..	88 Ap 10, 02	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	105¾ Feb 25	105¾ Feb 25	105¾ Feb 25	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	100 Jan 12	99 Mar 3	99 Mar 3	99¾	99¾
Do registered		99¾ Mar 5	99¾ Mar 5	99¾ Mar 5	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	89¾ Feb 19	86 Jan 3	87 Mar 5	86¾	87
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*	110 Jan 21	110¾ Feb 25	110¾ Feb 25	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	105 Feb 11	105 Feb 11	105 Feb 11	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	107¾ Jan 30	107¾ Jan 30	107¾ Jan 30	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	109¾ Feb 24	109¾ Feb 24	109¾ Feb 24	108	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	..	108 Au 18, 02	100	..
Do 1st gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	..	..	103¾ De 1, 02	103	107
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	111 Jan 21	110 Jan 7	110¾ Feb 24	110¾	112
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	112 Jan 5	111¾ Feb 28	111¾ Feb 25	110¾	113
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	94 Jan 23	92 Jan 15	94 Jan 28	94¾	95¾
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	..	127¾ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	..	..	130 No 19, 02	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	..	..	122 Se 15, 02	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	..	113 Jan 4, 02	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	..	..	105¾ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	86¾ Jan 23	83 Mar 7	83 Mar 7	83	85
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	..	..	118 Mr 21, 02	..	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	111¼ Jan 26	111 Mar 6	111 Mar 6	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	105¾ Feb 17	105¾ Feb 17	105¾ Feb 17	105¾	..
Do do Series B, 1905		..	..	108 De 23, 01	106¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		..	..	110¾ Ja 14, 02	108¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	119¾ Feb 17	119¾ Jan 27	119¾ Feb 20	119¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	..	107 No 27, 00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	109¾ Mar 6	109¾ Jan 28	109¾ Mar 6	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	..	..	112 De 31, 02	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	..	..	108 My 29, 02	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	..	..	111½ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	..	108¾ Jy 20, 01	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	118¾ Jan 13	116½ Mar 5	117 Mar 7	116¾	117
Do registered	JJ	117 Feb 28	116 Feb 11	117 Feb 28	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97½ Feb 9	93¾ Jan 5	97½ Feb 25	96¾	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	113¾ Jan 12	113 Jan 12	113¾ Jan 12	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	98¾ Jan 19	97¼ Jan 28	98¾ Feb 17	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	120 De 23, 01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	..	..	93 De 4, 02	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	..	..	120 Se 16, 02	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	115¼ Jan 17	115 Jan 24	115¼ Feb 20	115¼	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	119¾ Jan 16	118½ Feb 17	119 Mar 7	119	119¾
Do do registered		..	..	118 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	115¾ Jan 2	114 Jan 28	114 Jan 28	..	112¾
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	124 Jan 20	122¾ Jan 6	123¼ Feb 4	123¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	124¾ Feb 18	123 Jan 12	124¾ Feb 18	123	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	117¾ Jan 7	117 Mar 6	117 Mar 6	117	118
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	MS*	..	..	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	111¾ Feb 20	110¼ Feb 14	111¾ Feb 27	110¾	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	..	..	92 Se 9, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	107¼ Jan 7	106 Jan 27	107 Mar 6	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	116¾ Feb 18	115½ Jan 23	116 Feb 25	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	..	..	110¾ De 30, 01	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	112½ Jan 6	112½ Jan 6	112½ Jan 6	110¾	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	..	122 Fe 8, 02	115¾	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	112 Feb 18	112 Feb 18	112 Feb 18	108¾	..
Do serial Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	112¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	..	114 De 18, 02	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	93 Feb 20	93 Feb 20	93 Feb 20	93	97
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	115½ Feb 6	115 Jan 22	115¾ Mar 6	115¾	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	..	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	..	..	104¾ Se 2, 02	100	105
T						
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	112¾ Feb 13	112 Jan 27	112¾ Feb 13	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	118 Jan 19	118 Jan 19	118 Jan 19	116	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	..	..	115¼ My 15, 02	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*MS	..	..	101¾ Se 25, 02	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*JD	117¾ Jan 23	116 Mar 3	116 Mar 4	..	116¾
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	100 Jan 9	90 Jan 6	90 Feb 20	90	93
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*JJ	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ*	112¾ Mar 2	111¼ Jan 10	112¾ Mar 2	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO*	..	..	113¾ No 17, 02	112	..
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	107 Feb 20	..	107¾
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	97 Feb 11	93 Jan 2	96 Mar 3	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	92 Feb 6	90 Jan 2	90¾ Mar 6	..	90
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	85½ Jan 30	83¾ Jan 6	85 Feb 28	..	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	80 Jan 19	76 Jan 2	78 Mar 7	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	..	..	96¾ Au 14, 02	97	..
U						
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*JD	110¾ Feb 6	110 Jan 7	110 Mar 3	109	112
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	103¾ Jan 24	102 Mar 5	102¾ Mar 7	101¾	102¾
Do registered	JJ*	103¼ Jan 14	102 Jan 5	102¾ Feb 24	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	107¾ Jan 9	103 Mar 7	103 Mar 7	102¾	103¾
Do do registered		105¼ Jan 23	105¼ Jan 23	105¼ Jan 23	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*JD	101¾ Jan 22	100¾ Jan 5	101¾ Mar 5	101¾	..
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*FA	127¾ Jan 17	125¾ Mar 6	125¾ Mar 6	125	126
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	114 Jan 2	112¾ Mar 6	112¾ Mar 6	112¾	..
Do 4 p.c. and partic. gold, 1927	FA*	96¼ Jan 22	93 Mar 6	93 Mar 7	92¾	93¾
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	..	115 No 24, 02	108¾	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	114¾ Ap 18, 02	100	..
V						
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	*JJ	102¾ Feb 18	101 Mar 3	101 Mar 3	101¾	103
W						
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	118 Feb 10	116 Mar 7	118 Mar 7	..	118
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	111 Jan 19	107 Feb 2	108¾ Feb 27	..	..
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	101¾ Feb 14	101½ Jan 5	101¾ Feb 14	..	..
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84¾ Feb 8	73¾ Jan 27	76¾ Mar 7	77	77¾
Do 20-yr. 1st lien g. f. g. s. f. 5s, 1921	*MS	..	..	104¾ De 11, 02	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	JJ*	109 Jan 2	108¾ Feb 27	108¾ Mar 6	108¾	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	..	97 My 2, 02	..	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO*	88 Jan 8	84 Jan 8	85 Jan 6	..	86
Do Tol. & Chi. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	..	..	98 Mr 17, 02	..	..
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. R. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	108 Feb 25	108 Feb 25	108 Feb 25	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	118¾ Feb 24	117¾ Jan 20	118¾ Mar 6	117¾	118¾
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	100¾ Feb 14	99 Jan 14	100¾ Feb 14	100	101
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	..	40 Mr 21, 00	30	..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	JJ*	..	..	114¾ Ja 20, 02	100	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	116¼ Jan 21	115 Jan 19	116¼ Jan 21	115	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	..	..	118 Se 8, 02	111	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	FA*	110 Mar 6	110 Mar 6	110 Mar 3	..	115
Wheel. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	MS*	93¾ Feb 20	90¾ Mar 6	90¾ Mar 6	..	..
Wisconsin Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	93¾ Feb 16	90 Jan 2	92 Mar 5	91¾	92
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	107¾ Feb 20	105 Jan 8	107¾ Feb 20	106¾	..
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	*JJ	..	..	110 Ja 30, 00	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ*	110 Feb 6	110 Feb 6	110 Feb 7	110	111¾
B. Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul., 1941	MN	102¾ Jan 8	100 Jan 5	102 Jan 8	100¾	..
Bklyn. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	104¾ Jan 28	101¾ Feb 13	103 Mar 5	..	103
Do stamped, guaranteed		..	..	104¾ Jy 24, 02	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	88¾ Jan 8	87 Feb 9	89 Mar 6	..	..
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	85¾ Jan 8	85¾ Jan 8	85¾ Jan 8	..	86¾
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	*JD	..	..	108¾ Apr., 95	..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	..	..	90¾ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	..	97¾ Je 12, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	JJ*	..	..	103 No 22, 01	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*FA	120 Jan 22	115¾ Mar 4	115¾ Mar 4	..	117
Do 100-year ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	96¾ Jan 2	93 Jan 20	93¾ Feb 10	95	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JD*	117 Feb 23	116¾ Jan 12	117 Feb 25	117	..
Do registered		..	..	119¾ De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	121 Jan 12	121 Jan 12	121 Jan 12	118¾	120
Lex. Av. & P. Fy 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	121¾ Feb 19	121¾ Feb 19	121¾ Feb 19	118	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*JJ	98¾ Jan 20	97¼ Mar 3	97¾ Mar 7	97¾	97¾
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	122 Jan 9	119¾ Feb 27	119¾ Mar 7	119¾	120
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	102¾ Jan 23	102¾ Jan 23	102¾ Jan 23	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926	*FA	..	..	108 Oc 27, 99	..	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	..	..	110 Je 28, 02	106¾	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ15	113 Mar 3	113 Mar 3	113 Mar 3	..	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	..	..	100¾ De 14, 99	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN	..	..	90 De 28, 97	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.						
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	106 Feb 10	104 Jan 8	104 Mar 7	104	104¾
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN*	..	..	108¾ Je 4, 02	..	..
Bklyn F. Co. of N. Y. 1st cn. 5s, 1948	FA*	78 Jan 6	73 Jan 21	73 Mar 6	74	75
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	..	..	111 Mr 7, 01	108	..
Henderson Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS*	..	..	112 No 14, 99	..	..
Mad. Square Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	..	102 Jy 2, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	MN	..	..	56 Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	96¾ Jan 10	95 Mar 7	95 Mar 7	..	..
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	..	..	98 Oc 8, 99	..	..
Railroad Securities Co. 50-year 3½s, 1951, Ill. Cent. stock col., Series A	*JJ	..	..	91¾ De 18, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	JJ*	..	..	101 Fe 16, 97	104	..
Spring V. Water Works 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	..	113¾ Jy 3, 00	108	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-18	FA	..	..	100 Mr 16, 99	..	..
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.						
Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	117 Jan 5	116¾ Jan 28	116¾ Mar 3	..	..
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	..	..	100 My 24, 00	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	99 Feb 4	96 Feb 3	96 Mar 5	..	..
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	MS	..	..	117 De 18, 02	113¾	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1939	JD	..	..	67 Oc 2, 01	..	..
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*FA	..	..	105¾ De 17, 00	..	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	126 Jan 28	126 Jan 28	126 Jan 28	126	125
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	98¾ Mar 6	98¾ Mar 6	98¾ Mar 6	..	99
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, May, 1919	QF	108¾ Jan 7	106¾ Feb 18	107 Mar 6	106	..
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	..	..	95 Jy 31, 02	..	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	112 Feb 18	110¾ Jan 28	112 Feb 18	..	110
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	97¾ Jan 28	94 Feb 27	94 Mar 6	..	94
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*MS	107 Feb 27	104 Mar 3	104 Mar 3	104¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	119 Jan 28	119 Jan 28	119 Jan 28	118¾	120
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	105¾ Jan 9	105¾ Jan 9	105¾ Jan 9	..	..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*	103¾ Feb 25	103¾ Feb 25	103¾ Feb 25	102	..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*	102¾ Feb 3	102¾ Feb 3	102¾ Feb 3	101¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	135¾ Jan 15	134 Jan 14	135¾ Jan 15	..	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	107¾ Mar 6	105 Jan 5	107¾ Mar 4	..	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	..	..	109 De 3, 02	108	..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	109¾ Feb 12	108 Jan 28	108 Mar 3	..	..
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ*	102¾ Mar 7	102 Jan 6	102¾ Mar 7	..	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	105 Jan 16	104 Jan 19	105 Feb 16	..	105
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..	..	100 Fe 8, 96	..	..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	..	107¼ Ja 26, 01	..	..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.						
Am. Bicycle s. f. g. deb. 5s, 1910	MS*	42¾ Jan 6	35 Feb 5	35 Feb 3	..	..
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF	101 Jan 21	99 Mar 6	99 Mar 6	..	100
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	93 Feb 18	93 Mar 3	93 Mar 3	89	94

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended March 7, 1903.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	94¼ Feb 6	86 Jan 7	94½ Feb 6	..	91
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	80 Jan 12	80 Jan 12	80 Jan 12	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	....	....	103 Ja 30, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	67¾ Jan 7	63½ Mar 3	63 Mar 7	63¼	63½
Do registered		....	....	63½ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g. 1927	*AO	77 Jan 20	72 Mar 3	73 Mar 6	..	..
Dish. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s 1911	*JJ	90¼ Feb 17	89¼ Mar 6	89½ Mar 6	88	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	....	....	99 Jy 17, 02	100	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	....	....	100 My 2, 02	..	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110 Jan 17	107 Feb 2	107 Mar 3	..	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	93 Feb 24	93 Feb 24	93 Feb 24	..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	95 Jan 29	94 Jan 21	95 Mar 2	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	80 Jan 2	80 Jan 2	80 Jan 2	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	63 Jan 3	63 Mar 5	63 Mar 6	60	63
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		13¼ Jan 7	10¼ Feb 6	11 Mar 5	11¼	13
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1932	JJ*	80 Jan 16	80 Jan 16	80 Jan 16	..	..
Do col. tr. 5s, 1922	FA*	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	114¼ Jan 20	112 Jan 3	114 Mar 9	114	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	85 Jan 12	83 Feb 17	83 Feb 26	..	..
COAL AND IRON.						
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*FA	..	..	101 Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	..	..	55 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	105 Jan 31	103 Feb 2	102¾ Mar 5	..	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	90¾ Jan 7	87¼ Mar 6	88 Mar 7	88	88½
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	..	..	110½ Au 22, 02	..	112
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	..	..	115 Je 22, 02	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	..	107 My 28, 02	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	..	89 My 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JJ*	..	..	108¼ Fe 27, 02	100	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	..	105 Oc 21, 02	..	..
T. C., I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	107¾ Feb 13	106½ Feb 5	107¾ Feb 13	105½	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	108 Feb 11	105¼ Jan 3	107½ Mar 3	107	108
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	..	105 Fe 9, 00	..	..
De Bardel. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	102 Feb 9	101 Feb 5	101½ Mar 2	..	102
Virginia Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. 50-year g. 1949	MN	81 Feb 28	78½ Mar 5	78½ Mar 6	..	79
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ	..	..	97½ Au 8, 02	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	..	100½ Apr 3, 02	..	[illegible]
Do registered	QJ	..	..	100½ Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	JJ	..	..	100 Oc 7, 02	..	..
Mut. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1918	*MN	..	..	114 No 7, 02	..	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	110 Feb 18	109 Jan 2	109½ Feb 20	..	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105 Feb 20	103 Jan 3	104½ Mar 5	104¼	..
Do do registered		108½ Jan 23	108½ Jan 23	108½ Jan 23	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	109 Mar 6	109 Mar 6	109 Mar 7	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	JJ	..	..	†104 My 8, 02	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of 1902.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 7, 1903

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended March 7, $12,360,000

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	21
American Cotton Oil 4½s	90	90	90	90	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	95	95	93	93	9
Ann Arbor 4s	95½	95½	94	94	2
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101¾	102	101½	102	102½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	91½	91½	90¾	90¾	39½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91½	91½	90¾	91	16
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4s	103	103	103	103	9
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93¾	93¾	92¾	93	100
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102½	102½	102¼	102½	35½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	89¾	88¾	88¾	32
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	95½	95½	95¼	95½	10
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90½	90½	90½	90½	5
Brooklyn & Montauk 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	75	75	75	75	3
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	8
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102	102	2
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116	116	115¼	115¼	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	8
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104½	104½	103½	103½	18
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108	108½	108	108½	44
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	38½	38½	37½	37½	6
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc.	26	26	26	26	1
Central of New Jersey gen 5s	131	131	131	131	17
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	87	87	87	87	56
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	99¼	99¼	99	99	32
Chesapeake & Ohio, Series A	112	112	112	112	2
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	85
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	37
Chicago & Alton 3½s	77	77	76½	76½	6
Chicago & Alton 3s	82½	82½	82½	82½	12
C., B. & Q. coll. Nor. P.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s	94½	94½	93½	93½	361
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	12
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	108	108¼	108	108¼	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	95½	95½	95½	95½	6
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	4
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s	127	127	127	127	1
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	85½	86	84	84	578
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	106	105¾	105¾	21
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134	134	134	134	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	84	84	84	84	10
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Colorado Fuel gen 5s	102	102¾	102	102¾	21
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	90	90½	87½	88	100
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Colorado & Southern 4s	90½	90½	89¼	90	97
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	63½	63½	62¾	63	439
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	105½	105½	105¾	105¾	5
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5s	108	108	108	108	8
Del., Lackawanna & Western 1st 7s	113	113	113	113	1
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4½s	106	106	106	106	6
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98½	98½	98	98½	23
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	8½
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	78	78	78	78	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	98	98	98	98	4
Det., Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	91	93	90	90	57
Distillers' Securities Corp. 5s	73½	74	73	73	58
Distilling Co. of America coll. tr. 5s	90½	90½	89½	89½	77
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn consol. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	5
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Equitable Gas, Chicago, 1st 6s	102¾	103½	102¾	103½	15
Erie 1st general 4s	85¾	85¾	85	85	93
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¾	98¾	98	98	25
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	91½	91½	90½	90½	21
Erie 1st consol. 7s	135½	135½	135½	135½	31
Erie 1st con. funding 7s	134	134	134	134	1
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	112	112	111	111	9
Gal., Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Green Bay debenture, B	22	22	18½	20	132
Hocking Valley 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	6
Illinois Central, Cairo Bridge 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	½
International Paper 6s	107½	107½	107	107	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115	115	114	114½	6
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96	96	90	96	5
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	25
Kansas City Southern 3s	71	71½	70½	70½	210
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	3
Laclede Gas Co. 5s	106¼	107¼	106¼	107	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	10
Long Island unified 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	3
Long Island gen. 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	28
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & At. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Manhattan Ry. con. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	18
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	20
Metropolitan Street Ry. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Mexican Central 4½s	95	95	95	95	30
Mexican Central consol. 4s	78	78½	77½	77½	41
Mexican Central 1st income	26½	27½	26	26½	237
Mexican Central 2d income	16½	18	16½	17½	134
Michigan Central 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Minn. & St. Louis consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	101½	102	101	102	63
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99½	100	99½	100	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82	82½	81½	81½	29
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	7
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121½	122	121½	122	8
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	24
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125	125	125	125	½
Mutual Union Tel. 6s	109	109	109	109	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	20
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
National Starch 6s	95	95	95	95	4
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	14
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	91½	91½	91	91	31
New York Central deb. 5s, 1904	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	91	91	91	91	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	17
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s reg.	105½	105½	105½	105½	13

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York Dock Company 4s	92	92	90	90	41½
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94½	94½	94	94	64
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	10
New York, Ontario & West. ref 4s reg	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101½	101½	101	101	64
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	92½	92½	92	92	11
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	72½	72½	72	72½	84½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103½	103½	103	103	130
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	13
Oregon Short Line 4s	94½	94½	93	93	471
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	4
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Panama 1st 4½s	102	102	102	102	10
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	104½	104½	103	103	1,143½
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	110	110	110	110	1
People's Gas of Chicago ref. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100	99½	100	29
Peoria & Eastern inc. 4s	81	81	79½	80	15
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Reading general 4s	97½	97½	96¾	96¾	130
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	95	95	95	95	4
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	8
Richmond & Danville consol 6s	117	117	117	117	2
Rome, Water. & Ogdens. consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	6
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s	115	115	114	114	141
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	90½	90½	89¾	89¾	21
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	108	108	108	108	3
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	797
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	63	63	63	63	22
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97	97½	96	97	28
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	16
St. Paul City Ry. Cable consol. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
St. Paul, M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	7
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85	85	85	85	9
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	14
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	84	84	84	84	8
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	7
Southern Pacific 4s	91½	91½	90	90½	98
Southern Pacific 4½s	90½	90½	90	90	64
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s, 1910	111½	111½	111	111	12
Southern Pacific of Cal. 5s stamped	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	15
Southern Railway 5s	117½	117½	116½	117	37
Standard Rope & Twine income	12½	12½	11	11	2
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	63	63	63	63	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	18
Third Avenue 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	10
Third Avenue con. 4s	97½	98	97½	97½	91
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	78	78	78	78	36
Ulster & Delaware consol. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102¾	103	102	102½	108
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105	105¼	103	103	2,020
United States Leather 6s	114	114	114	114	5
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	79	79	78½	78½	14
Virginia Southwestern 5s	101	101	101	101	9
Wabash 1st 5s	116½	117½	116	116	12
Wabash debenture, Series B	82½	83	79½	79½	2,253
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
West Shore 4s	111	111½	111	111	6
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91	91½	90½	90½	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie extended 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Wisconsin Central general 4s	92	92½	92	92	85
Total sales					$12,343,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, reg.	109	109	109	109	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	10
United States 3s, reg.	107	107	107	107	5
Total sales					17,000
Grand total					$12,360,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	....	....	108¾ Aug. 28
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	107½ Feb. 19	107½ Feb. 19	107½ Feb. 19
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	110½ Jan. 14	109 Mar 4	109 Mar 4
U. S. 4s, coupon	Q. Jan.	110½ Jan. 12	109¼ Mar 4	109¼ Mar 4
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	135½ Feb. 6	135½ Feb. 6	135½ Feb. 6
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	136 Feb. 25	136 Feb. 25	136 Feb. 25
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	Q. F.	....	....	105¾ Dec. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	103½ Feb. 24	103 Feb. 20	103 Feb. 20
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	109¼ Jan. 7	107¼ Feb. 5	107¼ Feb. 7
U. S. 3, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	107½ Feb. 9	107½ Feb. 9	107½ Feb. 9
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	107½ Feb. 9	107 Mar 7	107 Mar 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small		....	....	107 June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	....	....	103¾ Sept. 3
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	....	....	102 Mar. 26
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	....	....	106½ Oct. 19
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	....	....	104 Nov. 11
North Carolina special tax	A. O.	....	....	3 Nov. 18
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97 Jan. 14	95 Jan. 9	95½ Feb. 27
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.		....	....	95½ Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		....	....	94½ Oct. 22
Va. def., Cr. Brown Bros. & Co. cts		12 Jan. 10	11 Jan. 13	11 Feb. 19
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	....	....	95½ Oct. 31

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 49⅛c. Mexican dollars at 38¼@39⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .45, 2,000 Comstock at .10, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.25, 100 Isabella at .38, 200 Potosi at [illegible] .47, 50 Quicksilver preferred at 7.40, 300 Savage at .60, and 400 Sierra Nevada at 1.00.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.
Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual. F—Five months.

BANKS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Mar. 7, 1903 Bid	Asked
America	$1,500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	265	270
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 03	800	..
Bowery	250,000	4	..	Nov. 4, 02	300	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	243	300
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan., 1900	160	170
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	178	183
Century	100,000	..	..	....	160	175
Chase National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	730	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	335	365
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar. 2, 03	4000	4540
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	182	186
City (National)	25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	285	300
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Dec., 1902	335	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	380	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	307½	312
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	....	190	201
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 03	425	435
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	150	..
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	110	120
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Jan. 2, 03	3700	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	775	790
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	210	..
Fourth National	5,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1902	425	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1900	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	21	Q	Dec 31, 02	515	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 2, 03	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 03	380	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov., 1902	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	175	190
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	630	657
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	555	575
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	....	190	201
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	235	243
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	....	155	165
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	300	..
¶Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	†5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	600	..
Lincoln National	300,000	8	Q	Feb. 2, 03	1025	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	Feb 16, 03	330	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	250	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	280	290
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	150	160
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	245	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	180	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 02	..	525
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1904	250	265
Mutual	200,000	..	..	....	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	210
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 03	550	600
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	325	335
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 03	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 03	255	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	175	180
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	....	160	170
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	245	255
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	340	346
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 2, 03	250	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 03	520	535
Park (Nat.) rights	....	..	..	....	100	110
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	305	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	128	135
Plaza	100,000	..	..	....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 03	295	..
Royal	100,000	2½	..	Dec 31, 02	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	760	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	680	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	....	121	125
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	105	..
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	220	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	120	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	3½	S	Feb. 2, 03	125	..
United National	2,000,000	..	..	....	125	135
Varick	100,000	..	..	....	200	220
Washington	100,000	..	..	....	205	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	....	200	..
Western Nat.	10,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	585	595
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan 15, 03	270	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 02	170	175
B'k & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	3½	Q	Feb 16, 03	375	390
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	....	242	245
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	....	150	154
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	470	490
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 02	2010	2060
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	600	615
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 2, 03	385	400
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	395	405
Continental	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 02	700	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	175	185
Empire State	500,000	..	..	....	180	190
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 02	650	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 03	1425	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 02	610	630
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	345	360
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	740	755
Guardian Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	190	205
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 2, 03	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 2, 03	435	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	5½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	810	840
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 02	180	185
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	4	S	Feb. 2, 03	345	355
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	....	402½	450
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	300	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	..
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	....	270	280
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	Jan. 2, 03	1150	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	....	325	350
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 03	680	695
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 02	1050	1100
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	....	250	265
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 2, 03	255	..
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Jan 26, 03	145	155
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 16, 02	1225	..
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 5, 03	177	182
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Feb. 2, 03	1360	1400
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Dec 31, 02	205	215
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Mar. 2, 03	375	..
Real Estate	500,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	425	..
Standard	1,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 02	390	400
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	510	520
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	....	155	160
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	285	287½
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	..	..	....	130	140
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 03	1400	1450
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 02	485	495
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 03	1685	1720
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	....	262	267
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 03	420	..
Westchester & Bronx Title	500,000	..	..	....	175	185
Williamsburg	700,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 03	272½	277
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	....	250	255

FERRY COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Brooklyn	$5,000,000	..	..	....	14	15½
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,150,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	107	110
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1¼	Q	Dec 15, 02	82	88
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	99	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 02	40	..
††Do con. 5s, 1946	4,150,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	105½	106½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	50	55
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100	105
Union	5,000,000	½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	40	41½
††Do 1st 5s, 1920	5,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	95	96

GAS COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,472,800	..	..	....	57	58½
Do preferred	3,572,800	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 03	97	100
Bay State ($50)	50,000,000	..	..	....	⅜	7-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1938	300,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	95	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	300,000	..	..	....	40	50
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	....	9	10
††Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	79	81
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,300,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	106	108
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	85	88
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1901	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	100	102
Denver Gas & Electric	2,050,000	1½	..	Sep., 1900	25	28
††Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	90½	..
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	62	68
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1903	103½	105
Ind'napolis ($50)	2,000,000	3	..	June, 1902	80	85
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	105	107
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	45	51
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 02	83	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1900	63	68
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	53	60
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	270,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	108	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 03	310	330
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	9,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	109½	110
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	112	114
††Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	108	111
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	106½	108
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	55	58
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	95	97½
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,587,000	2½	S	Mar., 1903	89	91
††South. L. & Tra. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1903	83	88
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 02	131	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 02	152½	..
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115	117
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,012,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98½	99½
Syracuse Light'g	8,000,000	..	..	....	42	44
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 03	88	90

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Commonwealth	300,000	14	S	Jan., 1903	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	740	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	2½	..	Oct., 1900	40	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	95
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	690	725
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1903	215	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	8	S	Jan., 1903	177	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	100	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	140	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan 15, 03	340	350
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	8	A	Dec., 1902	185	190
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	181	..
New York	200,000	5	S	Feb., 1903	90	100
Niagara ($50)	300,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	280	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct. 10, 02	165	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1903	150	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	240	247
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	40	60
Unt'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	105	112
W'chester ($10)	300,000	5	S	Feb., 1903	300	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	600	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	100	115
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 02	*56	57½
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	....	8	8½
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	....	42½	43
American Chicle	3,000,000	1	M	Feb 10, 03	120	122
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	90	92
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	....	¼	½
††Amer. Malt 6s	5,893,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	99½	100½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 2, 03	300	..
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 03	41	45
Do preferred	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 03	95	102
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1903	43	43½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	..	90
Am. Writing Paper	12,500,000	..	..	....	5½	5¾
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	....	24½	25
††Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	77½	78
Bamberger-De Lamar ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	....	*10½	10¾
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	....	22	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar. 2, 03	130	134
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 03	111	114
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 03	119	122
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	110	112
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	....	*7½	8¼
††Brit. Exchequer 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan. 2, 03	89	89½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	....	*½	¾
Camden Land ($5)	720,000	..	..	....	*¼	a5-16
Celluloid	5,925,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 02	120	123
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	....	3	3½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	....	16	17
††Do 6s	3,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	65½	68
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	120	125
Cent. Fireworks	1,498,150	1	S	Feb 10, 03	21	22
Do preferred	1,287,300	3½	S	Feb 10, 03	65	68
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	10	M	Feb 15, 02	480	500
Compressed Air	5,386,100	..	..	....	2⅞	3
Consol. Fireworks	815,400	..	..	....	27	30
Do preferred	549,000	3	S	....	55	65
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	....	4⅞	5
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	....	½	1⅛
Do preferred	7,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	5	7½
††Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	2	A	Apr. 1, 02	9	11
††Con. Tobacco deb. 4s, 1951	2,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1902	104½	105
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	35½	45
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	....	30	..
Dominion Securities	1,481,300	2½	..	Jan 15, 03	15	25
Electric Boat	4,307,800	..	..	....	19½	21½
Do preferred	1,850,000	..	..	....	25	..
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	....	2½	3
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	....	3	6
Electric Vehicle	18,450,000	3	..	1900	6¼	7½
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	12	13
El. P'matic ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*½	⅝
Empire Steel	2,230,000	..	..	....	14	15½
Do preferred	2,270,000	1¼	S	Jan. 2, 03	46	47
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	....	*½	⅝
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Feb. 2, 03	*25	26
H'ck'ns'k Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	....	12½	15
Hall Signal	1,525,300	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	110	115
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	....	30	32
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	....	62	64
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	6,000,000	..	..	....	1½	2
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	....	32½	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,650,000	..	..	....	5	7
Houston Oil	30,000,000	..	..	....	7	8¾
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 16, 03	50	60
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	9	S	Jan. 2, 03	115	125
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 03	90	104
Interbor. R. T. 75% paid	35,000,000	..	..	....	109	111
Do full paid	9,000,000	..	..	....	109	111
Int. Mercan. Mar.	100,000,000	..	..	....	13½	14
Do preferred	100,000,000	..	..	....	38	40
International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	....	11½	13
††Do 1st 5s	7,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 02	62	63
Lan. M'type ($20)	5,227,300	..	..	....	*9½	10½
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 03	130	135
Man. Tran. ($20)	10,000,000	..	..	....	*2½	3
Monongahela	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 02	163	164
Mexican 5s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	100½	101
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf. $22 paid off	12,000,000	..	..	....	6¼	7
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	....	*6	8
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,250,000	..	..	....	*1⅛	1¼
Nat. Enam. & St.	15,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 2, 03	34	36
Do preferred	7,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 03	91	94
Nat. Sugar pf.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	101	103
N. E. Tran. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	....	*½	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	9,375,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 03	164	168
N.Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	....	47½	50
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	77½	80
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	113	..
N. Y. Tran. ($20)	4,720,000	..	..	....	9	9½
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	....	11¼	13
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1⅛	Q	Feb. 4, 03	104½	104¾
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	....	47¾	49
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 03	97	98
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	....	..	1½
Do preferred	7,160,100	..	..	....	3	6
Pen. Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	....	¼	⅜
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	8	Q	Feb 14, 03	328	342
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 03	202½	207
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	104	105
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,343,000	3	Q	Dec 24, 02	169	171
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	....	24½	25
Do preferred	18,585,100	..	..	....	41	42
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1902	335	350
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 02	20	35
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 02	125	135
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	....	7½	8½
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	....	25	30
††Do 1st 5s	5,430,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	78	79
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec 15, 02	682	687
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*1	1¼
Swift & Co.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 5, 03	122	123
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	101	103
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	....	*30	32
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1900	23	24½
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Dec 10, 02	88	90
Do deb. 4s	....	2	S	Jan 10, 03	73	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	....	*2½	2¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 02	127	129
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	123	125
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	125	127
Unit. B. E. & P.	115,000,000	..	..	....	5	5½
Do preferred	115,000,000	..	..	....	23½	24½
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	....	23½	30
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	....	6	11
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	....	10	17
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	S	Mar. 1, 03	68½	72½
U.S. St'l rights, w.i.	....	..	..	....	1	1½
U.S. Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	250,000,000	..	..	....	85	85½
Universal Tobac.	17,000,000	..	..	....	3	5
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	....	8	13
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	....	20	30
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,000,000	‡5	Q	Jan 10, 03	*171	173
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	....	10	12
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov. 1, 02	120	124

STREET RAILWAYS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	103	105
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	111	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	230,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1903	32	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903	247	251
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100	101
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	106	108
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	111	116
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	100	102
B., B. & W. E. gen 5s, 1933	121,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	105
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15, 03	245	257
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	4,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	107	111
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	114	116
B. Q. C. & Sub. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	106	110
††B'n R.T. 4s, new	5,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	85	86
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,874,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	112	114½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903	250	270
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	121½	126½
Cen. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1903	180	183
Coney Island & B.	1,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 2, 03	395	410
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	99	100
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,250,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	100	102
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 03	64	65
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	108	109½
Dry D., E.B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1900	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	110	114
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1903	103	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1903	400	415
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1903	400	415
Do 1st 6s, 1910	236,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	110	115
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	....	90	95
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1902	97	100
Grand Rapids Ry	2,000,000	..	..	....	56	60
Do preferred	1,300,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1903	85	87½
J. C. Hob. & Pat.	20,000,000	..	..	....	18½	19
Do 4s	18,584,000	2	S	Nov., 1902	78	79½
Nassau Electric B'lyn con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	88	89
New Orl. common	20,000,000	..	..	....	13	14
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	....	41	43
Do 4½s	30,000,000	2¼	S	Jan., 1903	79	80
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1903	190	210
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	....	25½	26½
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1902	80	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	....	70	75
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1903	98	100
Do con. 5s, 1930	3,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	110	111½
Do 2d 5s, 1933	1,385,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	105½	107
St. Louis Transit	17,241,000	..	..	....	27½	28½
San Fran. 4s	5,000,000	2	S	Oct., 1902	78½	80
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Sep., 1902	94	98
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1902	215	225
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,894,000	2½	S	Feb., 1903	116	118
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	104	106
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	105	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1903	180	185
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	107	108½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	117	119
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	....	28½	32
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	77½	79
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	105	..
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	107	109
28th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	116	121
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1903	400	425
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	99	102
29th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	112½	..
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1903	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,250,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 03	86½	88
Do 1st 4s, 1934	23,237,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	84	84½
Unit. Trac. Prov.	8,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 03	104	107
Do 1st 5s, 1933	5,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	113½	115
Wash'ton R. & Elec	8,500,000	..	..	....	11	13
Do preferred	8,500,000	..	..	....	44	46
Do general 4s	8,500,000	2	S	Dec., 1902	78½	80
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	102	105
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	110	115

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat. ¶Including 2½ per cent. in scrip. **On Jan. 2, 1903, the Liberty National paid an adjustment of dividends for the last quarter of 1902 at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the old capital of $500,000, and at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the increased capital.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS & PROFITS OVER $5,000,000.00

Transacts a general banking business.

Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver; registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.

Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.

Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and individuals solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER..........President JOHN F. DRYDEN..........Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER..........2nd Vice-President and General Counsel
JEROME TAYLOR..........Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER..........Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON..........Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOMAS N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, SCHUYLER B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, WILLIAM N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAAKE, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. FEICK, BERNARD STRAUSS, JOHN C. EISELE, ANTHONY R. KUSER, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, H. R. WINTHROP, ROBERT H. McCARTER, OTTO H. KAHN, MARK T. COX, HENRY M. DOREMUS, JACOB E. WARD.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

35 NASSAU STREET

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H. C. Deming,
E. H. Harriman,
H. C. Frick,
C. B. Alexander,
William H. McIntyre,
T. H. Hubbard,
Gage E. Tarbell,
John F. Dryden,
T. De Witt Cuyler,
D. H. Moffat,
Lawrence L. Gillespie,
Clarence H. Mackay,
William H. Baldwin, Jr.,
Sir William C. Van Horne,
Chauncey M. Depew,
W. B. Rankine,

Wm. T. Cornell, President.
James H. Hyde, Vice-President.
L. L. Gillespie, Vice-President.
F. W. Fulle, Sec. and Treas.
Lyman Rhoades, Jr. Asst. Secretary.
H. M. Walker, Asst. Treasurer.

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J. W. Alexander,
V. P. Snyder,
Otto H. Kahn,
James Henry Smith,
Geo. H. Squire,
Bradish Johnson,
William Alexander,
William T. Cornell,
M. Hartley Dodge,
H. M. Alexander,
S. M. Inman,
H. R. Winthrop,
H. H. Porter, Jr.,
W. H. Crocker,
C. F. Adams, 2nd,
John M. Hall,
Edward M. House.

Solicits Deposits of Individuals and Corporations
Interest on Daily Balances

CAPITAL, $3,000,000 SURPLUS, $8,500,000

New York Security & Trust Company

44 & 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $4,000,000.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President. ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Secretary.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
L. CARROLL ROOT, 3d Vice-President. JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Asst. Secretary.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Department.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild, John G. McCullough, Frank W. Stearns, John S. Phipps, James J. Hill, Frederic R. Coudert, Edmund D. Randolph, Frank Tilford, Stuart G. Nelson, B. Aymar Sands, George W. Perkins, Woodbury Langdon, Hudson Hoagland, John W. Sterling, Abram M. Hyatt, Osborn W. Bright, James Stillman, John A. McCall, Norman B. Ream, E. Parmalee Prentice, M. C. D. Borden, James A. Blair, Charles M. Schwab.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

83 AND 85 MONTGOMERY STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
(FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE FERRIES.)

Capital $200,000. Deposits $5,000,000. Undivided Profits $750,000

OFFICERS.

J. E. HULSHIZER, President. GEORGE F. PERKINS, 2nd Vice President.
WILLIAM H. CORBIN, 1st Vice President. DANIEL E. EVARTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES L. CORBIN, WILLIAM H. CORBIN, EDWARD L. YOUNG, WILLIAM G. BUMSTED, FRANK H. EARLE, J. E. HULSHIZER, EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, JOHN A. WALKER, GEORGE T. SMITH, EARLE INSLEY, JAMES B. VREDENBURGH, JOSEPH D. BEDLE, GEORGE F. PERKINS, SPENCER WEART, E. W. KINGSLAND.

Receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on daily balances. Issues certificates of deposit. Loans money on bond and mortgage. Makes demand and time loans on approved collateral. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc. Pays coupons. Executes all trusts known to the law. Guarantees Titles to Real Estate in any part of New Jersey.

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